ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

HON. MR. JUSTICE W. F. A. TURGEON
Commissioner

A. S. Whiteley, Secretary

VOLUME XVI

73rd, 74th, 75th and 76th
Days.

Minutes

Mr. McRuer

ROBERT BRYDIE
OFFICIAL REPORTER
TORONTO
CANADA

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

INDEX OF WITNESSES

-- ooo --

J. C. Mac Rae, Esq. K.C.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

INDEX OF WITNESSES

-- ooo --

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

INDEX OF WITNESSES

N a m e	By Mr. Morner,	By Mr. Beauregard,	By Mr. Dixon	By Mr. Brunsden
Legault, Emile,		10265		10267
Contant, Edouard,		10270		10273
Daoust, Medore,		10274		10276
Chouinard, Jean,		10277		
Boucher, Gerard,		10282		
Hertia, James,	10295			10300
" (Recalled)	10311			
Belanger, Omer,	10301	10301		10305
Bonville, Avan,		10314		
Watson, Patrick,		10316		10318
Jones, William,	10320		10346	
	10350			

-- ooo --

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

INDEX OF WITNESSES

-- oOo --

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

INDEX OF WITNESSES

-- ooo --

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

INDEX OF WITNESSES

-- ooo --

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

INDEX OF WITNESSES

Name	By Mr. Morner,	By Mr. Desmarais	By Mr. Keilock	By Mr. Forsyth,	By Mr. Geoffr
Boutet Adolphe,		10319			10850
Bouchard, Emilien,		10534			10859
Cote, M.L'Abbe Georges,		10342			
Gordon, W.Blair,		10550 10564 10567 10582			
Cameron, Wm.McC.		10593			
Tolmie, Roderick,		10607 10631		10850	10614
Hooper, Gordon,		10636 10671			10689 10673
Cameron, Wm.McC.		10687			10664
Superling, Rochfort,		10674			10650
Grimshaw, W.S.		10681			

-- ooo --

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

INDEX OF EXHIBITS

-- oOo --

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

INDEX OF EXHIBITS

-- oOo --

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

INDEX OF EXHIBITS

-- ooo --

EXHIBITS MARKED IN THE TRIAL OF [illegible]

INDEX OF EXHIBITS

EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION	PAGE
741	Letter dated 15th October 1905, from Canadian Delegate to the Commission re production of a state [illegible], [illegible].	[illegible]
742	Letter dated September 8th, 1905, from the President of Can. Colleges Related to the Com. [illegible].	[illegible]
743	Letter dated March 1st, 1906 from Canadian Delegate Lindsay to [illegible].	[illegible]
744	[illegible] 1st, 1906 from J. Pain to the [illegible] with enclosures.	[illegible]
745	Letter from John [illegible] enclosing copy of memorandum of the Can. [illegible].	[illegible]
746	Copy of letter from Can. [illegible] April 3rd, 1908.	[illegible]

-- ooo --

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

INDEX OF EXHIBITS

INDEX OF EXHIBITS (continued)

-- oOo --

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

HON. MR. JUSTICE W.F.A. TURGEON,

Commissioner,

A. S. Whiteley, Secretary,

SEVENTY-THIRD DAY

(October 22nd, 1936)

Robert Brydie,
Official Reporter.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

HON. MR. JUSTICE W.F.A. TURGEON,

Commissioner,

A.S. Whiteley, Secretary,

Appearances:

J.C. McRuer, K.C. and E. Beauregard, K.C.	Commission Counsel,
J.P. Lancot, K.C. and R.L. Kellock, K.C.	For Special Committee on Primary Textile Industries.
C.G. Heward, K.C. Aime Geoffrion, K.C. and C.T. Ballantyne,	For Dominion Textile Company.
S.G. Dixon, K.C.	For Courtaulds, Limited.
L.A. Forsyth, K.C.	For Canadian Celanese Ltd. and Canadian Silk Products Limited.

-- oOo --

HON. MR. JUS. ION J.A. TURGEON,

Commissioner,

A. MALLING, Commissioner.

A p p e a r a n c e s:

J.C. Mohser, K.C. and E. Bourgeois, K.C.	Corporation Counsel.
J.F. Lambert, K.C. and W.L. Kelloway, K.C.	For General Committee on Hosiery Textile Technicians.
G.G. Howard, K.C. Aime Geoffrion, K.C. and C.T. Hallantyne.	For Dominion Textile Company.
S.G. Dixon, K.C.	For Courtaulds, Limited.
[illegible]	For [illegible] and Canadian Silk Products Limited.

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Cornwall, Ontario,
Thursday, October 22, 1936

-- The Commission resumed at 10:15 A.M.

BRINLEY TAYLOR Examination resumed.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Now, Mr. Taylor, it was a fact that the Courtaulds Company increased the price of their yarn in the fall of 1930 after the new duties had been put on ? A Yes, on December 1st.

Q. Now, I just want to get the new duties. Exhibit No.124 shows that the following were the rates of Customs duties on artificial silk yarns. In 1923 British preference 12½ per cent., Intermediate 17½ and General 20 per cent. In 1930 the duty became -- that is in September, 1930 -- 25 percent. under British preference but not to be less than 28 cents a pound ? A. That is correct.

THE COMMISSIONER: As against what?

MR. McRUER: As against 12½ per cent., my lord. The Intermediate 17½ per cent., had become 30 per cent. and not less than 28 cents a pound. The General, 20 per cent. became 35 per cent. and not less than 28 cents a pound, so that with 150 denier selling at 70 cents as it was in July, 1930, on July 17th, 1930, according to Exhibit 554 which was filed by Mr. MacDougall, or in my examination of Mr. MacDougall in Montreal -- I understood from your letter to Mr. Bennett that this price was dictated by importations? A. Yes.

. So that yarn was purchased abroad even at 70 cents, I am taking your price laid down, but

Commission, Ottawa,
Thursday, October 22, 1936

-- The Commission resumed at 10:15 a.m.

Examination Continued

Q. Mr. Chairman: A. Mr. Chairman, it was a fact that the Courtaulds Company increased the price of their yarn in the fall of 1930 after the new duties had been put on? A. Yes, on December 1st.

Q. Now, I just want to get the new duties. Exhibit No.124 shows that the following were the rates of customs duties on artificial silk yarns. In 1924 British preference 12½ per cent. Intermediate 17½ and General 30 per cent. In 1930 the duty became -- that is in November, 1930 -- 25 percent. under British preference but not to be less than 25 cents a pound? A. That is correct.

THE COMMISSIONER: As against what?

Mr. MONTAGUE: As against 12½ per cent., my lord.

Q. As against 12½ per cent., and not less than 25 cents a pound, so that with 150 denier selling at 70 cents as it was in July, 1930, on July 17th, 1930, according to Exhibit 324 which was filed by Mr. MacDougall, or in my examination of Mr. MacDougall in October -- I submitted from your Lordship's Mr. Bennett that this price was distorted by importations? A. Yes.

Q. So that yarn was purchased abroad even at

purchased abroad at 70 cents a pound, the minimum duty that would be payable on that after the new duties came into effect would be 28 cents? A. That is correct.

Q. And of course, the transportation charges and everything else must -- or one would gather from transportation charges and everything else that it was less than that abroad. I see here it was 59 cents according to this table in July, in 1930.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is where ?

MR. McRUER: The price the manufacturer gets in England.

THE COMMISSIONER: 59 cents ?

MR. McRUER: 59 cents.; so on the 59 cent article the manufacturer here got 28 cents protection ? A.That is correct.

THE COMMISSIONER: What was he selling for ?

MR. McRUER: Well then, in July, 1930 the 150 denier was selling at 70 cents and the price became 80 cents at the increase ? A. That must have been some special quality that Belding-Corticelli were buying from us, Mr. McRuer, The price on June 1st for 150 first quality was 75 cents.

Q. Well, this is 24 filament B ? A. Well, that is second quality; that is correct then.

Q. Well, we have some comments here about second quality too. According to the evidence, as I recollect it, the correspondence that was filed, the second quality filled the need that these people required, but then after the tariffs came in you refused to deliver them second quality unless they bought so much

purchased abroad at 70 cents a pound, the price on
July that would be payable on that for the new duties
came into effect would be 28 cents? A. That is correct.
Q. And of course, the transportation charges and
everything else must -- or one would get that from
transportation charges and everything else that it was
less than that abroad. I see here it was 28 cents
according to this table in July in 1930.

Mr. [illegible]: That is right.

Q. [illegible]: The price the month before was in
[illegible]

Mr. [illegible]: 28 cents.

Q. [illegible]: 28 cents; so on the 28 cent ruling
the manufacturer has got 28 cents protection? A. That
is correct.

Mr. [illegible]: What was he selling for?

Q. [illegible]: Well then, on July, 1930 the 1930
duties was selling at 70 cents and the price became
40 cents at the increase? A. That must have been
some special quality that [illegible]-[illegible] were
selling from Mr. Rodger. The price on June 1st for
1930 first quality was 70 cents.

Q. Well, this is 28 [illegible]? A. Well,
that is second quality; that is correct then.

Q. Well, we have some comments here about second
quality too. According to the evidence, as I recollect
it, the [illegible] quality filled the need that there was a required,
but then after the tariff came in you reduced to
deliver that second quality unless they bought so much

first quality ? A. That is not an actual fact. In manufacturing our yarn we endeavor to make 100 per cent. first quality, but not being supermen we unfortunately make some inferior grades, seconds and thirds. The amount of seconds and thirds is proportionately less than the firsts. If you are not spinning -- if you have not got the business to spin a substantial quantity of firsts naturally you don't have the second quality available.

Q. Well, we have the correspondence which was filed in Montreal on that, and I am not going back at it just now. First quality 150 denier 24 filament was 75 cents on July 17th, 1930; you agree with that.

Q. On November 18th that became 85 cents ? A. December 1st.

Q. Well, as I understand it the price was raised on November 18th but you refused to deliver until December 1st which was the date the new duty came into effect ? A. No, that is not right. We notified our customers on November 18th.

Q. You notified them of the increase ? A. Yes, and deliveries went out in those ten days, twelve days, which I think can be substantiated by our sales.

Q. The new duties came into effect on December 1st ? A. Yes.

Q. That is the date your new prices came into effect on ? A. Yes.

Q. According to this statement the first grade,

first quality? A. That is not an annual rate. In manufacturing our yarn we endeavor to make 100 per cent. first quality, but not being successful we unfortunately make some inferior qualities, seconds and thirds. The amount of seconds and thirds is proportionately less than the firsts. If you are not spinning -- if you have not got the business to make a substantial quantity of firsts naturally you don't have the second quality available.

Q. Well, we have the correspondence which was filed in Montreal on that, and I am not going back at it just now. First quality lot Sample 24 filament was 70 cents on July 17th, 1920; you agree with that.

A. On November 15th that became 80 cents?

A. December 1st.

Q. Well, as I understand it the price was raised on November 15th but you refused to deliver until December 1st which was the date the new duty came into effect? A. No, that is not right. We notified our customers on November 15th.

Q. You notified them of the increase? A. Yes, and deliveries went out in those ten days, twelve days, which I think can be substantiated by our notices.

Q. The new duties came into effect on December 1st? A. Yes.

Q. What is the date your new prices came into effect on? A. Yes.

Q. According to this statement the first grade,

that is the "A", 150 denier was 75 cents and your new price was 85 cents ? A. Yes.

Q. The landed cost prior to the new duty was 72 cents so that you had taken 13 cents a pound advantage of the new duties over the landed cost of a similar article prior to the change ? A. Yes.

Q. Now then, I want to continue with this last Exhibit, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: 733.

MR. McRUER: 733.

THE COMMISSIONER: You are going to add to it ?

MR. McRUER: Yes, add to it, some correspondence that will indicate how that affected some business in Canada, at any rate. I have a letter from the Eastern Hosiery Mills Limited to the Honourable Mr. Rhodes dated November 20th, 1930.

THE COMMISSIONER: What is the name of the mill?

MR. McRUER: The Eastern Hosiery Mills, my lord, at Truro, Nova Scotia.

THE COMMISSIONER: To the Minister of Finance.

MR. McRUER: The Minister of Finance, yes, my lord. This is two days after the notice had evidently gone out increasing the prices.

"Dear Mr. Rhodes:

"Referring further to the matter of duty on rayon yarns recently put into effect by the Dominion Government, on placing an order for these yarns for forward delivery the order has been refused and it is necessary for us to take delivery of this yarn before Dec.1st or else pay

that is the "A", 1st dealer was 75 cents and your new price was 65 cents ? A. Yes.

Q. The landed cost prior to the new duty was 72 cents so that you had taken 10 cents a pound advantage of the new duties over the landed cost of a similar article prior to the change ? A. Yes.

Q. Now then, I want to continue with this last exhibit, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes.

Q. [illegible]

THE COMMISSIONER: You are going to read to it ?

Q. [illegible] Yes, but briefly, just summarizing that will indicate how that affected some business in Canada, at any rate. I have a letter from the Eastern Hosiery Mills Limited to the Honourable [illegible]

THE COMMISSIONER: What is the name of the mill ?

MR. MOLDUM: The Eastern Hosiery Mills, my lord at Truro, Nova Scotia.

THE COMMISSIONER: To the Minister of Finance.

MR. MOLDUM: The Minister of Finance, yes, my lord. This is two days after the notice had evidently gone out increasing the rates.

"Dear Sir,

"Referring further to the matter of duty on rayon yarns recently put into effect by the Dominion Government, on placing an order for these yarns for forward delivery the order has been refused and it is necessary for us to take delivery of this yarn before [illegible]

an advance of 10% for delivery after this date.

"This is entirely different from the regular usages of the rayon trade who make a business of booking orders for forward delivery at the existing price at the time the order is placed. This applies to yarns of every description that we know of.

"We have been advised unofficially that Courtaulds Ltd. made a gesture of displaying their books and records for the purpose of showing that a duty on their yarns was necessary in order for them to operate at a profit. We suggest further that the procedure of this Company be investigated from 1925 to 1929 when they charged us about 80 % more than the present price for a yarn pooere in quality than they now offer."

That was a fact, that between 1925 and 1929 your price was about 80% higher than they were in November, 1930 ? A. My recollection of it at that time -- I did not come to Canada until 1926. When I arrived here our price for 150 denier 24 filament first quality was $1.50. I will be able to substantiate that later.

Q. This was putting it modestly when they say 80 per cent. ? A. In 1928, November, 1928 it was $1.35.

Q. Probably you could do this, Mr. Taylor, make up a table which we could file telling the prices of each denier for each of the years ? A. Well,

ns gns of the Tavon trade who keep a business of
booking orders for forward delivery at the existing price at the time the order is placed. This
applies to yarns of every description that we
know of.

"We have been advised unofficially that
Courtaulds Ltd. made a gesture of displaying
their books and records for the purpose of
showing that a duty on their yarns was necessary
in order for them to operate at a profit. We
suggest further that the processes of this
Company be investigated from 1925 to 1929 when
they charged us about 80 % more than the present
price for a yarn poorer in quality than they
now offer."

That was a fact, that between 1925 and 1929 your
price was about 80% higher than they were in November,
1930 ? A. My recollection of it at that time --
I did not come to Canada until 1926. When I arrived
here our price for 150 denier 24 filament first quality was $1.80. I will be able to substantiate that
later.

Q. Was that price in quality than they are
at present ? A. In 1928, November, 1928 it was
$1.25.

Q. Probably you could do this, Mr. Taylor, make
up a table which we could file showing the prices of
each denier for each of the years ? A. Well,

Mr. McRuer --

Q. 1925 to 1936 ? A. As a matter of fact, I had done that, but in view of the fact that on Belding-Corticelli's statement they had given the various dates of the changes I am busy in revising that giving the actual dates of changes in our price list from the inception of the Company up to date.

Q. Very well.

"It is our opinion that this Company takes advantage unfairly of any opportunity that presents itself, and that if they are now operating at cost or below cost they are simply in class with a great many other industries in the country and in the world at large, and we believe that the Government is acting very unwisely in making exception of them in connection with their general policy that these increases in duty shall not be for the purpose of advancing prices.

"We believe that this particular case represents a flagrant violation of the purpose for which the emergency tariff was created and will operate to the disadvantage of the country at large."

Now, there is a further letter, my lord, from the same firm dated November 27th, 1930, to the Hon. Mr. Rhodes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Is there any reply to that letter, from the Minister?

MR. McRUER: I do not find a reply to it, my lord. The file in regard to these matters was rather broken up when I received it. Some parts of it had been sent

Mr. BRADLEY --

Q. 1923 to 1926? A. As a matter of fact, I had done that, but in view of the fact that on Belding-Corticelli's statement they had given the various dates of the changes I was busy in revising that giving the actual dates of changes in our price list from the inception of the company up to date.

Q. Very well.

"It is our opinion that this Company takes advantage materially of any opportunity that presents itself, and that if they are now operating at cost or below cost they are simply in class with a great many other industries in this country and in the world at large, and we believe that [illegible] exception of them in connection with their general policy that these increases in duty should not be [illegible] the people of Canada.

"We believe that this particular case represents a flagrant violation of the purpose for which the emergency tariff was created and will operate [illegible] of the country at large."

Now, there is a further letter, my lord, from the same firm dated November 27th, 1930, to the Hon. Mr. Rhodes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Is there any reply to that letter, from the Ministry?

[illegible] I do not find a reply to it, my lord.

to Mr. Breadner, and some had apparently remained on Mr. Rhodes' file.

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, this letter is dated November 27th.

MR. McRUER: Yes, my lord.

"Referring further to my letter of the 19th, I am just in receipt of a letter from Courtaulds Ltd. at Cornwall in which they state that they are unable to fill an order I placed at their quoted price for delivery up to Dec. 1st owing to the yarn not being available, and that we will require to pay the advanced price for delivery when the yarn becomes available."

Probably you can get me that letter, Mr. Dixon, a letter to the Eastern Hosiery Mills, some time just prior to the 27th November. "This is a deliberate attempt,in my opinion" --

THE COMMISSIONER: Pardon me, would you read that again for me.

MR. McRUER: "Referring further to my letter of the 19th , I am just in receipt of a letter from Courtaulds Ltd. at Cornwall in which they state that they are unable to fill an order I placed at their quoted price for delivery up to Dec. 1st owing to the yarn not being available, and that we will require to pay the advanced price for delivery when the yarn becomes available."

"This is a deliberate attempt, in my opinion, on the part of this concern to force us off the market in rayon hosiery , we being the only concern

to Mr. President, and some had apparently remained on Lt. Governs' file.

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, this letter is dated November 27th.

Mr. McMillan: Yes, my Lord.

"Referring further to my letter of the 15th, I am just in receipt of a letter from Countrylds Ltd. at Cornwall in which they state that they are unable to fill an order I placed at their quoted price for delivery up to Dec. 1st owing to the yarn not being available, and that we will require to pay the advanced price for delivery when the yarn becomes available."

Probably you can get me that letter, Mr. Dyson, a letter to the Seamless Hosiery Mills, some time just prior to the 27th November. "This is a deliberate attempt, in my opinion" --

THE COMMISSIONER: Pardon me, would you read that again for me.

Mr. McMillan: "Referring further to my letter of the 15th, I am just in receipt of a letter from Countrylds Ltd. at Cornwall in which they state that they are unable to fill an order I placed at their quoted price for delivery up to Dec. 1st owing to the yarn not being available, and that we will require to pay the advanced price for delivery when the yarn becomes available."

"This is a deliberate attempt, in my opinion,

in the Maritime Provinces that make this article and have interfered considerably with some of their larger accounts, and it appears necessary that if we are going to be able to remain in the business at all that these people be forced to treat us exactly as they are treating every other concern that pays their bills, that is they supply us with first class merchandise at the standard price for this article, or if they refuse to do this that we be granted a special permit to import the yarn from outside at the old rate of duty.

"I would be much obliged for advice as to what attitude the Department will take on this matter, as it is necessary for us to make our plans for supplies; otherwise we will be closed down as we cannot pay a price higher than is being paid by our competitors for the same article.

"I might mention that since this concern has advanced their price, rayon yarns in two other countries have been reduced and it looks to me as if Canada is heading for the highest rayon price in the world on account of no competition.

"We fear that this advance in the price of this article will prevent us from doing any export business whatever on this line as we could not run two different yarns, one imported for export and domestic for local trade.

tiole and have interfered o e:iously with some of their larger accounts, and it appears necessary to t if we are going to be able to remain in the business at all that those people be forced to treat us exactly as they are treating every other concern that pays their bills, that is they supply us with first class merchandise at the standard price for this article, or if they refuse to do this that we be granted a special permit to import the yarn from outside at the old rate of duty.

"I would be much obliged for advice as to what attitude the Department will take on this matter, as it is necessary for us to make our plans for supplies; otherwise we will be closed down as we cannot pay a price higher than is being paid by our competitors for the same article.

"I might mention that since this concern has advanced their price, rayon yarns in two other countries have been reduced and it looks to me as if Canada is heading for the highest rayon price in the world on account of no competition.

"We fear that this advance in the price of this article will prevent us from doing any export business whatever on this line as we could not run two different yarns, one imported for export and another for home trade.

"It is my opinion that this is a very weak trade on the part of the Government and will have quite a re-action in the shape of increasing the cost of merchandise unduly entirely for the benefit of one company."

Now, it was a fact, Mr. Taylor, that at the time that the price was increased in Canada almost contemporaneously with that the parent company reduced the prices both in England and the United States ? A. Yes, that is a fact.

Q. The next is another letter from the Eastern Hosiery Mills, my lord, dated December 22, 1930.

THE COMMISSIONER: To the Minister of Finance ?

MR. McRUER: To Mr. Breadner, R.W. Breadner, the Commissioner of Customs.

THE COMMISSIONER: What is the date of it ?

MR. McRUER: December 22nd, 1930 -- Oh, I beg your lordship's pardon, I have one out of order. The next letter is December the 19th, 1930 to the Department of National Revenue.

THE COMMISSIONER: The Department of National Revenue?

MR. McRUER: Yes, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: December 19th, 1930 ?

MR. McRUER: Yes, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: The last one was to the Minister of Finance, was it ?

MR. McRUER: Yes, my lord.

"We are in receipt of the Commissioner of Customs letter of the 15th of December. There is no objection to forwarding to Courtauld's,

"It is my opinion that this is a very weak trade on the part of the Government and will have quite a re-action in the shape of increasing the cost of merchandise unduly critically for the benefit of one company."

Now, it was a fact, Mr. Taylor, that at the time that the price was increased in Canada almost contemporaneously with that the parent company reduced the price both in England and the United States ? A. Yes, that is a fact.

. The next is another letter from the Western Hosiery Mills, my lord, dated December 22, 1930.

THE COMMISSIONER: To the Minister of Finance ?

MR. MONDER: To Mr. Brendner, K.C. Brendner, the Commissioner of Customs.

THE COMMISSIONER: What is the date of it ?

MR. MONDER: December 22nd, 1930 -- Oh, I beg your lordship's pardon, I have one out of order. The next letter is December the 19th, 1930 to the Department of National Revenue.

THE COMMISSIONER: The Department of National Revenue?

A. MONDER: Yes, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: Commissioner Wood, Esq. ?

MR. MONDER: Yes, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: The last one was to the Minister of Finance, was it ?

A. MONDER: Yes, my lord.

"We are in receipt of the Commissioner of Customs letter of the 19th of December. There is no mention in Customs in Montreal.

Limited, at the same time, and they have replied, stating that they had advised the Knitters on the 1st of October that there would be a change in price the 1st of December, and that we should have been advised by the Knitters of this fact in plenty of time to buy the necessary materials. We were not advised to this effect, and this was the reason for the protest that we made. We objected to the price being raised in the middle of the heaviest manufacturing period, when it was too late to adjust prices.

"We were not opposed to any reasonable increase in the price. It is our opinion that competition has already brought the price of knitted Rayon to a very low figure compared with other materials, but we considered, in view of the fact that the Government had made very definite statements that there would not be any increase in price, that the trade generally should have had sufficient warning to adjust their costs."

Then, the next letter is -- A. Who is that letter from ?

That is to the Department of National Revenue.

A. From?

Q. From the Eastern Hosiery Mills -- No, I beg your pardon, that is my mistake, my lord, the last letter is from another factory, the D'Allaird Manufacturing Co. Limited.

THE COMMISSIONER: D'Allaird ?

Limited, at the same time, and they have replied, setting that they had advised the Knitters on the 1st of October that there would be a change in price the 1st of December, and we also had been advised by the Knitters of this fact in plenty of time to buy the necessary materials. We were not advised to this effect, and this was the reason for the protest that we made. We objected to the price being raised in the middle of the heaviest manufacturing period, when it was too late to adjust prices.

We were not opposed to any reasonable increase in the price. It is our opinion that competition has already brought the price of knitted [illegible]

Then, the next letter is -- A. Who is that letter from?

That is to the Department of National Revenue.

A. From?

Q. From the Eastern Hosiery Mills -- No, I beg your pardon, that is my mistake, my fault. The letter is from [illegible] Industry, the [illegible] Industries Ltd. Montreal.

THE COMMISSIONER: [illegible]

MR. McRUER: Yes, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is the last one you read?

MR. McRUER: Yes, December 19th.

THE WITNESS: That concern were never direct customers of ours, your lordship.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Pardon ? A. That concern were never direct customers of ours.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Of course, after the new duties came into effect they would have to be ? A. They never have been.

Q. They haven't ? A. No.

Q. I wonder where they got their yarns ? A. They didn't buy yarns. They bought fabric.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. They began at the later stage ? A. Yes, they buy knitted fabric from the knitters.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Of course, the price of their material would be affected by the price of your yarn ? A. Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Well now, that is the last letter.

MR. McRUER: Now, this one is from the Eastern Hosiery Mills again to Mr. Greadner dated December 22nd, 1930.

"Replying to your letter of Dec. 16th referring to the matter of forwarding letter to Courtaulds Ltd. dated Nov. 20th addressed to Hon. E. N. Rhodes, we might state that under ordinary conditions we would have no objection to a copy of this letter being forwarded to them,

customers of ours, your lordship.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Person? A. that concern were never direct customers of ours.

BY MR. MORDEN: Q. Of course, after the new duties came into effect they would have to be? A. They never have been.

Q. They haven't? A. No.

Q. Would they not their yarns? A. They didn't buy yarns. They bought fabric.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. They began at the later stage? A. Yes, they buy knitted fabrics from the knitters.

BY MR. MORDEN: Q. Of course, the price of their material would be affected by the price of your yarn? A. Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Well now, that is the last letter.

MR. MORDEN: Now, this one is from the Eastern Hosiery Mills again to Mr. Freadner dated December 22nd 1930.

"Replying to your letter of Dec. 16th referring to the matter of forwarding letter to Mr. J. H. Rhodes, we might state that under ordinary conditions we would have no objection to a copy of this letter being forwarded to them,

but it would appear that these people have repudiated what we consider to be a contract with them for rayon yarns, and it may be necessary for us to bring suit against them, and if such should be the case, we would rather that correspondence to Mr. Rhodes be not in their possession.

"We, however, feel very strongly in this matter of the procedure that is being taken in Canada on the matter of rayon yarns.

"We feel this more as a matter of principle and as protection for the Government than from the amount of money involved, as we are one of the smaller users of rayon yarns at the present moment but it does not affect the principle involved.

"The idea behind the entire movement appears to be that by taking away the supply of raw material from the manufacturer of cheap garments, he will be forced out of business or forced to use higher priced yarn and increase the cost of his merchandise, and that the poor people so hardly pressed at the present time shall be forced to purchase higher quality goods at higher prices, in spite of the fact that they have not and cannot obtain the money to purchase these garments.

"We do not believe that it was Mr.Bennett's intention to create this condition with the tariff, and if it is allowed to go through we view it as

but it would appear that some people have re-
pudiated what we consider to be a contract with
them for rayon yarns, and it may be necessary
for us to bring suit against them, and if such
should be the case, we would rather that cor-
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his merchandise, and that the poor people so
hardly pressed at the present time shall be
forced to purchase higher quality goods at
higher prices, in spite of the fact that they
have not and cannot obtain the money to purchase
these goods.

"We do not believe that it was Mr.Bennett's
intention to allow this conflicting with the MARITIME
and if it is allowed to go through we view it as

a big mistake and one that will re-act heavily against the country and against the Government."

Now, the next letter is from the Canadian Consolidated Felt Co. Limited, my lord, to the Department --

THE COMMISSIONER: The Consolidated Felt ?

MR. McRUER: The Consolidated Felt Company to the Department of National Revenue dated December 12th, 1930, or it is addressed to Mr. Ryckman as the Minister of National Revenue.

"For some time we have been buying "B" quality yarn from Messrs. Courtauld's, Limited, for use in knitted fabrics.

"The price up to September was 72-1/2¢ per lb., and , up to that time, there was no question as to quantities available.

"Up to September 23rd, 1930, they advised us that the supply of "B" quality yarn is limited, and, in future, it will be necessary to take two cases of No. A as against one case of No. B.

"Up to September 3rd, 1930, their price on "B" quality was 72-1/2¢ per lb., and has now been raised to 80¢. The price of "A" quality has been raised from 77-1/2¢ per lb. to 85¢. Using two pounds of No. A and one pound of No. B raises the average price of the raw material from 72-1/2¢ to 83-1/3¢ per lb.

"Prior to the change in duty rate, it was possible to get foreign yarn laid down in Canada at 67¢ per lb. The foreign price has now been raised, on account of duty, to 80¢.

a big mistake and one that will re-act heavily against the manufacturer and spinner the [illegible].

Now, the next letter is from the Canadian Consolidated Felt Co. Limited, my lord, to the Department --

Mr. McGill: The Canadian Felt Company to the Department of National Revenue dated November 14th, 1930 or it is addressed to Mr. Vanier as the Minister of National Revenue.

"For some time we have been buying wool for use in felted fabrics.

"The price up to September was 75-1/2c per lb., and up to that time, there was no question as to quantities available.

"Up to September 22nd, 1930, they advised us that the supply of "B" quality yarn is limited, and, in future, it will be necessary to take two cases of No. A as against one case of No. B.

"Up to September 3rd, 1930, their price on "B" quality was 72-1/2c per lb., and has now been raised to 80c. The price of "A" quality has been raised from 77-1/2c per lb. to 85c. Using two pounds of No. A and one pound of No. B raises the average price of the raw material from 75-1/2c to 83-1/3c per lb.

"Prior to the change in duty rate, it was possible to get foreign yarn laid down in Canada at 67c per lb. The foreign price has now been raised, on account of duty, to 80c.

"Courtauld's action is very upsetting to the knitting trade, as there was no change made in the duty on knitted fabrics, which comes under the French Treaty. It would seem from the above that Courtauld's have taken advantage of the Tariff to increase their selling price."

Now, Mr. Taylor, of course you were not here at that time? A. Oh, yes, I was.

Q. You were here in 1930? A. Yes.

I did not quite understand your explanation with regard to th "B" quality; if up until the time you raised the price there was an unlimited supply of "B" quality yarn how was it that it dried up so quickly ? A. Because part of that time we were not able to sell our production. We were accumulating stock. I think you will find that so, that we always had yarn on call.

Q. Well, did you sell "A" quality as "B" quality? A. No.

. Are you sure you didn't ? A. Positively.

. You are positive you did not sell "A" quality of yarn as "B" quality? A. Positively.

Q. Then, how did your "B" quality suddenly run out ? Will you swear your production records jumped to that extent between September and December, 1930 ? A. Our production records ?

. Yes? A. No, our production records had not increased.

Q. Then, that was a sales increase ? A. Our

"Courtaulds's action is very upsetting to the knitting trade, as there was no change made in the duty on knitted fabrics, which comes under the French Treaty. It would seem from the above that Courtaulds have taken advantage of the Tariff to increase their selling prices."

Now, Mr. Taylor, of course you were not here at that time? . Oh, yes, I was.

. You were here in 1930? . Yes.

I did not quite understand your explanation with regard to the "AA" quality; if we until the time you raised the price there was an unlimited supply of "AA" quality yarn how was it that it dried up so quickly? A. Because part of that time we were not able to sell our production. We were accumulating stock. I think you will find that so, that we always had yarn on sell.

. Well, did you sell "A" quality as "AA" quality? A. No.

. Are you sure you didn't? A. Positively.

. You are positive you did not sell "A" quality of yarn as "AA" quality? A. Positively.

. Then, how did your "AA" quality suddenly run out? Will you swear your production records jumped to that extent between September and December, 1930? A. [illegible]?

. Yes? A. No, our production records had not [illegible]:

. Then, [illegible]? A. No:

sales'increase.

Q. In 1930, in August, 1930 -- A. Take June, Mr. McRuer, 1930.

Q. Well, no, they say they had plenty of this right down to September, down to the time of the increase, but we will take June in 1930; you had 19000-- A. 199,000.

Q. In July 327,000, in August 256,000, September 300,000, October 437,000 -- A. And November 438,000.

Q. November 438,000 and December 298,000 ? A. Yes.

Q. In December you are backed down below what you were in September ? A. Which establishes the fact that we delivered all possible yarn we could prior to the increase of prices on December 1st.

Q. But you did not increase your production ? A. We could not increase our production, Mr. McRuer. We were running every available machine.

Q. Were you running every available machine in the Summer of 1930 ? A. Yes.

Q. So that at the time you were going to the Government complaining that you were selling yarn 5 cents below cost you were running every available machine to produce yarn ? A. Yes.

Q. You must have been in a hurry to go bankrupt. Well, this letter goes on :

"Prior to the change in duty rate, it was possible to get foreign yarn laid down in Canada at 67¢ per lb. The foreign price has now been

Q. Do you, in general, know -- [illegible]

Mr. [illegible]. Yes.

Q. Well, no, they say that had plenty of this stuff down to September, even to the time of the increase, but we will take June in 1920: You had 1,000,000 -- 1,000,000.

Q. In July 927,000, in August 926,000, September 900,000, October 425,000 -- A. And November 425,000.

Q. Yes.

In December you are backed down below what you were in September? A. Which establishes the fact that we delivered all possible yarn we could prior to the increase of prices on December 1st.

Q. But you did not increase your production?

A. We could not increase our production, Mr. Mohler. We were running every available machine.

Q. Were you running every available machine in the summer of 1920? A. Yes.

Q. So that at the time you were going to the Government complaining that you were selling yarn 5 cents below cost you were running every available machine to produce yarn? A. Yes.

Q. You must have been in a hurry to go bankrupt.

Well, this letter goes on:

"Prior to the advance in duty rate, it was [illegible] to get foreign [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 10. The foreign price has now been

raised, on account of duty, to 80¢.

"Courtauld's action is very upsetting to the knitting trade, as there was no change made in the duty on knitted fabrics, which comes under the French Treaty."

Oh, I finished that.

--Page 10092 follows

Q. Why was it you were running at full capacity if stocks were accumulating in the summer of 1930? A. At that time we were only a subsidiary company to the English Company and we had to follow their instructions.

Q. I suppose there was some very competent business men at the head of the English Company, that should know what they are talking about? A. Well, it was not anticipated that these prices would be maintained. At that time they were just at the end of a period that I think English investors alone in rayon companies had lost 18,000,000 pounds sterling out of 23,000,000 or 24,000,000 pounds sterling invested. In other words, the Companies had gone bankrupt, large stocks of distressed yarn both in England and --

THE COMMISSIONER: Q. What kind of companies had gone bankrupt? A. Rayon Yarn companies.

Q. Companies doing the same business as your own? A. Yes, sir.

MR. McRUER: Courtaulds did not go bankrupt? A. No, it did not.

Q. Probably Courtaulds was strong enough to crush them out? A. No.

Q. Then we may take it this that Courtaulds (Canada) - the Company came into Canada, started up in business under a very much lower tariff than they have now and --- A. No.

Q. Why was it you were running at full capacity if stocks were accumulating in the summer of 1929?

A. At that time we were only a subsidiary company to the English Company and we had to follow their [illegible].

Q. I suppose there was some very competent business men at the head of the English Company, that should know what they are talking about? A. Well, it was not anticipated that these prices would be maintained. At that time they were just at the end of a period that I think English investors alone in rayon companies had lost 16,000,000 pounds sterling out of 56,000,000 or 84,000,000 pounds sterling invested in other words, the Companies had gone bankrupt, large stocks of distressed yarn both in England and --

THE COMMISSIONER: A. What kind of companies had gone bankrupt? A. Rayon Yarn companies.

Q. Companies doing the same business as your own?

A. Yes, sir.

MR. MONK: Courtaulds did n't go bankrupt?

A. No, it did not.

Q. Probably Courtaulds was strong enough to stand [illegible] A. Yes.

Q. Then we may take it this that Courtaulds (Canada) - the Company came into Canada, started up in business under a very much lower tariff than they have now and --- A. No.

Q. Lower tariff than they had in 1930?

A. Not equivalent value of the tariff. When they started business in this country the price of yarn was equivalent to 1.50.

Q. 12½% duty on that? A. 17½% on 1.60.

Q. No, 12½ British Preference? A. Well, the principal competition, Courtaulds (England) was doing business in Canada and the principal competition they had in Europe was from Europe, intermediate countries it was 17½.

Q. You do not suggest that the selling price of the yarn was 1.50 in European countries. Do not let us get all tangled up. When you are starting talking about customs tariff, you have to take the purchasing price with the prevalent rate of exchange in the European country in determining the protection you had at that time? A. I can verify, Mr. McRuer, that probably the price of rayon yarn in 1922 and 1924 in England was about 7 shillings.

Q. I am not talking about what it was in England but take 1927, 1928 and 1929 and 1930 and we will take your profits that you made here during those years, and the protection you had at that time. Now, in 1930 or 1928 or 1929 - I will go back there with you - the selling price in these European countries were you said you were getting your competition was not $1.25 a pound? A. That was due to the distressed condition of the industry as a whole in Europe.

Q. Lower tariff than they had in 1930?

A. Not equivalent value of the tariff. When they started business in this country the price of yarn was equivalent to 1.80.

Q. Less duty on that? A. 17½ on 1.80.

Q. No, less British preference? A. Well, the equivalent [illegible], approximate [illegible] doing business in Canada and the principal competition they had in Europe was from Europe, intermediate countries it was 17½.

Q. You do not suggest that the selling price of the yarn was 1.80 in European countries. Do not let us get all tangled up. When you are starting talking about customs tariff, you have to take the [illegible] in the European country in determining the protection you had at that time? A. I can verify.

MR. MAHER: That probably the price of rayon yarn in 1922 was 1.80 [illegible] 7 million.

Q. I am not talking about what it was in England but take 1927, 1928 and 1929 and 1930 and we will take your profits that you made here during those years, and the protection you had at that time. Now, in 1930 or 1929 or 1928 - A. [illegible] there with [illegible] - the selling price in those European countries [illegible] not $1.80 a pound? A. That was due to the [illegible] condition of the industry as a whole in

Q. I am talking about the protection you had as against them and your protection was 12½% British Preference and 17-- A. 17½% intermediate, which was equivalent at the time we started the 28 cents a pound.

Q. Oh, at the time you started but not in 1927, 1928 and 1929 when you weremaking very large profits? A. I cannot answer as far as profits were concerned.

Q. I say it was not equivalent to 28 cents a pound in 1927, 1928 and 1929? A. I don't know exactly what the prices were at that time.

Q. We might as well deal with the thing frankly and not go back when you started when the rayon industry was in its infancy.

THE COMMISSIONER: Q. What was the situation in those three years - 1927, 1928 and 1929 - what were the equivalente on 17½% protection against foreign goods? A. Speaking from memory, your lordship, I would say it got down to something like 15 and 16 cents a pound.

MR. McRUER: Q. All right. Well, under a protection of that sort your company here was able to build up, and we will show by the financial records when we come to them, many very handsome profits while the other companies in England were going bankrupt. In your own statement that is the situation? A. That was through the benefit of our experience, benefit of the experience

started the 28 cents a pound.

Q. Oh, at the time you started but not in 1927, 1928 and 1929 when you were making very large profits?

A. I cannot answer as far as profits were concerned.

Q. I say it was not equivalent to 23 cents a pound in 1927, 1928 and 1929?

A. I don't know exactly what the prices were at that time.

We might as well deal with the thing frankly and not go back when you started when the rayon industry was in its infancy.

THE COMMISSIONER: Q. What was the situation in those three years - 1927, 1928 and 1929 - what were the equivalents on 17½% protection against foreign goods? A. Speaking from memory, your lordship, I would say it got down to something like 15 and 16 cents a pound.

MR. MORUNA: Q. All right. Well, under a protection of that kind there was only [illegible] in 1929, and we will show by the financial statements when we come to them, many very handsome profits [illegible] companies in England were going bankrupt. In your own statement that is the [illegible]? A. That was thrown to [illegible] benefit of the experience

of the Company, the reason why.

Q. No? A. Yes.

Q. So that they found in Canada one of the most fertile places in the world in which to grow a new company? A. I ~~ma~~ am not in a position to answer that question.

Q. Of course, you probably are not. In this letter, December 26th, 1930, "We have your letter of the 16th---"

THE COMMISSIONER: Is this a new letter?

MR. McRUER: This is from the Canadian Consolidated Felt Company Limited. It is a letter dated December 26th, 1930, to the Department of National Revenue, Customs Division.

-- Attached to Exhibit 733, Part 10,

"We have your letter of the 16th with regard to forwarding a copy of our letter dated the 12th instant to Courtaulds Limited.

We would ask that you do not pass this letter on to Courtaulds Limited as it might be embarrassing to us as they are the only Canadian manufacturers of Rayon.

We can assure you that any statements made in our letter can be substantiated from letters received from Courtaulds Limited. Should you consider it advisable that we forward you these letters we would be glad to meet with your requirements.

of the Company, the reason why.

A. Yes.

Q. So that they found in Canada one of the most fertile places in the world in which to grow a new company? A. I am not in a position to answer that question.

Q. Of course, you probably are not. In this letter, December 6th, 1939, the same question of the 16th---"

THE COMMISSIONER: Is this a new letter?

MR. MORAN: This is from the Canadian Consolidated Felt Company Limited. It is a letter dated December 20th, 1939, to the Department of National Revenue.

-- Attached to Exhibit 723, Part 10.

"We have your letter of the 16th with regard to forwarding a copy of our letter dated the [illegible].

We would ask that you do not pass this letter on to Courtaulds Limited as it might be embarrassing to us as they are the only Canadian manufacturers of Rayon.

We can assure you that any statements made in our letter can be substantiated from letters received from Courtaulds Limited. Should you consider it advisable that we forward you these letters we would be glad to meet with your requirements.

"We are attaching a copy of our letter of the 12th as there was a slight error made in typing, the change being in the third paragraph which should read, as follows:

"On October 6th, 1930" instead of "Up to September 23rd, 1930."

We are sending you a complete letter with this change."

Q. Now, another letter from the Eastern Hosiery Mills dated 22nd of December, 1930, to the Honourable R.W. Breadner, Commissioner of Customs.

-- Letter from Eastern Hosiery Mills, dated December 22nd, 1930, attached to Exhibit 733, Part 11.

Q. "Referring to conference that was held in your office with J.L.Ralston and C.E. Lewis, we are enclosing you brief for your consideration bearing on the matters discussed at that time."

Now, the brief is lengthy. There are some passages I want to refer your lordship to, and signed by Eastern Hosiery Mills Limited, a number of submissions on their behalf. It is headed "A new industry to produce goods not now produced in Canada:

"1. The proposal is to establish in Canada a plant to manufacture low priced men's hosiery to retail at 30¢ or under per pair. To our knowledge there is now no plant in Canada manufacturing this merchandise."

"We are attaching a copy of our letter of the 15th as there was a slight error made in typing, the change being in the third paragraph which should read, as follows:

"On October 6th, 1930" instead of "Up to September 30th, 1930."

We are sending you a complete letter with this change."

4. Now, another letter from the Eastern Hosiery Mills dated 22nd of December, 1930, to the Honourable R.J. Manion, Minister of Railways,

-- [illegible] dated, 1930, referred to Exhibit 763, Part 11.

5. "Referring to our essence that was held in your office with J.L.Ralston and C.H. Lewis, we are enclosing you brief for your consideration covering matters discussed at that time."

Now, the brief is lengthy. Here are some passages I want to refer your lordship to, and signed by Eastern Hosiery Mills, Limited, [illegible] their behalf. It is headed "A new industry to produce goods not now produced in Canada:

"1. The proposal is to establish in Canada a plant to manufacture low priced men's hosiery to retail at 30¢ or under per pair. To our knowledge there is now no plant in Canada manufacturing this merchandise."

And they go on, and then paragraph 8:

"8. The recent tariff on rayon yarns generally increased the duty over 100%.

"9. This duty is liable to place the industry referred to above at the mercy of the only concern now producing this raw material.

PRODUCERS OF RAW MATERIAL INCREASED PRICES UNDER COVER OF THE TARIFF

10. On Dec.1st, 1930, the day the new tariff came into effect, this concern increased its price on rayon yarn (36 Filament, 150 Denier delustered) from 87½C to 95¢ per pounds; a corresponding increase was made in the cheaper qualities."

And paragraph 13:

"While rayon prices have been advancing in Canada, they have been dropping outside of Canada, and present indications are that further reductions are to be made. Where free competition has been permitted without artificial price agreements, prices have fallen greatly below the Canadian price."

-- Brief of Eastern Hosiery Mills, attached to Exhibit 733, Part 12.

And another letter from theEastern Hosiery Mills, Limited, to Mr. Breadner, dated December 27th, 1930:

"Referring furtherto our letter of the 22nd, we are enclosing you copy of letter received

And they go on, and then paragraph 8:

"8. The recent tariff on rayon yarns generally increased the duty over 100%.

"9. This duty is liable to place the industry referred to above at the mercy of the only concern now producing this raw material.

UNDER COVER OF THE TARIFF

10. On Dec.1st, 1930, the day the new tariff came into effect, this concern increased its price on rayon yarn (50 filament, 150 Denier delustered) from 87½c to 93¾ per pounds; a corresponding increase was made in the [illegible].

"While rayon prices have been advancing in Canada, they have been dropping outside of Canada, and present indications are that further reductions are to be made. Were free competition has been permitted without artificial price agreements, prices have fallen greatly below the Canadian price."

— Brief of Western Hosiery Mills, attached to Exhibit 738, Part 1a.

And another letter from the Western Hosiery Mills, [illegible], in 1931, [illegible]:

"Referring further to our letter of the 22nd, we are enclosing you copy of letter received

from the Fairchild Analytical Bureau in New York bearing on the matter of the meeting of rayon producers in England, and we would especially call your attention to the third paragraph in this letter in which these people, recognized as the foremost economists in the textile industry in the world, state that they feel strongly that rayon prices will have to be reduced in 1931'"

-- Letter from Eastern Hosiery Mills, Limited, dated De. 27, 193, attached to Exhibit 733, Part 13.

And the enclosure contains the paragraph:

"As we have indicated from time to time during the past several months, we feel very strongly that rayon prices will have to be reduced during the early part of 1931. With silk prices on a more competitive relationship and with plant capacity considerably in excess of present requirements, it will be necessary to stimulate demand through lower prices.

The rayon industry may still be considered as a very young industry and any hindrance at the present time of its growth through production control for the purpose of holding prices, may ultimately re-act against this industry."

-- Enclosure in letter of Eastern Hosiery Mills, attached to Exhibit 733, Part ~~13~~.14.

And then a copy of a letter from the Eastern Hosiery Mills dated January 17th, 1931 to the Honourable

From the Toronto Analytical Bureau in New York bearing on the matter of the meeting of rayon producers in England, and we would especially call your attention to the table presented in this letter in which these people, recognized as the foremost economists in the textile industry in the world, state that they feel strongly that rayon prices will have to be reduced in 1931."

-- Letter from Eastern Hosiery Mills, Limited, dated Dec. 30, 1930, attached to Exhibit 703, part 12.

And the enclosure contains the paragraph:

"As we have indicated from time to time during the past several months, we feel very strongly that rayon prices will have to be reduced during the early part of 1931. With silk prices on a more competitive relationship and with plant capacity considerably in excess of present requirements, it will be necessary to stimulate demand through lower prices.

The rayon industry may still be considered as a very young industry and any hindrance at the present time of its growth through production control for the purpose of holding prices, may [illegible] very serious [illegible] industry."

-- Enclosure in letter of Eastern Hosiery Mills, attached to Exhibit 703, Part 12.

Then a copy of a letter from the Eastern Hosiery Mills dated January 17th, 1931 to the honourable

E.N. Rhodes, Minister of Finance. He is addressed here as Minister of Fisheries at this time. He is an Eastern representative.

"Dear Mr. Rhodes:

Bearing on the matter of the rayon yarn situation in Canada, the following information may be of interest to you:

Prices

65¢ in Holland
75¢ in United States
95¢ in Canada.

Courtaulds make approximately 50% of the rayon yarn manufactured in the United States. They are to-day selling in the United States at a price much lower than they are selling in Canada, made possible by the recent increase in Canadian tariff and the failure of the Government to regulate their prices and the lack of Canadian competition.

In the United States, there has been generated enough domestic competition finally to lower the prices to a reasonable basis for this product.

I am enclosing you copy of an extract which I have obtained from the Department of Commerce in the United States dealing with the costs entering into the manufacture of rayon yarns. You are at liberty to pass this over to the Tariff Department of the Government if you so wish.

An examination of this report indicates that

Ottawa, Ontario

Telex

Hon. Chagnon, Minister of Finance. He is addressed here as Minister of Finances at this time. He is an Eastern representative.

Dear Sir,

Regarding the matter of the Texas Yarn situation in Canada, the following information may be of interest to you:

[illegible]

Sent in Telegram
[illegible]
[illegible].

Canadian mills approximately 30% of the Texas Yarn manufactured in the United States. They are buying selling in the United States at a price much lower than they are selling in Canada, made possible by the recent increase in Canadian tariff and the failure of the Government to regulate their prices and the lack of Canadian competition.

In the United States, there has been generally enough domestic competition finally to lower the prices to a reasonable basis for this product.

I am enclosing you copy of an extract which I have obtained from the Department of Commerce in the United States dealing with the costs entering into the manufacture of Texas Yarns. You are at liberty to pass this over to the Tariff Department of the Government if you so wish.

[illegible] of this report indicates that

in the United States $44,000,000 in wages was spent to manufacture 116,000,000 lbs. of rayon or an average wage cost of 40¢ per lb. over the entire industry in 1929."

Now, your wage cost was apparently 34¢ at that time?

A. Yes, that is my understanding of it.

"The duty of 28¢ per lb. takes care of the entire wage cost as indicated above except 12¢. In spite of this Courtaulds are permitted to increase their price.

New operations of Courtaulds' are aimed to produce 1,000,000 lbs. per year over present capacity which, according to the above information would provide about $400,000 in additional wages to Canadian labor. At the same time increases in price are put into effect totalling about this amount; in other words, Courtaulds are permitted to take from the public enough money to pay the entire payroll created by this increase in industry.

In addition, this report indicates at least 25% of total employees in the rayon plant are engaged in engineering and upkeep which would doubtless be very little increased by additions to plant."

Q. That evidently was the fact because when you made the additions to your plant you were able to reduce the wage cost from 34 cents a pound to 16 cents?

in the United States $44,000,000 in wages was spent to manufacture 110,000,000 lbs. of rayon or an average wage cost of 40¢ per lb. over the entire industry in 1929."

Now, you read and understand the 1st and third

A. Yes, that is my understanding of it.

"The duty of 40¢ per lb. takes care of the entire wage cost as indicated above except 10¢. In spite of this Countervailing are permitted to increase their price.

Her operations of Courtaulds are stated to produce 1,000,000 lbs. per year over present capacity which, according to the above information would provide about $100,000 in additional wages to Canadian labor. At the same time increase in price are put into effect totalling about [illegible] in [illegible] 1929. Countervailing are permitted to take from the public enough money to pay the entire payroll created by this increase in industry.

In addition, this report indicates at least 25% of total employees in the rayon plant are engaged in engineering and upkeep which would doubtless be very little increased by additions to plant."

Q. That evidently was the fact because when you made the additions to your plant you were able to reduce the wage cost from 54 cents a pound to 15 cents?

A. You will have to check that 16 cents with Mr. Jones, Mr. McRuer, because when I mentioned 16 cents that was just their labour only, the 34 cents had some other costs in.

Q. All right, we will probably need all your figures on it.

"I have returned from the United States and while there interviewed one of the largest manufacturers of rayon hosiery in the United States, doing a business of $7,000,000, manufacturing probably more rayon hosiery than all the manufacturers in Canada put together, and on being questioned as to the profits of the American manufacturers of rayon yarns, hemade the following answer: "They have made untold millions."

There is surely information here on which the Government can profitably ponder.

As advised you previously, we are one of the smaller users of rayon yarns, but we employ hundreds of people, all users of rayon garments, and we are interested mainly in protecting their pay envelopes from the raids of any one Corporation or any combination of industries that are combining to increase prices. These people are helpless to protect themselves and to get at the real cause of their difficulties.

I believe the Government should force

A. You will have to check that is same with Mr. Loose, Mr. Hofner, because when I mentioned it again that was just their labour only, the 24 cents had come over costs in.

Q. All right, we will probably need all your figures on it.

"I have returned from the United States and while there interviewed one of the largest manufacturers of rayon hosiery in the United States, going a business of $7,000,000, [illegible] then all the manufacturers in Canada put together, and on being questioned as to the profits of the American manufacturers of rayon yarns, he gave the following answer:

"They were made within millions."

There is merely information here on which the Government can profitably ponder.

As advised you previously, we are one of the smaller users of rayon yarns, but we employ hundreds of people, all users of rayon garments, and we are interested mainly in protecting their pay envelopes from the raids of any one corporation or any combination of industries that are combining to increase prices. These people are helpless to protect themselves and to get at the real cause of their difficulties.

I believe the Tariff Board should force

Courtaulds to restore their former prices or reduce the minimum tariff from 28¢ to 20 ¢ per lb. and if Courtaulds agree to reduce their price to its former level, that they should also guarantee to keep themarket supplied or the Government should allow sufficient importations at the old rate of duty to allow a supply of rayon yarn at a reasonable price to be available.

If this condition exists, we will put on the market a cheap stocking as was formerly imported from the United States in large quantities of equal quality at a price 15% below the landed cost of such stockins imported from the United States, in August before the tariff increases; in other words, we will offer an article costing last August $1.90 per dozen for $1.60 per dozen. This article formerly sold by the chain stores for 30¢ per pair will be sold at 20¢ per pair.

We do not ask any favours from the Government, but are only asking that they control the rayon situation which we consider is out of control by their failure to regulate Courtaulds' price when they pass the entire business over to Courtaulds."

-- Copy of letter from Eastern Hosiery Mills, dated January 17, 1931, with enclosure, attached to Exhibit 733, part 15.

Q. And I will just file the enclosure in that letter. It is long and technical. There is a copy of a letter

Courtaulds to restore their former prices or reduce the minimum tariff from 35¢ to 20 ¢ per lb.

and if Courtaulds agree to reduce their price to its former level, that they should also guarantee to keep Canadian supplied or the Government should allow sufficient importations at the old rate of duty to allow a supply of rayon yarn at a reasonable price to be available.

If this condition exists, we will put on the market a cheap stocking as was formerly imported from the United States in large quantities of equal quality at a price 1½ below the landed cost of such stockings imported from the United States. In fact before the tariff increases; in other words, we will offer an article costing last August $1.50 per dozen for $1.80 per dozen. This article formerly sold by the chain stores for 50¢ per pair will be sold at 35¢ per pair.

We do not ask any favours from the Government, but are only asking that they control the rayon situation which we consider is out of control by their failure to regulate Courtaulds' price when they pass the entire business over to Canadians.

--- Copy of letter from Eastern Hosiery Mills, dated January 17, 1931, with enclosure, attached to Exhibit 7A3, part 18.

Q. And I will just file the enclosure in that letter. It is long and technical. There is a copy of a letter

from the Rt. Hon. Mr. Bennett, to the General Manager of Courtaulds Limited, dated February 19th, 1931:

"Information has just reached me that on December 1st last, you advanced the price of rayon yarns 10¢ per lb. It appears that your parent Company in England reduced the price of yarns.

I would be glad to have your immediate explanation of this price increase."

-- Copy of letter from Hon. Mr. Bennett, dated Feb. 19th, 1931, attached to Exhibit 733, Part 16.

Q. And then a letter from Courtaulds to Mr. Bennett, dated 20th of February, 1931:

"I have for acknowledgment your letter of Feb. 19th, and in reply to same respectfully submit the following:

(a) On Sept. 10th last the writer presented the case of Courtaulds (Canada) Ltd. for an increase in tariff on Rayon before Hon. E.B? Ryckman and Mr. Breadner. Full and complete statistics were presented showing cost of production, cost of chemicals, wages in various producing countries, and, in fact, we illustrated how our average selling cost during 1925 was $1.41; 1926 $1.43; 1927 $1.25; 1928 $1.24; 1929 .91; and from Jan. up to the end of July 1930 .79¢. This you will readily see was atremendously decrease, accounted for in part by the fact that

during that period we had made 2 increases to our factory and the resultant increased production meant we were able to reduce our prices. But, on the other hand, the full difference between $1.43 and 79¢ is not accounted for by the above, this latter price being due to the depressed state of business on the Continent of Europe, making it imperative for producers to ship yarn into Canada, which at that time was protected by a very low tariff, in order to get ready money."

So that quite apparently from this what drove the price down to 79¢ in 1930 was the competition you received from abroad, otherwise your company would have been charging these higher prices of 1.25, 1.24 &c.? A. I do not think so.

Q. Well, ---

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, that is the inference.

MR. McRUER: That is the inference from this letter and Mr.Johnson, you remember, referred in his evidence to the fine profits that were made about that time.

"(b) We would refer you to the writer's letter of Sept. 10th in which we gave various guarantees and if you will read a copy of the letter which is enclosed for your information, you will see that we have lived up to this guarantee in its entirety. In regard to this letter and

during that period we had made a increase to our factory and the resultant increased production meant we were able to reduce our prices. But, on the other hand, the full difference between $1.40 and 79¢ is not accounted for by the above, this letter price being due to the depressed state of business on the Continent of Europe, making it imperative for producers to ship your into Canada, which at that time was protected by a very low tariff, in order to get ready money."

So that quite apparently from this what drove the price down to 79¢ in 1880 was the competition you received from abroad, assuming your company would have been charging these higher prices of 1.40, 1.25 do.?

A. I do not think so.

Well, ---

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, what is the inference.

MR. MONK: That is the inference from this letter and Mr. Johnson, you remember, referred in his evidence to the fine profits that were made about that time.

"(b) He would refer you to the writer's letter of Sept. 10th in which we gave various guarantees and if you will read a copy of the letter which is enclosed for your information, you will see that we have lived up to this guarantee in its entirety. It seemed to this letter and

in explanation of paragraph (1) you will notice that the writer stated that our list price of June 1st for 150 den. 1st quality was .90¢ and he also made the statement that we were selling the same count for .75¢ because of huge importations offered considerably under that figure, pointing out that by doing so we were losing money on every pound of yarn we sold."

That was the letter we had yesterday? A. Yes.

"(c) We submit to you that with the situation as it then was, a number of manufacturers would have been content to close down their plant or at least work short time because they found themselves unable to compete with the importation figure on a profitable basis. We, on the other hand, kept workin full time, using Canadian chemicals, Canadian labor, and incidentally no reduction whatever in wages, preferring to keep our customers at all costs. Further, whereas the list price on June 1st. was .90¢ a pound and the distress price was .75¢ a pound, our figure for the same yarn since that date has been .85¢ for small lots and for bulk quantities 82½¢, which obviously shows a cecrease in price from our actual price list and in further explanation we would say that through constant research and improved methods we have today reached a point where we are offering the higher quality yarns at lower prices than they

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pound, our figure for the same yarn since that da
has been .85¢ for small lots and for bulk
quantities 82½¢, which obviously shows a
decrease in price from our actual price list and
further explanation we would say that through
constant research and improved methods we have
today reached a point where we are offering the
finest quality yarns at lower prices than they

have ever been offered at. Moreover, and this has reference to the weaving trade, whereas therewas a nominal increase over the distress price of 75¢, we, in an endeavour to promote business with the Cotton Mills, reduced the cost of processing (that is, preparing warps) by approximately 10¢ a pound, thereby making the gross cost of the yarn to the weaving trade no more than it was previously.

(d) With regard to paragraph (8) of the writer's letter; in October of last year we put in hand our extension. This is, in so far as the actual building is concerned, getting on towards completion and we would emphasize the fact that by the time we have installed our machinery, considerably more than $2,000,000. will have been spent.

(e) With regard to item (3) of the writer's letter, this is covered in the paragraph above, in which we state that our high quality yarns have now been brought down to a basis lower than they have ever been quoted at before.

(f) With regard to the fact that Courtaulds Ltd., in England have reduced their prices, this is a fact, but, on the other hand, we must not lose sight of the fact that Rayon manufacture in England at the present time is far from profitable, evidence of which is offered by the fact that upwards of a dozen of the smaller plants have closed down and if the writer's information is correct the price in England for 150 den. at the present

many over-lines (?). However, our total has reference to the reviving trade, "showing therefore a nominal increase over the disastrous price of 1924, we, in an endeavour to connect business with the cotton mills, reduced the cost of processing (that is, preparing warps) by approximately 1d a pound, the very making the gross cost of one year to the reviving trade no more than it was previously.

(d) With regard to paragraph (3) of the writer's letter; in October of last year we put in hand our extensive, this is, in so far as the actual building is concerned, erecting on towards completion and we could emphasize the fact that by the time we [illegible] will have been a fact.

(e) With regard to item (4) of the writer's letter, this is covered in the paragraph above, in which we state that our high quality yarns have now been brought down to a basis lower than they have ever been previously.

(f) With regard to the fact that Courtaulds Ltd., in England have reduced their prices, this is a fact, but, on the other hand, we must not lose sight of the fact that Rayon manufacture in England at the present time is far from profitable, evidence of which is offered by the fact that upwards of a dozen of the smaller plants have closed down and if the writer's information is correct the

time is approximately 3/9d to 4/- a pound, which admittedly includes an excise duty of 1s. a lb. In other words, England has a protection of 2s. a pound and pays an excise duty of 1s. a pound, which makes the net return to the manufacturer on this basis 3s. If you will compare a price of 3s. say 72¢ against our price in Canada of 82½¢ for similar yarn, bearing in mind the vastly increased labor cost in this country as against England and also the fact that our production is scarcely 5% or theirs, we do not think you will have much difficulty in coming to the conclusion that 82½¢ is a fair and equitable price.

(g) In conclusion, the writer hastens to assure you that he is entirely at your service should you desire any further explanation."

-- Letter fromCourtaulds to Hon. Mr. Bennett, dated Feb, 20, 1931, attached to Exhibit 733, part 17.

Then I have another letter from the Eastern Hosiery Mills Limited, dated February 19th, 1931 to the Hon. E.N. Rhodes:

"I have your letter of Feb. 11th and can quite easily understand the difficulty of the Cabinet and Government Officials in arriving at any definite findings in the large number of cases that come before them.

In connection with the price at which rayon yarns should be sold in Canada, it appares that in 1929 when the tariff changes were before the

time is approximately 5/9d to 4/- a pound, which admittedly includes an excise duty of 1s. a lb. In other words, England has a protection of 2s. a pound and pays an excise duty of 1s. a pound, which makes the net return to the manufacturer on this basis 8s. If you will compare a price of 8s. per 72d against our price in Canada of 80¢ for similar yarn, bearing in mind the vastly increased labor cost in this country as against England and also the fact that our production is scarcely 5% of theirs, we do not think you will have much difficulty in coming to the conclusion that 80¢ is a fair and equitable price.

(2) In conclusion, the writer hastens to assure you that he is entirely at your service should you desire any further explanation."

-- Letter fromCourtaulds to Hon. Mr. Bennett, dated Feb. 20, 1931, attached to Exhibit 72, part IV.

Then I have an other letter from the Western Hosiery Mills Limited, dated February 10th, 1931 to the Hon. L.A. Bennett:

"I have your letter of Feb. 11th and can quite easily understand the difficulty of the Cabinet and Government officials in arriving at any definite findings in the large number of cases that come before them.

In connection with the price at which rayon yarns should be sold in Canada, it appears that in 1929 when the tariff changes were before the

United States Senate, a hearing was held there and the rayon importers of the United States engaged the M.H.Avram Engineering Corporation of New York City to conduct an investigation into the cost of manufacturing yarns in America and in Europe, apparently at considerable expense and I succeeded in obtaining a copy of the brief that was prepared by the Engineering Co. and submitted to the Senate Finanne Committee by Mr. John Wattawa, the Attorney for the importers, and I am enclosing you a copy of this report which gives a lot of information bearing on the cost of producing rayon yarns in the United States, and would present nearly the same cost in Canada.

I would especially refer you to the final summary of costs in the United States which is given as 60¢ per lb. from a mill of very moderate proportions. It is also to be noted that developments for a reduction of labor costs are extensive and it is possible that at this time, nearly two years later than this report, that the costs could be still further reduced.

It is to be noted in this report also that the labor cost per pound is given as 31¢, and the Canadian Government has given the rayon manufacturers

United States Senate, a hearing was held there and the rayon importers of the United States engaged the A. L. Lyons Engineering Corporation of New York City to conduct an investigation into the cost of making viscose rayon in America and in Europe, apparently at considerable expense and I succeeded in obtaining a copy of the brief that was prepared by the Engineering Co. and submitted to the Senate Finance Committee by Mr. John Cathcart, the attorney for the importers, and I am enclosing you a copy of this report which gives a lot of information bearing on the cost of producing rayon yarns in the United States, and would present nearly the same cost in Canada.

I would especially refer you to the final summary of cost in the United States which is given as 60¢ per lb. from a mill of very moderate proportions. It is also to be noted that developments for a reduction of light ends and colourlessness and little granulation that at this time, nearly two years later than the report, that you would be still further reduced.

It is to be noted in this report also that the labor cost per pound is given as 31¢, and the manufacturing overhead for giving the same manufacture

in Canada 28¢ duty protection so that they have practically taken care of the complete labor cost of producing the goods if the above g figures are correct.

You will also note that the Holland labor cost from which country most of the rayon has been imported into Canada, is given as 8¢ below the American cost,"

So the Holland labour cost would apparently be, my lord, 23¢ per pound.

"...so it would appear that if the tariff is for the purpose of protecting Canadian labor that the Government has leaned backwards a long distance in giving a protection of three and a half times the labor difference.

In this report it must also be borne in mind that all raw materials have been dropping in price and are now much lower than at the time this report was prepared; consequently if it erred it would be very much in favour of the manufacturer.

Since you were here I had a call from the Representative of Courtaulds Ltd. at which very little transpired except that they were instructed that we considered that they were robbers and that they were the biggest enemies that the Government had in Canada, and that they turned

in Canada 28% duty protection so that they have practically taken care of the complete labor cost of producing the goods if the above figures are correct.

You will also note that the Holland labor cost from which country most of the rayon has been imported into Canada, is given as 8% below the American cost."

So the Holland labour cost would accurately be, my lord, 23% per pound.

"...so it would appear that if the tariff is for the purpose of protecting Canadian labor that the Government has leaned backwards a long distance in giving a protection of three and a half times the labor difference.

In this report it must also be borne in mind that all raw materials have been dropping in price and are now much lower than at the time this report was prepared; consequently if it erred it would be very much in favour of the manufacturer.

Since you were here I had a call from the representative of Courtaulds Ltd. at which very little transpired except that they were interested that we considered that they were robbers and that they were the biggest swindles that the Government had in Canada, and that they turned

around and tried to bite the hand that fed them and consequently they deserved no consideration whatever from the Government.

They also intimated that they were going to reduce the price of their rayon, giving as a reason that the price had been reduced in the United States.

They also intimated that they were expecting considerable opposition from liberal members supplied with ammunition by the chain stores on increases in living costs by reason of the tariff.

We believe that the goods we are producing here at the present time is a fairly good answer to this claim so far as hosiery is concerned, and I am taking the liberty of forwarding you three pairs of a stocking we are making that will be sold to the consumer at 20¢ a pair. Stockings of this same construction previous to the tariff was selling at about 30¢ per pair on an average imported from the United States. The only effect on cost of this type of hosiery, that is men's socks, is that the price has been reduced 33-1#3% by the tariff.

I am also forwarding you a woman's mercerized lisle stocking which was previously being sold at about 35¢ which we are offering to the trade to sell at 25¢ creating a similar condition;

Just at the time that the tariff came into effect there was a large amount of Japanese and

actual and tried to like the stuff but had been and consequently they reserved no consideration whatever from the Government.

They also indicated that they were going to reduce the price of their product, saying in a letter that the price had been reduced in the United States.

They also indicated that they were suggesting considerable opposition from liberal members, with which assumption by the chair agrees on [illegible] in light cases by tariff of the tariff.

I believe that the proper course now being pursued in the present time is a tariff that cannot be [illegible] until so far as industry is concerned, and I am [illegible] that I [illegible] of introducing you three points of a statutory we are making that will be said on the commencement of my speech. Statistics of this same examination previous to the tariff was set at about 30% per pair on an average imported from United States. The only effect on cost of this type of hosiery, that is men's socks, is that the price has been reduced 33-1/3% by the tariff.

I am also forwarding you a women's moderated ribbe stocking which was previously selling at [illegible] and is now selling at the [illegible] cent a dozen creating a similar condition.

That at the time that the tariff came into effect there was a large amount of Japanese and

Italian s tockings coming into the country but they were not the same construction as the stocking we are making.

You are at liberty to pass this brief and letter over to your Tariff Department as well as the samples if you deem it advisable."

---Letter from Eastern Hosiery Mills dated Feb. 19, 1931 attached to Exhibit 733-Part 18., with brief attached.

MR. McRUER: I want to file the brief that forms the basis of the statement.

Have you a letter to Mr. Bennett that preceeds his letter of March 4, 1931?

MR. DIXON: No. That is the only one we have.

MR. McRUER: Q. The next is a letter from the Right Honourable Mr. Bennett to Courtaulds Limited dated March 4, 1931:

" I have your letter.# I am sorry to say that it is not entirely satisfactory.

Apparently you are unable to meet the Canadian demand for this artificial silk yarn. Most of the other countries in the World have been reducing their price for this yarn since the emergency tariff was passed. It is alleged that the quality of your yarn has deteriorated. The question of reducing the duty is under consideration.

I would be glad to hear further from you."

Italian stockings coming into the country but they were not the same construction as the stockings we are making.

You are at liberty to pass this brief and letter over to your Tariff Department as well as the samples if you deem it advisable."

---Letter from Western Hosiery Mills dated Feb. 19, 1931 attached to Exhibit 781-Part 18., with brief statement.

MR. McPHAIL: I want to file the brief that forms the basis of the statement.

Have you a letter to Mr. Bennett that precedes his letter of March 4, 1931?

MR. ELSON: No. That is the only one we have.

MR. McPHAIL: Q. The next is a letter from the Right honourable Mr. Bennett to Courtaulds Limited dated March 4, 1931:

" I have your letter. I am sorry to say that it is not entirely satisfactory. Apparently you are unable to meet the Canadian demand for this artificial silk yarn. Most of the other countries in the world have been reducing their prices for this yarn since the emergency tariff was passed. It is alleged that the quality of your yarn has deteriorated. The question of reducing the duty is under consideration.

I would be glad to hear further from you

-- Copy of letter from R.B. Bennett to Courtaulds, dated March 4th, 1931, attached to Exhibit 733, Part 19.

Now, have you got the reply of Courtaulds to that letter?

MR. DIXON: Yes.

MR. McRUER: Mr. Dixon tells me a letter dated March 6th, 1931, from Courtaulds to the Rt. Hon. Mr. Bennett:

"I have for acknowledgment your letter of March 4th. In reply to same would say that after having had the opportunity of consultation with our local member of Parliament, Mr. Frank Shaver, we understand from him that you have been good enough to grant us an interview at 3.30 P.M. at Monday next, when the points brought up in your letter can be fully explained and discussed."

So that after getting from Mr. Bennett a somewhat preemptory letter you went to Mr. Shaver?

A. We went to Mr. Shaver just to arrange the appointment only.

Q. Do you think Mr. Bennett would not have given you an appointment when he was writing you calling on you to explain without going to the Local Member of Parliament? A. We had always arranged our appointments through the Local Member and we thought it was perhaps policy to continue to do so.

-- Copy of letter from H.B. Bennett to Courtnidge, dated March 4th, 1931, attached to Exhibit 755, Part 19.

Now, have you got the reply of Courtnidge to that letter?

MR. HAZEN: Yes.

MR. McKEEN: Mr. Dixon tells me a letter dated March 4th, 1931, [illegible] Mr. [illegible] reads:

"I have for acknowledgment your letter of March 4th. In reply to same would say that after having had the opportunity of consultation with our local member of Parliament, Mr. Frank Shaver, we understand from him that you have been good enough to grant us an interview at 3.30 P.M. on Monday next, when the points brought up in your letter can be fully explained and discussed."

So that after getting from Mr. Bennett a somewhat peremptory letter you went to Mr. Shaver?

A. He went to Mr. Shaver just to arrange the appointment only.

Q. Do you think Mr. Bennett would not have given you an appointment when he was writing you calling on you to explain without going to the Local Member of Parliament? A. We had always arranged our appointments through the Local Member and we thought it was perhaps policy to continue to do so.

Q. Were you at the interview with Mr. Bennett?

A. I was.

Q. What took place there? A. We discussed that correspondence of Mr. Linnett for an hour in the various phases and Mr. Bennett summed it up finally and said , "Well, go home and look after your own business, don't worry. Manufacturers that are worr ying about things cannot do the proper thing."

Q. After this terminated then in a statement from the Prime Minister to go home and look after your business and don't worry, worried manufacturers cannot look after their jobs....? A. That is right.

Q. Did you during that interview show to Mr. Bennett the financial record of the Company over the past five years? A. Yes. I don't know as far as five years was concerned.

Q. Did you show him the uniform financial record of the Company over that period? A. I cannot recollect exactly what financial records were shown to Mr. Bennett but some financial records were certainly shown.

Q. Did you tell him what profits the Company had made? A. No.

Q. Well, your average net profit after depreciation from 1925 to 1935 was 17.22%. Mr. Johnson has told us that the business was very much more

Q. Were you at the interview with Mr. Bennett?

A. I was.

Q. What took place there? A. He discussed that correspondence of Mr. Limett for an hour in the various phases and Mr. Bennett summed it up finally and said, "Well, go home and look after your own business. Don't worry. Something-or-other that are worrying about things cannot do the proper thing."

Q. After this terminated then in a statement from the Prime Minister to go home and look after your business and don't worry, worried people-or-other cannot look after their jobs....? A. That is right.

Q. Did you during that interview show to Mr. Bennett the financial record of the Company over the past five years? A. Yes. I don't know as far as five years was concerned.

Q. Did you show him the uniform financial record of the Company over that period? A. I cannot recollect exactly what financial records were shown to Mr. Bennett but some financial records were certainly shown.

Q. He was told his work profits was somewhat bad made? A. No.

Q. Well, your average net profit after depreciation from 1945 to 1955 was 17.22%. Mr. Johnson has told us that the business was very much more

profitable before 1930 than it has been since, so that you could not have told Mr. Bennett then that your average net profit had been something over 17.22%, if you told him all the facts, is that correct? A. I cannot recollect what was told him.

Q. Then he told you to go home and not worry. I am sure you have a lot to worry about. Well then, it was September, 1932 before you reduced the price of yarn? A. No.

Q. Well, according to Mr. McDougall's memo, I think that was the case? A. The first reduction in prices was made of March 1st, 1931, 2½¢ a pound on the one standard count, 150 denier.

Q. On what date? A. March 1st, 1931, price was reduced to 82½¢ for first quality.

Q. Was that before or after your interview with Mr. Bennett? A. Before. This was made on March 1st and our interview with Mr. Bennett was not until some time after March 6th.

Q. Well, your price on 150 denier was still higher in September, 1932 than it had been in September 30, according to Exhibit 556. It was 80 cents as against 71 cents in Great Britain? A. 80 cents is correct, September 1st, 1932.

Q. No, as against 68 in Great Britain rather. A. 68 - is that less excise duty?

profitable before 1930 than it has been since, so that you could not have told Mr. Bennett then that your average net profit had been something over 17.28%, if you told him all the facts, is that correct? A. I cannot recollect what was told him.

Q. Then he told you to go home and not worry. I am sure you have a lot to worry about. Well then, it was September, 1932 before you reduced the price of yeast? A. No.

Q. Well, according to Mr. McDougall's memo, I think that was the case? A. The first reduction in prices was made of March 1st, 1931, 2½¢ a pound on the one standard count, 150 denier.

Q. [illegible] A. March 1st, 1931.

price was reduced to 88½¢ for first quality.

Q. Was that before or after your interview with Mr. Bennett? A. Before. This was made on March 1st and our interview with Mr. Bennett was not until some time after March 6th.

Q. Well, your price on 150 denier was still higher in September, 1932 than it had been in September 30, according to Exhibit 556. It was 80 cents as against 71 cents in Great Britain? A. 80 cents is correct, September 1st, 1932.

Q. No, as against 68 in Great Britain rather.

A. 68 - is that less excise duty?

Q. That would be excise duty taken off - the manufacturer did not get the excise duty?

A. No, the consumer had to pay it.

Q. I am talking about price that the manufacturer got in Great Britain as compared with the price you got. Well, that is all, thank you.

THE COMMISSIONER: Have you any questions?

MR. DIXON: If I may, I would like to reserve the right to cross-examine this witness. We have to produce Mr. Jones.

THE COMMISSIONER: Will you go on with something else?

MR. McRUER: Yes, Mr. Beauregard will now go on with matters affecting Canadian Cottons.

-- Adjourned at 11.25 for recess.

(Page 10118 follows)

Q. That would be excise duty taken off - the manufacturer did not get the excise duty?

A. No, the consumer had to pay it.

Q. I am talking about price that the wheat farmer got in Great Britain as compared with the price you got. Well, that is all, thank you.

THE COMMISSIONER: Have you any questions?

Mr. [illegible], K.C.: I would like to reserve the right to cross-examine this witness. We have to produce [illegible] issue.

THE COMMISSIONER: Will you go on with something else?

Mr. MONDER: Yes, Mr. Beauregard will now go on with matters relating Canadian Soldiers.

-- Adjourned at 11.25 for recess.

(Time Quite Pleasant)

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD:

Il s'agit qu'il plaise à la Cour de la Canadian Cottons Limited. Les officiers supérieurs ont été examinéx à Montreal quant à la partie financière. Comme la Commission tenait ses seances à Montreal les ouvriers n'ont pas été entendus, mais dévaient être entendus ici à Cornwall. J'ai compris que la Commission a demandé que des avis soient affichés demandant aux ouvriers de venir faire les représentations qu'ils jugeraient à propos de faire. Un grand nombre d'ouvriers sont venus ici, parmi lesquels j'ai choisi quelques representants au hasard, des differentes sections, des differents travaux.

-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

PAR MTRE BRUNEAU: Je comparais pour la compagnie.

-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

A COMPARU: LEO CLOUTIER.

LEQUEL témoin est assermenté.

Interrogé par Mtre BEAUREGARD.

Q Monsieur Cloutier quel est votre âge?

R Trente ans. (30).

Q Où êtes-vous employé? R Je suis employé dans le Dundas Mill.

Q Vous êtes à l'emploi de la Canadian Cottons?

R Oui.

Q Au moulin Dundas?

R Oui.

Q

Il s'agit qu'il plaise à la Cour de la Canadian Cottons Limited. Les officiers ayégnaux ont été examinex à Montréal quant à la partie financière. Je la Commission tenait ses séances à Montréal les ar m'ont pas été entendus, mais devraient être entendus ior à Cornwall. J'ai comprris que la Commission a demandé que des avis soient affichés commandant aux ouvriers de venir faire les représentations qu'ils jugeraient à propos de faire. Un grand nombre d'ouvriers sont venus ici, parmi lesquels j'ai choisi quelques représentants en disant, des différentes sections, des différents travaux.

MAX MTEN BRUNSWICK: Je commerais pour la compagnie.

-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

A COMMIST: [illegible]

LEGUEL témoin est assermenté.

[illegible].

Monsieur Clouthier quel est votre âge?

R Trente ans. (30).

Q Où êtes-vous employé? R Je suis employé dans le Dundas Mill.

Q Vous êtes à l'emploi de la Canadian Cottons?

R Oui.

Q Au moulin Dundas?

R Oui.

Q Je comprends qu'il y a trois moulins? R Oui, monsieur.

Q A Cornwall? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Appartenant à la même compagnie? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Quel est le genre de votre travail? R ...

Q Que faites-vous? R Je run des cardes.

Q Vous êtes dans le département des cardes, dans le card-room? R Oui.

Q Et vous êtes chargé du fonctionnement d'un certain nombre de machines à carder? R Oui.

Q Depuis combien de temps faites-vous ce travail là?

R Depuis dix ans et demi.

Q Devons-nous comprendre que depuis ce temps-là vous avez toujours fait le même travail?

R Depuis quatre ans j'ai été augmenté de quatre cardes.

Q Vous avez combien de machines sous votre controle? R Seize machines.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE.

Q Vous avez 16 cardes au lieu de douze?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Depuis quand ça? R A peu près quatre ans.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD.

Q Vous dites que depuis quatre ans vous avez seize machines?

R Seize, oui.

Q Avant ça vous en aviez que douze? R Oui.

Q Est-ce le même genre de machines? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Ils accompagnent l'A.I.C. à titre secondaire? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Apparemment à la m^ême somme? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Quel est le genre de votre travail? R ...

Q Que faites-vous? R Je tue des orides.

Q Vous êtes dans le département des cartes, dans le card-room? R Oui.

Q Et vous êtes chargé du fonctionnement d'un certain nombre de machines à cartes? R Oui.

Q Depuis combien de temps faites-vous ce travail là?

R Depuis six ans et demi.

Q Devez-nous comprendre que depuis ce temps-là vous avez toujours fait le m^ême travail?

R Depuis quatre ans j'ai été augmenté de quelques cents.

Q Vous avez commencé de machiner pour votre compte? R Cela semblait.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE:

Q Vous avez 15 cartes au lieu de douze?

R Oui.

Q Depuis quand ça? R A peu près quatre ans.

PAR MAITRE CHAMPAGNE:

Q Vous dites que depuis quatre ans vous avez seize machines?

R Seize, oui.

Q Avant ça vous en aviez une douze? R Oui.

Q Est-ce le m^ême genre de machines? R Oui.

R Oui.

Q Est-ce que le travail que vous avez à faire sur ces machines là est le même? R Oui.

Q Vous faites actuellement sur 16 machines, le même travail que vous faisiez sur douze? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Quelle différence de salaire a marqué ce changement de 12 à 16 machines? R 2 cts de l'heure.

Q Je dois comprendre que c'est en plus?

R Oui.

Q Vous avez combien de l'heure actuellement?

R Ca forme 30½ cts depuis que le 10% a été oté.

Q Vous avez actuellement 30½ cts de l'heure?

R Oui.

Q Vous aviez combien avant de l'heure. Avant vous aviez 2 cts de moins?

R J'ai eu une augmentation de 2 cts de l'heure, ça faisait 32 cts de l'heure.

Q Vous avez débuté à 30 cts de l'heure?

R Oui.

Q Quand vous aviez 12 machines?

R Oui.

Q On vous en a donné 16? R Oui monsieur.

Q Et on vous a donné 32½ cts de l'heure?

R 32 cts de l'heure.

Q Vers quel temps que vous avez eu 32 cts de l'heure?

R Je ne peux pas dire au juste, d'après mon idée, ça fait quatre ans.

Q Maintenant vous gagnez 30 cts, c'est parce qu'on vous a enlevé 2 cts? R Oui.

Q Quand? R Je ne pourrais pas

Q Est-ce que le travail que vous avez à faire sur ces machines là est le même? R Oui.

Q Vous faites actuellement sur 16 machines, le même travail que vous faisiez sur douze? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Quelle différence de salaire a mené ce changement de 12 à 16 machines? R 2 cts de l'heure.

Q Je dois comprendre que c'est un plus?

R Oui.

Q Vous avez combien de l'heure actuellement?

R Ça forme 30¢ cts depuis que le 1Jb a été cts.

Q Vous avez actuellement 30¢ cts de l'heure?

R Oui.

Q Vous avez combien vous de l'heure. Avant vous aviez 2 cts de moins?

R J'ai eu une augmentation de 2 cts de l'heure, ça faisait 32 cts de l'heure.

Q Vous avez débuté à 30 cts de l'heure?

R Oui.

Q Quand vous aviez 12 machines?

R Oui.

Q On vous en a donné 16? R Oui monsieur.

Q Et on vous a donné 32¢ cts de l'heure?

R 32 cts de l'heure.

Q Vers quel temps que vous avez eu 32 cts de l'heure?

R Je ne peux pas dire au juste, d'après mon idée, ça fait quatre ans.

Q Maintenant vous travaux en 4ès, d'où vous êtes vous a enlevé 2 cts? R Oui.

Q Quand? R Je ne pourrais pas

dire au juste, je pense que ça fait trois ans.

Q Est-ce que cette diminution s'appliquait à vous seulement ou si elle était générale?

R Sur deux hommes dans mon département.

Q Sur deux employés dans votre département?

R Oui.

Q Est-ce que cette diminution est celle qu'on a appelé la diminution de 10%? R 10% sur les gages que vous voulez dire?

Q Chez vous ça pas été de 10%? R A peu près ça.

Q Si vous avez passé de 32 à 30 cts? R Oui.

Q Vous avez été frappé d'une diminution de 2 cts?

R Voyez-vous, otez 10%, ils nous ont donné 32 cts, ça diminué à peu près de 1½ ct de l'heure, comme je comprends ça.

Q Est-ce qu'ils ont pas rétabli 5% après?

R Oui.

Q Ce qui est arrivé c'est qu'on vous a diminué de 10% et on a rétabli au bout de quelque temps 5%? % Oui.

Q Vous gagnez combien actuellement? R Je gagne 30½ cts de l'heure.

Q Vous gagnez 30½ cts de l'heure à conduire 16 machines? R Oui.

Q Alors qu'autrefois vous gagniez 30 cts à conduire 12 machines du même type? R Oui.

Q Travailliez-vous de jour ou de nuit?

R Sur les shifts.

Q C'est à dire qu'il y a trois équipes qui travaillent? R Oui.

Q Ces équipes travaillent combien d'heures par

j

dire en juin, je pense que ça fait trois ans.

Q. Fait-ce que cette diminution s'appliquait à vous seulement ou si elle était générale?

R. Sur les hommes dans mon département.

Q. Sur deux employés dans votre département?

R. Oui.

Q. Fait-ce que cette diminution est telle qu'on a payé la diminution de 10% R. 10% sur les sommes que vous voulez dire?

Q. Dans vous ça pas été de 10%? R. A peu près 10%.

Q. Si vous avez passé de 54 à 50 cent? R. Oui.

Q. Vous avez été frappé d'une diminution de 4 cent?

R. Voyez-vous, cent 10%, ils nous ont donné 5% cts, ça diminué à peu près de 1¢ et de l'heure, comme je comprends ça.

Q. Fait-ce qu'ils ont pas retenu 5% après?

R. Oui.

Q. Ce qui est arrivé c'est qu'on vous a diminué de 10% et on a retenu au bout de quelque temps 5%? R. Oui.

Q. Vous gagnez combien actuellement? R. Je gagne 30¢ cts de l'heure.

Q. Vous gagnez 34¢ot a de l'heure à conduire 15 machines? R. Oui.

Q. Alors qu'autrefois vous gagniez 30 cts à conduire 12 machines du même type? R. Oui.

Q. Travaillez-vous de jour ou de nuit?

R. Sur les shifts.

Q. C'est à dire qu'il y a trois équipes qui travaillent? R. Oui.

Q. Ces équipes travaillent combien d'heures par

jour? R Huit heures par jour.

Q Est-ce que vos heures de travail varient, c'est-à dire vous ne travaillez pas toujours sur les mêmes heures?

R Non, on change de 7 à 3, de 3 à 11 et de 11 à 7.

Q Vous variez à combien de temps de distance, à tous les quinze jours, les trois semaines?

R A toutes les semaines qu'on change de shift.

Q Les équipes changent d'heures? R Oui.

Q Et les équipes travaillent huit heures par jour chacune? R Oui.

Q Est-ce qu'il vous arrive de travailler plus que huit heures par jour? R Oui, une fois par semaine.

Q Qu'est-ce qui arrive au juste? R On fait 16 heures.

Q D'affilées? R Sans arrêt.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE:

Q Seize heures? R Oui.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD.

Q Expliquez-nous comment? R Mettons que je suis sur le shift de 11 à 7...

Q De 11 heures du matin? R Non, du soir à 7 heures du matin, pour faire 16 heures j'ai rentré le lundi à trois heures de l'après midi jusqu'à 7 heures du matin.

Q Vous travaillez de 3 heures de l'après midi à 7 heures le lendemain matin? R Oui monsieur.

Q C'est votre journée de 16 heures? R Oui.

Q. Est-ce que ça arrive régulièrment une fois par semaine? R Des fois deux fois par semaines.

Q Est-ce que vos heures de travail varient, c'est-à-dire vous ne travaillez pas toujours sur les mêmes heures?

R Non, on change de 7 à 5, de 3 à 11 et de 11 à 7.

Q Vous varies à combien de temps de changement, à tous les quatre jours, les trois semaines?

R A toutes les semaines qu'on change de shift.

Q [illegible] oui.

Q Et les coupons travaillent huit heures par jour chacune? R Oui.

Q Est-ce qu'il vous arrive de travailler plus que huit heures par jour? R Oui, une fois par semaine.

Q Qu'est-ce qui arrive au lait? R On fait la heures.

Q D'affilées? R Sans arrêt.

Q Seize heures? R Oui.

PAR MTRE BINGHAMPTON:

Q Expliquez-nous comment? R Nous sommes que je suis sur le shift de 11 à 7...

Q De 11 heures du matin? R Non, du soir à 7 heures du matin, pour faire la heure j'ai remis le lundi à trois heures de l'après midi jusqu'à 7 heures du matin.

Q Vous travaillez de 3 heures de l'après midi à 7 heures le lendemain matin? R Oui monsieur.

Q C'est votre journée de 15 heures? R Oui.

Q Est-ce que ça arrive régulièrement une fois par semaine? R Deux fois deux fois par semaine.

voilà deux ou trois semaines il y en a qui voulait avoir un shift double, pour se faire plus de gages, ça nous en a oté, sur nos semaines de grands shifts ça nous en ote à toutesles huit semaines, quand en en fait deux à tous les huit semaines.

Q Vous avez dit que dans un cas qu'un ouvrier a demandé de travailler 16 heures de suite?

R C'est un qui travaille avec nous autres.

Q Ensuite, vous êtes en train de nous dire, d'après l'organisation qui existe, cette double équipe, ce travail de double équipe se récète à tous les deux mois? R Oui.

Q C'est à dire que vous travaillez deux jours de suite par semaine à tous les deux mois?

R Oui.

Q A cause du système de rotation qui est établi?

R De la manière ça se trouve qu'il y en a plus qui en font, ça se trouve à en oter, ils se trouvent à nous en oter un grand shift, ailleure d'en faire deux on en fait rien qu'un.

Q Normalement vous devriez en faire deux et un de vos compagnons vous en enlève un? R Oui.

Q Vous enlève un de vos grands shifts par semaine?

R Oui.

Q Est-ce que ça fait longtemps que ça fonctionne comme ça, que certains ouvriers travaillent seize heures par jour, une ou deux fois par semaine?

R Jene pourrais pas dire.

Q A peu près? R Plus ou moins pour huit mois.

Q Huit mois à peu près? R Oui.

voilà deux ou trois semaines il y en a qui voulait avoir un suit double, pour se faire plus de grosse, ça nous en a été, sur nos semaines de grande suite ça nous en été à toutesses suit semaines, quand on en fait deux à tous les suit semaines.

Q Vous avez dit que dans un cas qu'un ouvrier a demandé de travailler 12 heures de suite?

R C'est un qui travaille avec nous autres.

Q Ensuite,vous êtes en train de nous dire, d'après l'organisation qui existe, cette double équipe , ce travail de double équipe se répète à tous les deux suit ? Oui.

Q C'est à dire que vous travaillez deux jours de suite par semaine à tous les deux mois?

R Oui.

Q A cause du système de rotation qui est établi?

R De la manière ça se trouve qu'il y en a plus qui en font, ça se trouve à en avoir, ils se trouvent à nous en avoir un grand suit, aillaurs d'en faire deux ou en fait trois qu'un.

Q Normalement vous devriez en faire deux et un de vos compagnons vous en enlève un? R Oui.

Q Vous enlève un de vos grands suits par semaine?

R Oui.

Q Est-ce que ça fait longtemps que ça fonctionne comme ça, que certains ouvriers travaillent sorte [illegible]

R Long pourrais pas dire.

Q A peu près? R Plus on monte pour moins.

Q Moins à peu près? R Oui.

Q Combien de jours par semaine travaillez-vous?

R Actuellement je travaille cinq jours par semaine.

Q Dont une journée de seize heures? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Cinq jours qui sont présumés de huit heures, seulement parmi ces cinq jours il y a une journée de seize heures? R Oui.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE.

Q Ca fait 48 heures de travail? R Oui.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD:

Q Et votre compagnon lui fait deux jours de seize heures par semaines?

R Pas plus souvent que nous autres comme c'est arrangé ça, de même, comme ça marche, il en fait autant comme nous autres, mais pas plus.

Q Maintenant vous dites que cet état de choselà dure depuis huit mois? R A peu près.

Q Avant comment la chose se passait-il?

R Il y avait deux employés de plus, on faisait pas de grands shifts.

Q Il y avait deux employés de plus pour conduire les machines? R Sur les shifts, oui.

Q Deux employés de plus pour le même nombre de machines? R Oui.

Q Vous êtes actuellement deux conduisant chacun seize machines? R Oui.

Q Votre compagnon conduit également seize machines?

R Mon compagnon conduit 7 machines, et il a la charge de couper les bobines qu'on appelle, à travers ça.

Q Il a un travail supplémentaire? R Oui, monsieur.

Q

Q Combien de jours par semaine travaillez-vous?

R Actuellement je travaille cinq jours par semaine.

Q Sont une journée de seize heures? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Cinq jours par semaine, et quatre semaines, seulement durant ces cinq jours il y a une journée de seize heures? R Oui.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE.

Q Ce fait 48 heures de travail? R Oui.

PAR MTRE BRAGUENARD:

Q Et votre compagnon lui fait deux journées de seize heures par semaine?

R Pas plus souvent que nous autres comme c'est arrivé ça, de même, comme ça maintenant, il en fait autant comme nous autres, mais pas plus.

Q Maintenant vous dites que cet état de choses dure depuis un mois? R A peu près.

Q Avant comment la chose se passait-il?

R Il y avait deux employés de plus, on faisait [illegible].

Q Il y avait deux employés de plus pour conduire les moulins? R Sur les autres, oui.

Q Deux employés de plus pour le même nombre de machines? R Oui.

Q Vous êtes actuellement deux conducteurs sur une seule machine? R Oui.

Votre compagnon conduit également une machine?

Mon compagnon conduit 7 moulins, et il a la charge de couper les bobines qu'on appelle, à travers [illegible].

Il a un travail supplémentaire? R Oui, [illegible] il est.

Q Avant il y avait deux autres employés dans votre département? R Oui.

Q Ils y sont plus? R On a demandé une augmentation....

Q Vous avez demandé une augmentation de salaire?

R Oui, ils ont fait discon inuer, comme je pourrais dire ça, deux hommes, pour nous donner le privilège de faire des shifts doubles pour faire plus de salaire.

Q Votre demande d'augmenter votre salaire a eu pour effet d'allonger vos heures de travail?

R Oui.

Q D'augmenter le tarif de votre salaire?

R Oui.

Q En supprimant deux employés? R Oui.

Q Vous avez gagné plus de travail, plus d'argent, et vos compagnons ont perdu leurs places?

R Oui.

Q La compagnie a rien fait de mieux? R Non.

Q Là nous avons l'histoire de votre travail actuellement, à il y a huit mois? R Oui.

Q Le régime qui a commencé il y a huit mois avait duré combien de temps avant ça, le régime avant quand vous étiez deux employés de plus, quelles étaient vos heures de travail?

R A peu près trois mois que ça duré.

Q Ca duré à peu près trois mois comme ça?

R A peu près quatre mois.

Q Autrefois vous étiez quatre, vous faisiez huit heures de travail par jour, par équipes, trois équipes par jour, vous faisiez pas de doubles shifts parce

Q Avant il y avait deux autres employés dans votre département? R Oui.

Q Ils y sont plus? R On a demandé une augmentation...

Q Vous avez demandé une augmentation de salaire?

R Oui, ils ont fait disparaître, comme je pourrais dire, deux hommes, pour nous donner le privilège de faire des autres besoins pour faire plus de salaire.

Q Votre demande d'augmenter votre salaire a eu pour effet d'allonger vos heures de travail?

R Oui.

Q D'augmenter le tarif de votre salaire?

R Oui.

Q Un augmentant ceux employés? R Oui.

Q Vous avez quand même de travail, plus d'argent.

R Oui.

Q La compagnie a rien fait de mieux? R Non.

Q Là nous avons l'histoire de votre travail actuellement, à il y a huit mois? R Oui.

Q Le régime qui a commencé il y a huit mois avait duré combien de temps avant ça, le régime avant quand vous avez deux employés de plus, quelles étaient vos heures de travail?

R A peu près trois mois que ça dure.

Q Ça dure à peu près trois mois comme ça?

R A peu près quatre mois.

Q Autrefois vous étiez quatre, vous faisiez huit heures de travail par jour, maintenant, vous [illegible] par jour, vous faisiez pas de doubles shifts parce

vous étiez quatre, et ça dire à peu près quatre mois?

R Oui.

Q Quel régime y avait-il avant ça?

R On était sur les shifts de douze heures.

Q Vous étiez en deux équipes de douze heures?

R Oui.

Q Quel était le taux de votre salaire quand vous aviez douze heures? R Pour plein temps ça nous donnait $17.30.

Q C'était des journées de 12 heures? R Oui.

Q Avec combien de jours par semaine, de jours de travail? R Cinq jours.

Q Alors 60 heures vous donnaient $17.30? R Oui, monsieur.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE.

Q A 30½ cts ça donne plus que ça? R Je me suis trompé, c'est $18.30.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD.

Q Douze heures de travail, dinqq jours par semaine, vous donnait $18.30? R Oui.

Q Avez-vous toujours travaillé cinq jours par semaine? R Pas depuis que je travaille dans la manufacture, on a pas travaillé continuellement cinq jours par semaine.

Q Quelle est le moyenne de journées par semaine à peu près, de travail? R A peu près un average de 3½ jours, quatre jours.

Q Quand vous travaillez seize heures la même journée, mangez-vous au moulin ou chez vous?

R Au moulin.

Q Vous n'avez pas de cafétéria, vous apportez

vous étiez quatre, et y a dû à peu près quatre mois.

R Oui.

Q Quel régime y avait-il avant ?

R On était sur les antis de toute heures.

Q Vous étiez en deux équipes de douze heures?

R Oui.

Q Quel était le taux de votre salaire quand vous avez donné heures? R Pour plein temps y a mois

Commissaire Lyon.

Q C'était des journées de 12 heures? R Oui.

Q Avec combien de jours par semaine, de jours de travail? R Cinq jours.

Q Alors 60 heures vous donnent $17.30? R Oui, monsieur.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE.

Q A 30¢ cela y a donné plus que ça? R Je ne sais trouvé, vous lui.

PAR MTRE BRADBURNGARM.

Q Douze heures de travail, cinq jours par semaine, vous donnait $18.30? R Oui.

Q Avez-vous toujours travaillé cinq jours par semaine? R Pas depuis que je travaille dans la manufacture, on a pas travaillé continuellement cinq jours par semaine.

Q Quelle est le moyenne de journées par semaine à peu près, de travail? R A peu près un average de 3½ jours, quatre jours.

Q Quand vous travailles seize heures la même journée, mangez-vous au moulin ou chez vous?

R Au moulin.

Q Vous n'avez pas de cafétéria, vous apportez

votre manger? R Oui.

Q Y a-t-il un endroit particulier où vous pouvez aller manger? R C'est là où on a coutume de travailler.

Q Vous mangez sur place? R Oui.

Q Est-ce qu'il y a des chaises, des bancs, des tables? R On a des boites des fois, on s'assied, c'est pas exprès pour manger.

PAR MTRE BRUNEAU.

Q Quelle a été votre dernière paye Monsieur Cloutier? R Ma dernière paye, j'ai la slip ici, $13.75.

Q $13.75? R Oui.

Q A 30½ cts de l'heure? R Oui.

Q Est-ce que vous êtes marié? R Oui.

Q Vous avez dit que vous conduisiez 16 machines. Est-ce que vous êtes en charge seul de ces seize machines? R Oui.

Q Est-ce que quelqu'un d'autres travaillent sur ces machines là? R Non.

Q Est-ce que votre occupation n'est pas "lap-carrier"?

R Je run les machines et je mets les laps moi même.

Q Combien est-ce que ça vous a pris de temps pour apprendre cet ouvrage là? R Ils m'ont mis avec un autre une nuit seulement.

Q Ils vous ont mis avec un autre une nuit seulement?

R Oui.

Q Quel âge aviez-vous dans ce temps là? R J'avais vingt huit ans.

Q Alors vous êtes à l'emploi de la compagnie depuis deux ans? R Non, depuis 6½ ans.

Q

votre manger? R Oui.

Q Y a-t-il un endroit particulier où vous pouvez aller manger? R C'est là où on a coutume de travailler.

Q Vous mangez sur place? R Oui.

Q Est-ce qu'il y a des chaises, des bancs, des tables? R On a des bancs des deux côtés, on s'assied, c'est pas exposé pour manger.

PAR MES SEIGNEURS:

Q Quelle a été votre dernière paye Monsieur Olsen-tier? R Ma dernière paye, j'ai eu six-cent-quinze, $615.75.

Q $615.75? R Oui.

Q A 35¢ ça de l'heure? R Oui.

Q Est-ce que vous êtes marié? R Oui.

Q Vous avez dit que vous conduisiez les machines.

Est-ce que vous êtes un ouvrier qualifié de ces sortes machines? R Oui.

Q Est-ce que quelqu'un d'autres travaillent sur ces machines là? R Non.

Q Est-ce que vous connaissez ce qu'on appelle "les-serre-ment"?

R Non, les machines et je sais les faire moi-même.

Q Combien est-ce que ça vous a pris de temps pour apprendre cet ouvrage là? R Ils m'ont mis avec un autre une nuit seulement.

Q Ils vous ont mis avec un autre une nuit seulement?

R Oui.

Q Est-ce vous travaillez dans ce genre là? R J'ai-me-rais-mieux-pas-le-dire.

Q Quelle sorte de l'ouvrage de la [illegible]?

R Non, depuis 8½ ans.

Q Vous avez trente-quatre ans? R Pardon, 30 ans, je me suis trompé, j'avais 23 ans quand j'ai commencé.

Q Est-ce que vous connaissez d'autres occupations dans l'endroit où vous pourriez avoir de meilleures payes? R Vous voulez dire dans le même département.

Q Dans Cornwall? R Moi même, j'ai pas regardé, j'en ai pas cherché d'autres, je ne sais pas, si je pourrais en trouver.

Q Ce n'est pas pour critiquer, mais est-ce que généralement dans Cornwall, on peut trouver une meilleure occupation? R Je ne pourrais pas dire.

ET le témoin ne dit rien de plus.

Q. Vous avez trente-quatre ans? R. Parfois, si on me dans trouve. J'avais 53 ans quand j'accompagnais.

Q. Est-ce que vous connaissez d'autres [illegible] dans l'endroit où vous pouvez avoir de meilleures ?

R. Vous voulez dire dans le même domaine.

Q. Dans Cornwall? R. Oui même. J'ai pas remarqué, j'en ai pas encore d'autres, je ne sais pas si je pourrais en trouver.

Q. Ce n'est pas pour critiquer, mais est-ce que généralement dans Cornwall, on peut trouver une meilleure occupation? R. Je ne pourrais pas dire.

MT le témoin ne dit rien de plus.

A COMPARU: ROMUALD CHAUSSE.

LEQUEL témoin est assermenté

Interrogé par MTRE BEAUREGARD.

Q Quel âge avez-vous M.Chaussé? R Soixante-cinq ans.

Q Vous travaillez à la Canadian Cottons?

R Je travaille à la Dundas.

Q Au moulin Dundas? R Oui.

Q Quel est votre emploi? R Je travaille dans la card-room.

Q Vous êtes le compagnon du témoin précédent, au travail? R Oui, je travaille près de lui.

Q Dans le même moulin et dans le même département?

R Oui.

Q Quelle est la nature de votre travail, vous M. Chaussé? R Je travaille sur un doubler.

Q En quoi consiste le travail de cette machine là?

R C'est une machine qui fait les laps.

Q Les laps sont des rouleaux d'une espèce de coton, qui a l'air en ouate à ce moment là, est-ce ça?

R Oui.

Q Sur surveillez ces machines là vous?

R Oui.

Q Vous avez combien de machine sous votre surveillance? R J'ai seulement qu'un doubler.

Q Quelle autre machine avez-vous? R Des "two-breakers", je surveille l'arrière.

Q Est-ce une ou plusieurs machines ça?

R C'est cinq machines.

Q Vous surveillez l'arrière de ces machines là?

R Oui.

Q Ces machines brisent le coton? R Non, le

Continued.

Examination-in-chief.

Interrogé par:MRS BRADSHAW.

Q Quel âge avez-vous m.Jeanne? R Soixante-cinq ans.

Q Vous travaillez à la Canadian Cottons?

R Je travaille à la Jardée.

Q Au moulin Jardée? R Oui.

Q Quel est votre emploi? R Je travaille dans la card-room.

Q Vous êtes le compagnon du témoin précédent, au travail? R Oui, je travaille près de lui.

Q Dans le même moulin et dans le même département?

R Oui.

Q Quelle est la nature de votre travail,vous m. Jeanne? R Je travaille sur un doubler.

Q En quoi consiste le travail de cette machine là?

R C'est une machine qui fait des lapes.

Q Les lapes sont des rouleaux d'une epaisse de coton, qui a l'air en ouate à ce moment là, est-ce vrai?

R Oui.

Q Sur surveillez ces machines là vous?

R Oui.

Q Vous avez combien de machines sous votre surveillance? R J'ai seulement qu'un doubler.

Q Quelle autre machine avez-vous? R Des frame-tenders, je surveille l'arrière.

Q Est-ce une ou plusieurs machines vous?

R C'est cinq machines.

Q Vous surveillez l'arrière de ces machines là?

R Oui.

Q Ces machines prennent le coton? R Non,le

coton est brisé, mais je le mets dans le upper.

Q C'est une machine qui échiffe le coton?

R C'est pour rouler le coton à l'autre bout.

Q Travaillez-vous de jour ou de nuit?

R Je travaille sur les shifts.

Q Comme votre compagnie a dit, les ouvriers sont divisés en trois équipes? R Oui.

Q Les heures varient, vous travaillez tantot dans une équipe tantot dans une autre équipe? R Oui.

Q Comme votre compagnon nous a dit, à chaque semaine vous changez d'heures de travail, vous travaillez huit heures, mais vous changez d'heures?

R Supposons qu'on commence le lundi à 7 heures, on lache à trois heures de l'après midi, la semaine suivante on est de 3 à 11 heures.

Q C'est à dire que une fois par semaine vous faites seizes heures d'ouvrage sans arrêt?

R Pas moi, je fais des journées de huit heures.

Q Vous faites des journées de huit heures?

R Oui.

Q Vous travaillez jamais seize heures de suite?

R Non.

Q Vous faites rien que des journées de huit heures? R Oui.

Q Vous faites, vous travaillez huit heures par jour, combien de jours par semaine? R Des fois cinq jours, généralement, quand on a assez d'ouvrage on fait cinq jours, 40 heures.

Q C'est votre semaine pleine ça? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Il arrive que vous faites moins que ça?

coton est brûlé, mais je le mets dans le broyeur.

Q. C'est une machine qui égrenne le coton?

R. C'est pour rouler le coton à l'autre bout.

Q. Travaillez-vous de jour ou de nuit?

R. Je travaille sur les deux.

Q. Comme votre camarade a dit, les ouvriers sont divisés en trois équipes? R. Oui.

Q. Les heures varient, vous travaillez tantôt dans une équipe tantôt dans une autre équipe? R. Oui.

Q. Comme votre compagnon nous a dit, à chaque semaine vous changez d'heures de travail, vous travaillez huit heures, mais vous changez d'horaire?

R. Supposons qu'on commence le lundi à 7 heures, on arrive à trois heures de l'après midi, le lendemain on est de 3 à 11 heures.

Q. C'est à dire que une fois par semaine vous faites deux heures d'ouvrage dans arrêt?

R. Oui, je fais ces heures de huit heures.

Q. Vous faites des journées de huit heures?

R. Oui.

Q. Vous travaillez, mais pas autant de suite?

R. Non.

Q. Vous êtes rendu que des journées de huit heures? R. Oui.

Q. Vous faites, vous travaillez huit heures par jour, [illegible]? R. Oui.

Q. Et d'ouvrage on fait cinq jours, 40 heures.

Q. C'est votre semaine pleine, n'est ce pas? R. Oui, monsieur.

Q. Il arrive que vous faites moins que ça?

R -ui.

Q Quel a été le montant de votre dernière paye?

R $10.45, j'ai le slip ici, si vous voulez le voir.

Q Vous avez l'enveloppe? R Non, j'ai le slip seulement.

Q Avec votre paye on vous a remis une slip, intitulée Canadian Cottons Limited, Rolland Chaussé....

R Ils font des erreurs des fois.

Q Vous vous appelez Romuald? R Des fois ils mettent Romuald, des fois Rolland.

Q No. 222. 17 octobre 1936, $10.45? R Oui, sur cette slip là, j'ai trois heures de perdues.

Q Les heures ne sont pas marquées? R Non.

Q Mais vous savez que ça veut dire, cinq jours à huit heures, moins trois heures de perte?

R Oui.

Q Pourquoi avez-vous perdu de l'ouvrage là?

R Il y avait pas d'ouvrage.

Q Vous étiez dans la boutique? R Oui, la dernière journée, à huit heures ils nous ont envoyé on était supposé travailler jusqu'à 11 heures, ils nous ont envoyé à huit heures.

Q Ils vous ont renvoyé avant la fin de votre temps de travail? R Oui.

Q Vous auriez là 37 heures de travail?

R Oui.

Q Et vous avez retiré $10.45? R Oui.

Q Vous avez combien de l'heure vous? R 28¼ cts de l'heure.

Q 28¼ cts de l'heure? R Oui.

Q Est-ce qu'il y a longtemps que vous avez

R -ui.

Q Quel a été le montant de votre dernière paye?

R $10.48, j'ai le slip ici, si vous voulez le voir.

Q Vous avez l'enveloppe? R Non, j'ai le slip seulement.

Q Avec votre paye on vous a remis une slip, intitulée General Motors Limited, Holland Branch....

R Ils font des erreurs des fois.

Q Vous vous rendez Romuald? R Des fois il mettent Romuald, des fois Holland.

Q No. 22. 17 octobre 1935, $10.48? R Oui, sur cette slip là, j'ai trois heures de payées.

Q Les heures ne sont pas marquées? R Non.

Q Mais vous savez que ça veut dire, cinq jours à huit heures, moins trois heures de perte?

R Oui.

Q Pourquoi avez-vous perdu de l'ouvrage là?

R Il y avait pas d'ouvrage.

Q Vous étiez dans la boutique? R Oui, la dernière journée, à huit heures ils nous ont envoyé on était supposé travailler jusqu'à 11 heures, ils nous ont envoyé à huit heures.

Q Ils vous ont renvoyé avant la fin de votre temps de travail? R Oui.

Q Vous aviez là 37 heures de travail?

R Oui.

Q Et vous avez retiré $10.48? R Oui.

Q Vous avez commencé à l'heure vous? R 28½ cts la l'heure.

Q 28½ cts de l'heure? R Oui.

Q Est-ce qu'il y a longtemps que vous avez

28½ cts de l'heure? R Ca doit faire à peu près trois ou quatre ans je crois bien.

Q Environ trois ou quatre ans? R Je crois que oui.

Q Aviez-vous plus que ça auparavant? R Quand j'ai rentré au moulin, la première année, j'avais 30 cts de l'heure.

Q Combien y a-t-il d'années de ça? R Il y a dix ans.

Q Faisiez-vous le même travail qu'aujourd'hui? R Ah, on changeait de temps à autre.

Q Vous changiez quoi? R Je travaillais sur les breakers, sur le doubler, je faisais toutes sortes d'ouvrages sur ces machines là.

Q Est-ce qu'il y a rien que vous qui faites ce travail là sur les doublers et les breakers en même temps?

R Non, il y en a un autre dans mon département.

Q Vous êtes deux à faire ce travail là?

R Oui.

Q Est-ce que l'autre a le même salaire que vous?

R Je prétends qu'il a plus cher que moi.

Comment s'appelle-t-il? R Malvin Kuhen.

Q Il est contremaître le monsieur dont vous parlez?

R Son père est contremaitre, lui travaille sur le doubler.

Q Alors votre compagnie a 39½ cts de l'heure et vous vous avez 28½ cts de l'heure? R Oui.

Q Il y a combien de temps que vous avez été diminué de 30½ cts à 28½ cts de l'heure?

R Quand ils ont oté le 10%.

Q. Où étiez-vous à l'heure? R. Je ne le sais pas trop. Je dirais que je suis bien.

Q. Environ trois ou quatre cent? R. Je crois que oui.

Q. Saviez-vous alors que, auparavant, R. Quand j'ai rentré au moulin, la première année, j'avais 30 cts de l'heure.

Q. Combien y a-t-il d'années de ça? R. Il y a six ans.

Q. Vous avez la même [illegible] qu'aujourd'hui? R. Non, on changeait de tâche à autre.

Q. Vous changiez quoi? R. Je travaillais sur les bresiers, sur le doubler, je faisais toutes sortes d'ouvrages sur ces machines là.

Q. Est-ce qu'il y a trois gars qui faisaient ce travail là sur les doubler et les bresiers en même temps?

R. Non, il y en a un autre dans mon département.

Q. Vous êtes deux à faire ce travail là?

R. Oui.

Q. Est-ce que l'autre a le même salaire que vous? Je prétends qu'il a plus cher que moi.

Q. Comment l'expliquez-vous? R. Je ne sais.

Q. Il est contremaître le monsieur dont vous parlez? R. Son père est contremaître. Il travaille sur le doubler.

Q. Alors votre comparaison à 38¢ de l'heure et vous vous avez 28¢ cts de l'heure? R. Oui.

Q. Il y a combien de temps que vous avez été diminué de 30¢ cts à 28¢ cts de l'heure?

R. Quand ils ont été le 10%.

Q Quand la compagnie a réduit les salaires de 10%?

R Oui.

Q Avez-vous eu un rétablissement de 5%? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Pendant combien de temps avez-vous attendu pour votre rétablissement? R C'est difficile à dire.

Q Avez-vous été une semaine, un mois, deux mois, combien est-ce que ça pris de temps à peu près?

R Plus longtemps que ça, plus qu'un an.

PAR Me BRUNEAU: 13 mois, de mars 1933 à avril 1934.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD.

Q Je vois que vous avez retiré $10.45, est-ce plein temps ça? R Quand je travaille plus quand je travaille plein temps, c'est $11.30 pour deux semaines, ensuite quand je travaille le shift de jour on a plus de temps, ça me donne 48 heures.

Q Quarante-huit heures au lieu de 40?

R Oui.

Q Vous travaillez 48 heures? R Oui, c'est le plein temps.

Q Pourquoi travaillez-vous 48 heures? R Parce qu'ils nous font travailler.

Q Vous travaillez huit heures de plus?

R Oui.

Q Est-ce huit heures de plus dans tous les quatre jours? R Dans toute la semaine.

Q Vous faites une journée de seize heures?

R Non.

Q Vous travaillez six jours alors, si vous travail-

Q Quand la compagnie a réduit les salaires de 15%?

R Oui.

Q Avez-vous fait de la propagande au sujet de cette réduction?

R Oui.

Q Vraiment, vous ne trouvez rien étrange pour votre rétablissement? R C'est difficile à dire.

Q Avez-vous étudié sérieusement, un mois, deux mois, combien est-ce que ça vous a pris de temps à peu près?

R Plus longtemps que ça, plus qu'un an.

PAR Me BRUNEAU: 15 mois, de mars 1953 à avril 1954.

Q Je vous dis vous avez retiré $10.66, est-ce bien comme ça? R Quand je travaille plus quand je travaille plus temps, c'est $11.30 pour deux semaines, ensuite quand je travaille le soir de jour on a plus de temps, ça me donne 48 heures.

Q Quarante-huit heures au lieu de 40?

R Oui.

Q Vous travaillez 48 heures? R Oui, c'est le plein temps.

Q Pourquoi travaillez-vous 48 heures? R Parce qu'ils nous font travailler.

Q Vous travaillez huit heures de plus?

R Oui.

Q Est-ce huit heures de plus dans tous les quatre jours? R Dans toute la semaine.

Q Vous faites des journées de douze heures?

R Oui.

Q Vous travaillez au moins 10, 11 jusqu'à douze-

lez huit heures par jour, 48 heures par semaine, ça fait six jours de travail? R Cinq jour à 8 heures ça fait 48 heures.

Q Non, pas pour moi? R Non.

Q Quand vous travaillez 48 heures, vous avez cinq jours, et vous avez une journée de 16 heures?

R Je ne fais pas de journées de 16 heures.

Q Vous travaillez jamais 16 heures?

R Non, mais on se trouve à travailler le samedi.

Q Il arrive que une fois que vous faites une semaine de six jours? R A tous les trois shifts, oui.

Q Quand c'est une semaine de six jours, votre salaire se monte à? R $13.55.

Q Autrement votre salaire est de $11.35?

R Oui.

Q Etes-vous marié M. Chaussé? R Pardon, je suis veuf.

Q Avez-vous déjà gagné plus que ça au moulin?

R Oui.

Q Combien avez-vous gagné dans votre bon temps?

R Je gagnais $18.00 par semaine quand j'ai entré là.

Q Pour combien de jours? R Six jours par semaine, soixante heures par semaine.

Q Cinq jours ou six jours? R 60 heures.

Q Cinq jours à 12 heures? R Oui.

Q Vous faisiez $18.00 par semaine dans ce temps là?

R Oui.

Q Ca remonte à combien d'annees ça, c'est avant le changement des équipes? R Oui.

Les huit heures par jour, 48 heures par semaine, ça fait six jours de travail? R Cinq jour à 8 heures ça fait 48 heures.

Q Non, pas pour moi? R Non.

Quand vous travaillez 48 heures, vous avez cinq jours, et vous avez une journée de 16 heures?

R Je ne fais pas de journées de 16 heures.

Q Vous travaillez jamais 16 heures?

R Non, mais on se trouve à travailler la semaine.

Q Il arrive que une fois que vous le fasse une semaine de six jours? R A tous les trois ans, oui.

Q Quand c'est une semaine de six jours, votre salaire est moins?? R [illegible]

Q Maintenant votre salaire est de $11.35?

R Oui.

Q Etes-vous marié M. Ouellette? R Pardon, je suis veuf.

Q Avez-vous déjà reçu plus que ça en moulin?

R Oui.

Q Combien avez-vous reçu dans votre bon temps?

R Je gagnais $18.00 par semaine quand j'ai entré là.

Q Pour combien de jours? R Six jours par semaine, soixante heures par semaine.

Q Cinq jours ou six jours? R 60 heures.

Q Cinq jours à 12 heures? R Oui.

Q Vous faisiez $18.00 par semaine dans ce temps là?

R Oui.

Q Ça remonte à combien d'années ça, c'est avant le changement des équipes? R Oui.

Q Vous vous êtes trouvé par le changement des équipes à avoir une diminution de salaire? R Oui.

Q Par le fait qu'on a réduit les heures par jour, et qu'on a aussi réduit les jours? R Oui.

PAR MTRE BRUNEAU.

Q Est-ce que vous vivez seul M.Chaussé? R Pardon, je reste avec un de mes gagons qui est malade, et j'ai soin de sa famille, je lui aide à vivre, il a des enfants, je suis obligé de lui aider à vivre.

Q Ses enfants sont grands? R Ils sont jeunes.

Q Maintenant quant vous avez entepris à l'emploi de la compagnie il y a dix ans? R Environ 10 ans.

Q Est-ce que vous savez si c'est l'habitude de prendre des gens pour une nouvelle occupation, à 55 ans? Vous aviez 55 ans dans le temps? R Oui.

Q Est-ce que vous savez si c'est l'habitude de trouver de l'ouvrage facilement à cet âge là?

R Je le sais pas, j'ai jamais cherché pour ça, j'an rentré là et j'ai toujours travaillé pour eux autres.

Q Combien de temps est-ce que ça vous a pris pour apprendre l'ouvrage que vous faites maintenant?

R Une journée, une journée et demie.

Q Est-ce que vous connaissez un autre emploi à Cornwall, où vous pourriez faire mieux ou aussi bien?

R J'ai jamais cherché, j'ai travaillé là, j'ai pas cherché ailleurs.

Q Vous ne rajeunissez pas? R Ah bien non,

Q Vous vous êtes trouvé par le changement des equipes à avoir une diminution de salaire? R Oui.

Q Par le fait qu'on a réduit les heures par jour, et qu'on a aussi réduit les jours? R Oui.

[illegible]

Q Savez-vous vivre seul, vraiment? R Oui, je reste avec un de mes garçons qui est malade, et j'ai soin de sa famille, je lui aide à vivre, il a des enfants, je suis obligé de lui aider à vivre.

Q Ses enfants sont grands? R Ils sont jeunes.

Q Maintenant quand vous avez obtenu à l'emploi de la compagnie il y a dix ans? R Environ 12 ans.

Q Est-ce que vous savez si c'est l'habitude de prendre des gens pour une nouvelle occupation, à 55 ans? Vous avez 55 ans dans le temps? R Oui.

Q Est-ce que vous savez si c'est l'habitude de trouver de l'ouvrage facilement à cet âge là?

R Je le sais pas, j'ai jamais cherché pour ça, j'ai resté là et j'ai toujours travaillé pour eux autres.

Q Comment de temps est-ce que ça vous a pris pour apprendre l'ouvrage que vous faites maintenant?

R Une journée, une journée et demie.

Q Est-ce que vous connaissez un autre emploi à Cornwall, où vous pourriez faire mieux ou aussi bien?

R J'ai jamais cherché, j'ai travaillé là, j'ai pas cherché ailleurs.

Q Vous ne regardiez pas? R Ah bien non.

comme tous les autres vous savez, un an par année il faut vieillir, mais je fais mon ouvrage comme les autres par exemple.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD.

Q Combien d'enfants a votre fils, les enfants dont vous avez soin? R Cinq.

Q Etes-vous encore en état de faire votre travail d'une façon complète? R Oui.

Q Vous ne croyez pas que la compagnie vous garde par charité? R Non.

PAR MTRE BRUNEAU. Je ne voulais rien insinuer?

LE TEMOIN: Non, je l'ai pas pris de même non plus.

Par MTRE BRUNEAU. Ce n'est pas de cette façon qu'on paye les employés.

ET LE DIT TEMOIN NE DIT RIEN DE PLUS.

-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

A COMPARU: JEREMIE QUENNEVILLE.

LEQUEL témoin est assermenté.

INTERROGE PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD.

Q Parlez-vous françois ou anglais? R En français monsieur.

Q Quel âge avez-vous? R Vingt-huit ans.

Q A quel moulin travaillez-vous? R A la Stormont Mills.

Q Canadian Cottons Mills, au moulin Stormont?

R Oui.

Q Quelle est la nature de votre travail?

R Weaver.

comme tous les autres vous savez, on en par annee il fait vieillir, mais je fais mon ouvrage comme les autres par exemple.

PAR MTRE BROSSEAU:

Q. Combien d'enfants a votre fils, les enfants sont vous avec moi? R Oui.

Q. Etes-vous encore en état de faire votre travail d'une façon complète? R Non.

Q. Vous ne croyez pas que la compagnie vous garde par charité? R Non.

PAR MTRE BROSSEAU: Je ne voulais rien insinuer.

LA TRIBUNAL: Non, je l'ai pas pris de même non plus.

PAR MTRE BROSSEAU: Ce n'est pas de cette façon qu'on sert les employés.

ET LE DIT TEMOIN SE RETIRE DE LA BARRE.

-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

A COMPARU: JEANNIE GLENNEVILLE.

DEMEURANT: Moncton, N.B.

INTERROGE PAR MTRE BROSSEAU:

Q. Parlez-vous français ou anglais? R En français.

Q. Quel âge avez-vous? R Vingt-huit ans.

Q. A quel moulin travaillez-vous? R A la Stormont Mills.

Q. Jamaica Cottons Mills, ou moulin Stormont?

R. Oui.

Q. Quelle est la nature de votre travail?

R. Weaver.

Q Vous êtes tisserand? R Oui.

Q Quelle espèce de travail que vous tissez, quelle espèce d'étoffe? R De la toile.

Q De la toile qui sert à quoi? Est-ce de la toile ou du coton, et à quoi sert ce coton?

R Pour faire les pantalons.

Q Pour faire des habits? R Non, pour faire du linge de travail, des overalls.

Q C'est du tissu à overalls? R Oui, Monsieur.

Q Combien de métiers à tisser avez-vous?

R Pour le moment j'en ai 16, depuis une semaine.

Q De quelle marque sont ces métiers? R Ce sont des Drapers.

Q Vous dites que vous en avez seize depuis une semaine? R Oui, avant ça j'en avais que quinze.

Q Les mêmes sortes de métiers? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Sur quelle base est fixée votre salaire, êtes-vous à l'heure ou à la job? R A la job.

Q Vous êtes payé comment, aux picks?

R Aux picks, oui.

Q Combien du 100000 picks avez-vous? R J'ai 22 cts du 100000 picks.

Q Depuis combien de temps votre travail est-il mesuré comme ça? R Un an et demi à peu près.

Q Avant ça vous étiez payé combien l'heure?

R On était payé à la cut.

Q Est-ce que votre salaire est plus élevé au pick qu'était à la cut? R A peu près la même chose.

Q Vous êtes ironsmith? R Oui.

Q Quelle sorte de travail que vous travaillez, que
appelez d'ordinaire? R De la toile.

Q De la toile qui sert à quoi; dans la toile
ou la cotton, et à quoi sert ce cotton?

R Pour faire les sacs.

Q Sur quelle ligne de chemin de fer?
de ligne de travail, des overalls.

Q C'est du travail à overalls? R Oui, Montréal.

Q Combien de ouvrier à travailler avec-vous?

R Pour le moment j'en ai 16, depuis une semaine.

Q De quelle sorte sont ces ouvriers? R Ce
sont des Français.

Q Vous étiez avec vous cette semaine une
semaine? R Oui, avant j'en avais que
quinze.

Q Les mêmes sortes des ouvriers? R Oui,
monsieur.

Q Sur quelle base est vous payé salaire, êtes-
vous à l'heure ou à la job? R A la job.

Q Vous êtes payé comment, aux pieces?

R Aux pieces, oui.

Q Combien de 10000 pieces avez-vous? R J'ai
fait de 10000 pieces.

Q Depuis combien de temps votre travail est-il
comme ça? R Ça m'est semi à
peu près.

Q Avant, e vous étiez payé comme l'heure?

R Je était payé à la out.

Q Mettez que votre salaire est plus élevé au pied
était à la out? R A peu près la même chose.

Q C'est paril? R Oui.

Q Autrement dit: ce que vous faisiez auparavant, on a ajusté le nombre de picks pour arriver à votre production antérieure? R Oui,monsieur.

Q Quand vous travailliez à la cut, est-ce que des ouvriers travaillaient aux mêmes machines que vous à d'autres heures? R Oui.

Q Etiez-vous plusieurs employés à manufacturer la pièce? R Deux, un de nuit et un de jour.

Q Un tisseur de nuit et un tisseur de jour?

R Oui.

Q Comment se faisait la répartition du salaire?

R Je ne peux pas dire au juste, parce qu'ils séparaient le coton en deux.

Q Est-ce que c'était séparé en deux portions égales, ou en deux portions inégales? R On pouvait pas le savoir au juste, je pense que c'était séparéen deux.

Q Ce que vous avez compris c'est que vous ne le saviez pas? R Non.

Q Vous ne savez pas si c'était divisé en deux parties égales? R Non.

Q Quand vous travailliez à la cut, combien aviez-vous de métiers à surveiller? R J'en avais une vingtaine une escousse, et une quinzaine une secousse.

Q Durant un certain temps vous en avez eu quinze?

R Oui.

Q Et durant un certain temps vous en avez eu vingt?

R Oui.

Q Est-ce plus payant d'en avoir vinvgt que quinze?

R C'est plus payant d'en avoir vingt.

Q. C'est parfait? R. Oui.

Q. Autrement dit: ce que vous faisiez auparavant, vous ajoutez le nombre de pieds pour arriver à votre tension antérieure? R. Oui, monsieur.

Q. Quand vous travailliez à la cut, est-ce que vous avez toujours travaillé avec machines que vous n'avez jamais travaillé avec machines? R. Non.

Q. Aviez-vous plusieurs emplois à manufacturer la pipe? R. Non, un de nuit et un de jour.

Q. Un travail de nuit et un travail de jour? R. Oui.

Q. Vous avez se faisant la réparation du salaire? R. Je ne peux pas dire au juste, parce qu'il se-parait le coton en deux.

Q. Dites-moi que c'était séparé en deux portions égales, ou en deux portions inégales? R. Je pouvait pas le savoir au juste, je pense que c'était séparé deux.

Q. De que vous avez compris c'est que vous ne le savez pas? R. Non.

Q. Vous ne savez pas si c'était divisé en deux parties égales? R. Non.

Q. Quand vous travailliez à la cut, comptiez-vous de moitiés à travailler? R. J'en avais une vingtaine une en classe, et une quarantaine une [illegible].

Q. Durant un certain temps vous en avez eu quinze? R. Oui.

Q. Et durant un certain temps vous en avez eu vingt? R. Oui.

Q. Est-ce plus payant d'en avoir vingt que quinze? R. C'est plus payant d'en avoir vingt.

Q C'est plus payant d'en avoir vingt?

Q Oui.

Q Vous produisiez plus avec vingt métiers qu'avec quinze? R Oui.

Q Quelle était l'augmentation, la différence de salaire que vous retiriez quand vous aviez vingt métiers et quinze, est-ce qu'il y avait un quart de différence entre les deux? R Non.

Q Pas ça? R Non.

Q Combien gagnez-vous actuellement, quel est votre salaire actuellement? R J'ai ma paye ici avec moi.

Q Votre enveloppe de paye? R Pas de cette semaine.

Q Vous exhibez une enveloppe de Canadian Cottons: Jerry Quenneville, No.1072, du 10 septembre 1936, $9.80, il est pas dit combien d'heures vous avez travaillé?

R Non, mais c'est neuf heures par nuit.

Q Combien de nuits? R Pour quatre nuit.

Q Quatre nuits?

R Oui.

Q Trente-six heures alors?-- R Oui.

Q 36 heures vous ont donné $9.80? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous exhibez en ce moment, d'autres enveloppes de payes, une enveloppe de $8.95, sauf erreur, j'ai de la misère à lire ce que c'est, c'est par exemple, vous exhibez en même temps une enveloppe du 3 octobre de $8.95, savez-vous combien d'heures vous avez fait?

R Oui, les quatre nuits.

Q. J'ai plus payant d'en avoir vingt?

R. Oui.

Q. Vous procédiez plus avec vingt mitres qu'avec plus tard? R. Oui.

Q. Quelle était l'augmentation, la différence de taxe que vous retiriez quand vous avez vingt mètres et quinze, est-ce qu'il y avait un quart de différence entre les deux? R. Non.

Q. Pas plus? R. Non.

Q. Comment jugiez-vous actuellement, quel est votre salaire actuellement? R. J'ai ma paye ici avec moi.

Q. Votre enveloppe de paye? R. Pas de cette année.

Q. Vous exhibez une enveloppe de Canadian Cottons Manufacturing Company, Limited, en date du 12 janvier 1929, il est pas dit combien d'heures vous avez travaillé?

R. Non, mais c'est neuf heures par nuit.

Comment de nuit? R. Pour quatre nuits.

Quatre nuits?

R. Oui.

Q. Trente-six heures alors?-- R. Oui.

Q. 36 heures vous ont donné $.45? R. Oui.

Q. Vous exhibez en ce moment, d'autres enveloppes de paye, une enveloppe de $.75, sauf erreur, j'ai de la misère à lire ce que c'est, c'est par exemple, vous exhibez en même temps une enveloppe du 3 octobre de $2.95, savez-vous combien d'heures vous avez fait?

R. Oui, les quatre nuits.

Q Vous avez une autre enveloppe de $8.55, septembre 5, aviez-vous encore 4 nuits cette fois là?

R Oui monsieur.

Q Et une autre enveloppe de $9.25, du 19 septembre 1936? R Oui, monsieur.

Je produis ces quatre enveloppes comme une liasse comme pièce No.734.

EXHIBIT NO.734- Quatre enveloppes de payes du présent témoin.

Q Je comprends que votre recette actuelle se chiffre de $8.00 à $9.00 par semaine? R Oui, jusqu'à $9.50.

Q Ca veut dire quatre nuits ou quatre jours, c'est pareil? R Oui.

Q Les employés sont payés le même prix le jour que la nuit? R Je pense que oui.

Q Vous avez pas plus cher la nuit que le jour?

R Non la même chose.

Q Est-ce qu'il y a longtemps que vous êtes sous le régime de quatre jours par semaine?

R Trois ans, avant ça, on était trois jours par semaines, on a été à quatre jours depuis quatre ou cinq mois.

Q Auparavant vous étiez sous le régime de trois jours? R Oui.

Q Par semaine? R Oui.

Q Avez-vous été longtemps sous le régime de trois jours? R Un an et demi.

Q Et avant vous étiez sous quel régime?

R Cinq ~~régim~~ jours.

Q Vous avez une autre enveloppe de $9.65, septembre 5, avez-vous encore à mettre cette fois là?

R Oui monsieur.

Q Et une autre enveloppe de $9.65, du 19 septembre 1950? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Le Conseil des Ministres comme tel

Ottawa même plus $1.75.

Question 1.7.1- Règle-mental-gras

Le Petit Un Général Général.

Q Je comprends que votre revenu actuelle se monte de $4.00 à $4.00 par semaine? R Oui, jusqu'à

Q Ça veut dire quatre mois ou quatre jours,c'est

overall? R Oui.

Q Les employés sont payés le même prix le jour que la nuit? R Je pense que oui.

Q Vous avez pas plus cher le nuit que le jour?

R Pas la même chose.

Q Est-ce qu'il y a longtemps que vous êtes sous l régime de quatre jours par semaine?

R Trois ans. avant ça, on était trois jours par semaine,on a été à quatre jours depuis quatre ou cinq mois.

Q Auparavant vous étiez sous le régime de trois jours? R Oui.

Q Par semaine? R Oui.

Q Avez-vous été l régime sous le régime de trois jours? R Un an et demi.

Q Et avant vous étiez sous quel régime?

R Une année (sic).

Q Est-ce qu'il y a eu depuis quelques années un changement appréciable dans le prix d'une journée de salaire. Je comprends que vous avez travaillé trois, quatre, cinq jours, mais quant au prix d'une journée y a-t-il eu une diminution appréciable?

R Il y en a eu pour moi quand j'étais à la job, quand je faisais moins je faisais moins.

Q Si le salaire a varié il a varié par la durée des heures seulement? R Oui.

Q C'est à dire qu'avant d'être payé au pick, vous étiez à la cut? R Oui.

Q Mais vous pouviez toujours, l'un dans l'autre, vous aviez toujours l'un dans l'autre à peu près le même rendement par heure? R A peuprès, onétait payé à 22 cts la cut.

Q Actuellement vous êtes payé 22 cts du 100000 picks?

R Oui.

Q Ca fait pareil? R Oui, on fait une cut dans une nuit, on fait pas tout à fait 100000 picks dans une nuit.

Q Quand vous êtes entré au moulin, saviez-vous tisser avant d'arriver là? R Oui.

Q Vous aviez été employé à quel endroit avant ça?

R Au Dundas

Q Pour la même compagnie?

R Oui, pour weaver les couvertes.

Q Depuis combien de temps êtes-vous à l'emploi de la Canadian Cottons, en tout?

R J'ai travaillé trois ans, voilà 10 ans, j'ai laché, et là j'ai recommencé depuis deux ans et demi.

Q Etes-vous marié vous? R Non.

Q Mais-ce qu'il y a eu dépense quelque année un changement appréciable dans le prix d'une journée de salaire. Je compte mes trois ans travailles trois, quatre, cinq jours, mais quant au prix d'une journée y a-t-il eu une diminution appréciable?

R Il y en a eu pour moi quand j'étais à la job, quand je faisais moins je faisais moins.

Q Si le salaire a varié il a varié par la durée des heures seulement? R Oui.

Q C'est à dire qu'avant d'être payé au pick, vous étiez à la out? R Oui.

Q Mais vous pouvez travailler, l'un dans l'autre, vous avez travaillé l'un dans l'autre à peu près le même rendement par heure? R A peu près.

Q Actuellement vous êtes payé 25 cts du 100000 pieds?

R Oui.

Q On fait parfait? R Oui, on fait une out dans une nuit, on fait pas tout à fait 100000 picks dans une nuit.

Quand vous êtes entré au Canadian, avez-vous travaillé avant d'arriver là? R Oui.

Q Vous avez été employé à quel endroit avant ça?

R Au Canadian

Q Pour la même compagnie?

R Oui, pour weaver les couvertes.

Q Depuis combien de temps êtes-vous à l'emploi de la Canadian Cottons, en tout?

R J'ai travaillé trois ans, voilà 13 ans, j'ai laissé et là j'ai recommencé depuis deux ans et demi.

Q Êtes-vous marié vous? R Non.

Q Demeurez-vous chez vos parents? R Chez un de mes frère.

Q Etes-vous en pension? R Mon frère est malade et je reste avec.

Q Est-ce qu'il est marié votre frère? R Oui.

Q Est-ce qu'il a des enfants? R Oui.

Q Combien? Trois.

Q Savez-vous combien ça coute de pension dans Cornwall pour un garçon, combien ça coute pour se pensionner dans la ville? R $6.00 à $7.00 par semaine.

Q Ca c'est la chambre et la pension? R Oui.

Q Les deux compris?

R Oui.

Q Est-ce que le lavage est compris là dedans, le racommodage? R Le lavage est compris, pas le raccomodage.

Q On se pensionne ici dans la ville pour $6.00 ou $7.00, lavage compris, mais pas le racommodage?

R Oui, ily en a de plus cherque ça.

Q Je parle d'une pension ordinaire?

R Oui.

PAR MTRE BRUNEAU.

Q Est-ceque vous savez quelque chose des gages payés à d'autres employés qui font le même ouvrage que vous? R Bien, ils doiven être payés la même chose que moi, aux pickx.

Q Je vois devant moi la dernière paye, je vois que lesautres employés, sans mentionner de noms, ont reçu $13.65, $13.85, $13.65, $14.40, $14.75, et vous $10.65, ça doit être parceque vous avez fait moins de travail?

Q Demeurez-vous chez vous parents? R Chez
un de mes frères.

Q Etes-vous en pension? R Mon frère est malade
et je reste avec.

Q Est-ce qu'il est marié votre frère? R Oui.

Q Est-ce qu'il a des enfants? R Oui.

Commerce: Trois.

Q Savez-vous combien il coûte de tenir une chambre
meublée pour un ménage, combien il coûte pour se pension-
ner dans la ville? R $8.00 à $7.00

Commerce:

Q Où c'est la chambre et la pension? R Oui.

Q Les deux ensemble?

R Oui.

Q Est-ce que le lavage est compris là dedans,
le raccommodage? R Le lavage est compris, pas
le raccommodage.

Q Si on se pensionne ici dans la ville pour $6.00
ou $7.00, lavage compris, mais pas le raccommodage?

R Oui, il y en a de plus chaque jour.

Q Le marché d'une maison ordinaire?

R Oui.

COMMERCE:

Q Est-ce que vous savez quelles choses des magas
payés à d'autres employés qui font le même ouvrage
que vous? R Bien, ils doivent être payés
la même chose que moi, aux pieces.

Q Je vois devant moi la dernière page, je vois
que ingénieres employés, sans contremaître de nous, ont
eu $15.65, $15.85, $15.55, $14.40, $14.75, et vous a
$13.65, ça doit être parce que vous avez fait moins
de travail?

R J'ai moins de métiers que les autres, j'en ai 16 les autres ont 20 et 22 métiers.

Q Ils ont même jusqu'à 24? R Pardon, pas la nuit.

Q Alors vous ne faites pas la même quantité de travail que ces employés là? R Rien que depuis une semaine.

Q Vous avez étéhaussé de 15 à 16 métiers?

R Ils ont séparé mes sets de métiers dans les autres, pour donner 22, il m'en a resté 16, ils ont séparé deux sets aux autres weavers, il m'en a resté 16 dans le milieu.

Q A mesure que vous améliorez, vous pouvez toujours avoir une quantité supérieure d'ouvrage, ce qui haussera votre salaire?

R Oui.

Q Si vous avez plus de métiers vous allez avoir plus de salaire, ça peut monter jusqu'à vous payer $14.40, $14.75, comme les autres?

R Oui, monsieur.

ET LE TEMOIN NE DIT RIEN DE PLUS.

-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

R J'ai moins de métiers que les autres, j'en ai 16 les autres ont 20 et 22 métiers.

Q Ils ont même jusqu'à 24? R Parfaitement.

Q Alors vous ne faites pas la même quantité de travail que ces employés là? R Rien que depuis une semaine.

Q Vous avez commencé en 16 à 16 métiers?

R Ils ont séparé mes métiers de métiers dans les autres pour donner 22, il m'en a resté 16, ils ont rajouté des autres métiers, il m'en a resté 16 dans le milieu.

Q A mesure que vous améliorez, vous pouvez tourner à avoir une quantité supérieure d'ouvrage, ou que demandez vous salaire?

R Si vous avez plus de métiers vous allez avoir plus de salaire, ça peut monter jusqu'à vous payer 24.00, 14.75, comme les autres?

R Oui, monsieur.

MT LE TEMOIN NE DIT RIEN DE PLUS.

A COMPARU: ARMAND PROULX.

LEQUEL témoin est assermenté.

INTERROGE par Mtre BEAUREGARD.

Q Quel est votre âge s'il vous plait M.Proulx?

R Vingt-quatre ans.

Q Vous demeurez à Cornwall? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous travaillez au moulin de la Canadian Cottons Limited? R Oui monsieur.

Q A quel moulin? R A la Stormon.

Q Etes-vous marié? R Oui,monsieur.

Q Avez-vous des enfants? R Un.

Q Combien payiez-vous de loyer? R Je paye $14.00 par mois.

Q Depuis combien de temps travaillez vous au moulin? R C'est à dire depuis l'âge de treize ans.

Q Toujours au même moulin? R Non, j'ai laissé deux fois,si je ne me trompe pas, j'ai pas travaillé à d'autres placesà part de ça.

Q Quelle est votre occupation actuellement?

R Je suis doffer.

Q Depuis combien de temps êtes-vous doffer?

R Pour dire à peu près, comme six ans, à peu près.

Q Combien y a-t-il de doffers dans votre département? R Dix monsieur.

Q Quel est votre salaire actuel? R On travaillait trois jours, l'automne passé, j'ai retiré $6.00 une semaine, $7.00, $8.00, $9.00, aujourd'hui c'est $10.55.

Q

INTERROG. [illegible]

Lorsque tombin est assermenté.

LITHRO.M. par [illegible]:

Q. Quel est votre âge s'il vous plaît M. Proulx?

R. Vingt-quatre ans.

Vous demeurez à Cocomalt [illegible] Mai, propriétaire.

Q. Vous travaillez au moulin de la Canadian cotton Limited? R. Oui monsieur.

Q. A quel moulin? R. A la ptonson.

Etes-vous marié? R. Oui,monsieur.

Q. Avez-vous des enfants? R. Non.

Q. Combien gagnez-vous de loyer? R. [illegible] soye $14.00 par mois.

Q. Depuis combien de temps travaillez vous au moulin? R. C'est à dire depuis l'âge de treize ans.

Travaillez au même moulin? R. Non, j'ai laissé deux fois, si je ne me trompe pas. J'ai pas travaillé [illegible].

Q. Quelle est votre occupation actuellement?

R. Je suis cotier.

Depuis combien de temps êtes-vous cotier?

R. Cent dire à peu près, comme six ans, à peu près.

Q. Combien y a-t-il de cotiers dans votre département? R. Six monsieur.

Quel est votre salaire actuel? R. Je travaillait[illegible] jours. L'automne passé, j'ai retiré $6.00 une semaine, $7.00, $8.00, $9.00, aujourd'hui c'est $10.00.

Q Ça représente combien de jours? R Quatre jours par semaine.

Q A combien d'heures par jour? R Neuf heures par jour.

Q Neuf heures par jour? R Oui.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE.

Q Vous avez gagné combien? R $10.50,on m'a payé à la job.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD.

Q Quelle est la base de votre salaire si vous êtes payé à la job? Vous servez combien de machines?

R Six machines

Q Ce sont quelles sortes de machines?

R Des frames à filer.

Q Et vous servez six machines? R Oui.

Q Vous avez combien par machine? R Trois cents et demi.

Q Par machine? R Oui.

Q A l'heure? R Non, si on doff une machine ça donne 3½ cts, si on est arrêté ça donne rien.

Q Autrement dit, le travail de doffer pour une machine, vous donne 3½ cts par opération?

R Oui.

Q Alors si vous perdez du temps...

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE:

Q Il a combien de machines? R Six machines.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD.

Q Combien est-ce que ça prend de temps pour cette opération de doffer, pour une machine?

R Quatre minutes à peuprès.

Q Vous feriez vos six machines en vingt-quatre minutes?

Q. Combien de représente combien de jours? R. Quatre jours par semaine.

Q. A combien d'heures par jour? R. Neuf heures par jour.

5 Q. Neuf heures par jour? R. Oui.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE.

Q. Vous avez passé combien? R. $13.50, on m'a payé à la job.

PAR MTRE BOA ROBERT.

10 Q. Quelle est la base de votre salaire si vous êtes payé à la job? Vous servez combien de machines?

R. Six machines

Q. Ce sont quelles sortes de machines?

R. Des frames à tricoter.

15 Q. Et vous servez six machines? R. Oui.

Q. Vous avez combien par machine? R. Trois cents et demi.

Q. Par machine? R. Oui.

Q. A l'heure? R. Non, si on sort une machine ça donne 35¢ etc, si on est arrêté ça donne rien.

20 Q. Autrement dit, le travail de sortir pour une machine, vous marque si vous êtes arrêté?

R. Oui.

Q. Alors si vous passez du temps...

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE:

25 Q. Il a combien de machines? R. Six machines.

PAR MTRE BOA ROBERT.

Q. Combien cet-ce que ça prend de temps pour cette opération de sortir, pour une machine?

R. Quatre minutes à peu près.

30 Q. Vous feriez vos six machines en vingt-quatre minutes?

R Oui.

Q Vous retirez pour ce temps là 3½ cts la machine?

R Oui.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous faites entre temps, vous avez combien de doff à faire à l'heure? R On marche quasiment straight, ça nous tient steady, quand on a des bobines, quand ils nous manquent des bobines on est arrêté.

Q Les bobines viennent d'où?

R De la weave room.

Q Elles sont apportées par un camion? R Dans l'élévateur, il faut aller les chercher à l'élévateur.

Q Vous posez les bobines vides sur les machines?

R Oui.

Q Et vous enlevez les bobines pleines?

R Oui.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous en faites? R On les vide dans un truck qu'on appelle, on a coutume d'être 18 à 20 doffers, si je me trompe pas.

Q Pour combien de machines? R Quatre doffers pour cinq machines.

Q Quatre doffers pour cinq machines? R Oui.

Q Faisiez-vous lemême travail dans ce temps là?

R Non, on avait quatre doffers, on sortait 45 à 50 doffs par jour, à présent on est deux on en sort 75 à 80.

Q Vous faites plus de travail actuellement avec la moitié moins de monde, pour le même nombre de machines? R Oui.

Q Il y a plus de machines, moins de doffers, et plus d'opérations? R cOui.

Oui.

Vous retirez pour ce temps là 3$ ces la manuer

R Oui.

C Qu'est-ce que vous faites entre temps, vous avez commencé de ... à faire à l'heure? R Un moment maintenant ici, je nous tient steady, quand on s des poignes, quand ils nous remoment des choses m est arrêté.

C Les poignes vaennent d'où?

R De la neuve room.

Q Mais sont supportées par un semion? R Oui. Maintenant, il faut aller les chercher à l'elevateur.

C Vous passez les poignes vides sur les monnaey?

R Oui.

Et vous enlevez les poignes pleines?

R Oui.

C Qu'est-ce vous en faites? R On les vide dans un truck qu'on appelle, on a coutume d'être 18 à 20 moteurs, et je ne tiennes pas.

C Pour combien de monnaey? R [illegible]

[illegible]

Pas une-vingt lignes travail dans ce temps là? R Non, on avait quatre moteurs, on sortait ces à 20 dollars par jour, à présent on est deux ou un sont 75 à 80.

C Vous faites plus de travail actuellement avec le nouveau moins de monde, pour la même nombre de monnaey? R Oui.

Il y a plus de monnaes moins de dollars,et

Q Quelle différence dans le salaire?

R Voilà six ans passés les doffers avaient $10.00 par semaine pour cinq jours et demi.

Q Dans ce temps là vous aviez $10.50 pour 5inq jours et demi? R Oui.

Q Vous étiez à la semaine? R Oui.

Q Vous étiez quatre doffers pour cinq machines?

R Oui.

Q Aujourd'hui vous êtes? R Deux doffers pour six machines, et c'est changé, on a été 7, aujourd'hui ils ont changé ça.

Q Aujourd'hui vous en avez que six? R Oui.

Q Quand vous avez commencé quel était votre salaire?

R Le premier trois mois que j'ai rentré, je crois que j'avais $6.50 à $7.00 je ne me rappelle pas.

Q Vous étiez à la semaine dans ce temps là?

R Oui.

Q $6.00 à $7.00 par semaine, pour trois mois?

R Oui, en uite ils ont augmenté à $7.50, a bout de si mois à $8.00 au bout de l'année à $10.00.

Q Combien est-ce que ça prend de temps pour apprendre ce métier là? R C'est à dire c'est pas facile pour tout le monde, à peu près trois à six mois, pour d'autres ça prend plus.

Q Vous savez faire votre ouvrage? R Oui, on prend de la rapidité, ça prend un an, pour une personne pour être bonne, steady, voyez-vous.

Q Depuis combien de temps travaillez-vous à quatre jours par semaine? R Depuis un an et demi.

Q Avant ça? R On travaillait à trois jours

Q. Quelle différence dans la salaire?

R. Voilà six ans passés les dollars avaient $10.00 par semaine pour cinq jours et demi.

Q. Dans ce temps là vous aviez $10.00 pour cinq jours et demi? R. Oui.

Q. Vous étiez à la semaine? R. Oui.

Q. Vous étiez payés comme maintenant? R. Oui.

Q. Aujourd'hui vous êtes? R. Deux dollars pour six heures, et c'est changé, on a été 7.00 jour'hui là ont changé ça.

Q. Aujourd'hui vous en avez que six? R. Oui.

Q. Quand vous avez commencé quel était votre salaire?

R. Le premier temps que j'ai rentré, je crois j'avais $6.50 à $7.00 je ne me rappelle pas.

Q. Vous étiez à la semaine dans ce temps là?

R. Oui.

Q. $6.00 à $7.00 par semaine,pour trois ans?

R. Oui,en mite ils ont augmenté à $7.50, a bout de mois à $8.00 au bout de l'année à $10.00.

Q. Combien est-ce que ça prend de temps pour apprendre de mtier là? R. C'est à dire c'est pas facile pour tout le monde, à peu près trois à six mois, pour d'autres ça prend plus.

Q. Vous savez faire votre average? R. Oui,on prend de la Rue-d'Ile, ça prend un an, pour une personne pour être bonne, steady,voyez-vous ?

Q. Depuis combien de temps travaillez-vous à quatre jours par semaine? R. Depuis un an et demi.

Q. Avant ça? R. On travaillait à trois jours

par semaine.

Q Avez-vous été longtemps à travailler trois jours par semaine? - R A peu près deux ans ou un an et demi.

Q A trois jours par semaine? R Oui.

Q Avant ça travailliez-vous moins ou plus?

R Je travaillais cinq jours et demi.

Q Avez-vous eu une diminution de salaire? R

R Quand ils ont baissé les salaires, on avait 14 cts de l'heure et 2¼ cts de la doff.

Q Par machine? R Oui, quand ils ont coupé le salaire ils ont oté le 14 cts de l'heure et ils nous ont mis à 3½ cts la doffe.

Q Ils vous ont augmenté de 2¼ cts à 3½ cts l'opération de doffer par machine? R On avait 2¼ cts la machine et 14 cts de l'heure, ils ont oté le 14 cts et ils nous ont donné 3½ cts de la machine, et on retire rien de l'heure.

Q Avant vous aviez 14 cts de l'heure, salaire fixe?

R Oui.

Q Et 2¼ ctx par machine. Ils ont supprimé le 14 cts de l'heure et ils vous ontmis à 3½ cts par machine?

R Oui.

Q Ca eu pour effet de diminuer le salaire?

R Oui.

Q Combien faisiez-vous de temps lorsque vous aviez quatorze cents de l'heure? R On travaillait cinq jours et demi, on faisait $13.00, quand on arrivait à $14.00 on était content.

Q Maintenant vous avezdit quand il y avait pas de cobines pendant les jous que vous travailliez... est-ce qu'il arrive que vous manquiez d'ouvrage da s ce temps là?

par semaine.

Avez-vous été longtemps à travailler trois jours par semaine? - R A peu près deux ans ou un an et demi.

Q A trois jours par semaine? R Oui.

Avant de travailler-vous moins ou plus?

R Je travaillais cinq jours et demi.

Avez-vous eu une diminution de salaire? R Quand ils ont baissé les salaires, on avait 14 cts de l'heure et 2½ cts de la dotte.

Par machine? R Oui, quand ils ont coupé le salaire ils ont été à 14 cts de l'heure et ils nous ont mis à 3½ cts la dotte.

Q Ils vous ont augmenté de 2½ cts à 3½ cts l'opération de cotter par machine? R Je avait 2½ cts la machine et 14 cts de l'heure, ils ont été à 14 cts et ils nous ont donné 3½ cts de la machine, et on restait rien de l'heure.

Q Avant vous avez 14 cts de l'heure, salaire fixe? R Oui.

Et 2½ cts par machine. Ils ont augmenté le 14 cts de l'heure et ils vous donnés à 3½ cts par machine? R Oui.

Q Ce qui pour effet de diminuer le salaire?

R Oui.

Combien faisiez-vous de tasse le temps vous avez quatorze cents de l'heure? R Je travaillait [illegible] cent, je gagnait $13.00, quand on avait [illegible] $ [illegible] un demi journée.

Maintenant vous avez [illegible] il y avait pas [illegible] le pourcentage pendant les jours que vous travaillez.. t-ce qu'il arrive que vous employez l'ouvrage de a [illegible] LAY

R Oui,au commencement de la semaine, les bobines nous ressoudent qu'à la fin de la semaine, pour dire, qu'on en manque pas, comme le mercredi,le jeudi.

Q Ceux qui les emplisent ne suffisent pas?

R Je ne peux pas dire,des fois j'ai été dans la weave room et j'ai vu des trucks qui attendaient, et nous autres on attendait pour l'ouvrage.

Q Est-ce que ça arrive dans votre département qu'un doffer a des bobines et l'autre en a pas?

R Oui,souvent j'ai été obligé de prendre un truck de bobines,le virer à l'envers,et se battre pour avoir des bobines, pour gagner notre salaire.

Q Est-ce à dire qu'un doffer peut avoir des bobines et l'autre en a pas?

R Si un arrive et poigne le truck de bobines...

Q C'est au plus vif et au plus fort?

R Justemen .

Q Celui qui a pas de bobines est pas payé?

R Non.

Q Est-ce que ça fait l ngtemps que ce régime existe, depuis quand? R Depuis qu'on a le piece work depuis cinq a ns et demi à peu près.

Q Où allez-vous chercher ces bobines là?

R Dans le weave room, c'est l'homme qui mène l'élévateur qui les monte.

Q Ils sont transportés du département de la weave room à l'élévateur, et vous les prenez là?

R Plus souvent qu'autrement il faut aller les chercher.

Q Qu'est-ce qui fait défaut? R Il y a rien qui manque, j'ai descendu dans la weave room il y avait deux trucks de bobines, ça faisait une demie

R Oui, au commencement de la semaine, les bobines nous rassurent qu'à la fin de la semaine, pour autre, qu'on en manque pas, comme le marché, le jeudi.

Q Deux qui les emplissent ne suffisent pas?

R Je ne peux pas dire, des fois j'ai été dans la weave room et j'ai vu des trucks qui attendaient, et nous autres on attendait pour l'ouvrage.

Q Est-ce que ça arrive dans votre département qu'on doit a des bobines et l'autre en a pas?

R Oui, souvent j'ai été obligé de prendre un truck de bobines, le virer à l'envers, et se battre pour avoir les [illegible], pour [illegible] [illegible].

Q Est-ce à dire qu'un tisser peut avoir des bobines et l'autre en a pas?

R Si un arrive et prenne le truck de bobines...

Q C'est au plus vif et au plus fort?

R Justesse.

Voici qui a pas de bobines est pas payé?

R Non.

Q Est-ce que ça fait l'opinion que ce régime existe encore [illegible]? [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] dans cinq a six et demi à peu près.

Q Où allez-vous chercher ces bobines là?

R Dans le weave room, c'est l'homme qui mène l'élevateur qui les monte.

Q Il sont transportés du department de la weave room à l'élève eur, et vous les prenez là?

R Plus souvent qu'autrement il faut aller les chercher.

Q Qu'est-ce qui fait alors? R Il y a rien qui manque, j'ai descendu dans la weave room il y avait deux trucks de bobines, ça faisait une demie

heure qu'on était arrêté, parce qu'on avait pas de bobines.

Q Quand vous avez pas la doff les fileurs travaillent pas? R Ils se trouvent à travailler s'ils en ont d'avance.

Q C'est là que vous allez à l'élévateur et que vous tachez de mettre la main sur le truck et les bobines?

R Oui.

Q Est-ce que les doffers arrivent tous en même temps pour se servir? R Ca s'adonne, quand il y en a qui en ont, quand le truck de bobines arrivent et qu'on en manque, il faut se battre pour avoir des bobines.

Q Est-ce que ce son toujours les mêmes machines que vous êtes appelé à servir? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Quand vous allez chercher des bobines c'est pour ces machines là? R Oui.

Q Si vous êtes pas assez vif, tant pis pour le fileur? R Oui.

Q Le fileur devrait avoir un doffer, qui soit plus gros et plus fort que les autres? R C'est ça.

Q Vous servez combien de fileurs comme ça?

R Deux fileuses.

Q Ces deux fileuses là dépendent de vous? R Pardon, trois.

Q Si vous alimentez pas leur moulins?

R Eux autres sont payés à l'heure, ils sont content quand ils ont pas de bobines.

Q Tout le mal est pppour vous? R Ils rient de nous autres.

ure qu'on était arrêté, parce qu'on avait pas de
ésion.

Quand vous avez pas la voit les ? leurs travail-
nt pas? R Ils se trouvent à travail-
r s'ils on out d'avance.

C'est là que vous allez à l'élevateur et que vous
ouez de mettre la main sur le truck et les bobines?

Oui.

Est-ce que les lois ont retrouvé tous en même
mps pour se servir? R Ce s'accorde, quand
y on a qui on ont, quand le truck de bobines arrive
qu'on en manque, il faut se battre pourravoir des
bines.

Est-ce que ce sont toujours les mêmes machines
e vous êtes appelé à servir? R Oui, monsieur.

Quand vous allez chercher des bobines c'est pour
a machines là? R Oui.

Si vous êtes pas assez vif, tant pis pour
filer? R Oui.

Le fileur devrait avoir un doffer, qui soit plus
os et plus fort que les autres? R C'est
.

Vous servez comme de fileurs comme ça?

Deux fileuses.

Des deux fileuses là dépendent de vous? R Par-
ie, oui.

Vous alimentez pas leur moulins?

Les autres sont payés à l'heure, ils sont content
quand ils ont pas de bobines.

Tout ce mal est pour vous? R Ils rient de
ous autres.

Q La fileuse est payée à l'heure?

R Oui.

Q Et le doffer qui alimente est payé à la doff?

R Oui.

Q Et l'opération se fait qu'en autant que vous êtes capable de mettre la main sur les bobines et les apporter? R Justement monsieur.

Q Vous dites que ça fait cinq à six ans que ça marche comme ça? R Oui.

Q L'un dans l'autre faites-vous le salaire indiqué par votre dernière paye, $10.50? R Un de mes frères retire $5.20.

Q Il est pas fort? R Ils sont deux sur les mêmes machines, deux jeunes contre un.

Q Ils sont deux pour faire l'ouvrage d'un?

R Il a la moitié moins que vous autres?

R Ils ont huit machines à deux, ils sont trois, il y en a un d'expérience, mais jeunes frères sont assez capables de doffer, mais leu salaire est de $5.20 par samaine.

Q Quel âge a-t-il votre frère? R 16 ans.

Q Ca fait combien de temps qu'il travaille là?

R Il a a appris trois moispour rien, et ça fait six mois qu'il travaille.

Q Dites-vous qu'il a passé trois mois pour apprendre à doffer? R Oui.

Q Quel salaire avait-il? R Rien monsieur.

Q Un apprentissage gratuit? R Oui.

Q Est-ce que c'est ordinaire ou exceptionnel ça?

R C'est le monde qui veulent aller apprendre.

Q Celui qui veut apprendre se présente au moulin.

Q La Tilaus est payée à l'heure?

R Oui.

Q Et le dortoir qui alimente est payé à la dorty?

R Oui.

Q Et l'opération se fait qu'en allant que vous êtes capable de mettre la main sur les bosses et les [illegible]?

Q Vous dites que ça fait comp à six ans que ça [illegible]?

Q L'on donne l'autre fois-vous le salaire indiqué par votre carnière paye, $13.83? R Un de mes frères reçoit $5.25.

Q Il est pas fort? R Ils sont deux sur les [illegible].

Q Ils sont deux pour faire l'ouvrage d'un?

R Dans il a la moitié moins que vous autres?

R Ils ont fait monnaies à deux, ils sont trois, il y a un d'[illegible], mais [illegible] sont [illegible] conduire de dortoir, mais les salaire est de $5.00 par semaine.

Q Quel âge a-t-il votre frère? R 15 ans.

Q Où fait comme de bonne qu'il travaille là?

R Il a appris trois mois rien, et ça fait six mois qu'il travaille.

Q Dites-moi qu'il a pas [illegible] pour [illegible] [illegible]?

R Jamais? R Non.

Q Quel salaire avait-il? R Rien monsieur.

Q Un apprentissage pendant? R Oui.

Q Est-ce que c'est ordinaire ou exceptionnel ça?

R C'est le monde qui veulent aller apprendre.

Q Voici qui vest apprendre se [illegible] au moulin.

offre ses services gratuitement pour quelque temps? R Oui.

Q Dans le cas de votre frère il a travaillé trois mois pour rien? R Oui.

Q Après ça il a commencé à retirer $5.00 par semaine? R Oui.

Q Et c'est ce qui arrive depuis deux ou trois ans?

R Oui.

Q A-t-il été affecté par la diminution de salaire?

R Je ne pense pas, non.

Q De quelle heure à quelle heure travaillez-vous?

R De 7 à 5, c'est à dire il faut se rendre là, si on veut avoir de l'avance à 6½, aussitot que les portes sont ouvertes.

Q Vous entrez à 6½ heures? R Oui.

Q Pourquoi entrer à 6½ heures au lieu de 7 heures?

R C'est à dire voyez-vous on est payé à la job, si on rentre, qu'il y a des machines qu'il y a de la doff, on les doff, pour aider notre salaire.

Q Pour ...vous commencer une heure avant pour faire une opération de plus? R Oui.

Q Pour mettre la main sur les bobines?

R Oui.

Q Pour vous faire un petit magasin de bobines?

R Oui.

Q Jusqu'à quelle heure le soir? R Jusqu'à cinq heures.

Q Vous avez une heure pour diner?

R Oui.

Q Vous allez diner en dehors?

R Pardon, on dine à la facterie.

cette ses nerveuse graduellement pour quelque
temps? R Oui.

Q Dans le cas de votre frère il a travaillé
trois mois pour rien? R Oui.

Q Après, il a commencé à retirer $6.00 par se-
maine? R Oui.

Q Et c'est ce qui arrive depuis deux ou trois ans?
R Oui.

Q A-t-il été affecté par la diminution de salaire?
R Je ne pense pas non.

Q De quelle heure à quelle heure travaillez-vous?
R De 7 à 5, c'est à dire il faut se rendre là, si
on veut avoir de l'avance à 6½, mais tout dépend la a
[illegible].

Q Vous entrez à 6½ maintenant R Oui.

Q Pourquoi entrer à 6½ heures au lieu de 7 heures?
R C'est à dire voyez-vous on est payé à la job, ou
on rentre, qu'il y a des machines qu'il y a de la
duff, on les duff, pour aider notre salaire.

Q Pour ...vous commencer une heure avant pour
faire une opération de plus? R Oui.

Q Pour mettre la main sur les bobinnes?
R Oui.

Q Pour vous faire un petit revenu de bobinnes?
R Oui.

Q Jusqu'à quelle heure le soir? R Jusqu'à
cinq heures.

Q Vous avez une heure pour dîner?
R Oui.

Q Vous allez dîner en dehors?
R Pardon, on dîne à la factorie.

Q Est-ce qu'il y a un endroit particulier pour manger? R A terre.

Q Est-ce que vous discontinuez votre travail pour manger? R Oui, c'est à dire des fois on reprend vers midi et 20.

Q Vous arrêtez votre travail à midi?

R Oui, on fini de manger à 12.15, on commence à travailler, si on a une opérationà faire, pour aider notre salaire.

Q Alors votre heure de diner c'est un quart d'heure?

R Oui, c'est à dire qu'on a une heure.

Q Vous, vous essayez pour faire plus d'argent?

R Oui.

Q Vous arrivez avant pour faire plus d'argent?

R Oui.

Q Vous prenez un quart d'heure pour diner pour faire plus d'argent? R Oui.

Q Et vous vous battez pou avoir des bobines pour avoir plus d'argent? R Oui.

PAR MTRE BRUNEAU.

Q Combien de fois que vous vous battez?

R Assez souvent.

Q Vous n'avez pas, je ne vous vois pas avec les yeux noirs? R Il faut se tirailler pour avoir les bobines, des fois on mange des coups.

Q Entre amis? R Oui, certain.

Q C'est à dire que ce ne sont pas des luttes bien furieuses? R Non, mais je trouve ça honteux, qu'on travaille fort de même pour le salaire qu'on a.

Q Malgré ça vous arrivez à faire $10.55 pour 36 heures?

Q. Est-ce qu'il y a un endroit particulier pour manger? R. A Paris.

Q. Est-ce que vous discontinuez votre travail pour manger? R. Oui, c'est à dire des fois on reprend vers midi et 30.

Q. Vous arrêtez votre travail à midi?

R. Oui, on tire de manger à 12.15, on commence à travailler, si on a une opération faire, pour aider notre salaire.

Q. Alors votre heure de dîner c'est un quart d'heure?

R. Oui, c'est à dire qu'on a une heure.

Q. Vous, vous essayez pour faire plus d'argent?

R. Oui.

Q. Vous arrivez avant pour faire plus d'argent?

R. Oui.

Q. Vous prenez un quart d'heure pour dîner pour faire plus d'argent? R. Oui.

Q. Et vous vous battez pou avoir des boniss pour avoir plus d'argent? R. Oui.

Q. Comment ça fait que vous vous battez?

R. Assez souvent.

Q. Vous n'avez pas, je ne vous vois pas avec les yeux noirs? R. Il faut se tranailleronnt avoir les boniss,des fois on change ses coups.

Q. Votre amis? R. Oui, certain.

Q. C'est à dire que ce ne sont pas des lettes bien fameuses? R. Non, mais je trouve ça monstrueux, c'est inexcusable. Je veux voir si malgré qu'on a.

Q. Malgré ça vous arrives à faire 12.55 pour un heureux?

R $10.50 monsieur.

Q Est-ce que c'est une semaine normale?

R Quatre jours.

Q Est-ce que vous vous êtes battu plusieurs fois?

R Plutot qu'autrement, quand on manque de bobines, on est obligé de se battre, on attend après les bobines, on en a pas, des fois on attend 15,20 minutes, une demie heure après les bobines.

Q Vous avez attendu plusieurs fois la semaine passée? R Oui, deux ou trois fois.

Q Plus que d'habitude? R Non.

Q Comme d'ordinaire? R C'est à dire oui.

Q Votre frère fait cet ouvrage là et il a seize ans? R Oui.

Q J'ai remarqué qu'il y a plusieurs garçons d'environ cet âge là qui font cet ouvrage? R On est dix je crois pour doffer.

Q Il y a plusieurs garçons qui font ça?

R Trois je crois.

Q C'est de l'ouvrage de garçon? R Oui.

Q Un garçon peut faire ça? R Oui.

Q Vous n'avez pas à soulever de grands fardeaux?

R Non, le fardeau est pour les salaires.

Q Le salaire c'est votre seul fardeau?

R Quand on attend après les bobines.

Q Les bobines ne pèsent pas grand chose?

R Non, pour dire que l'ouvrage est pesant à faire, non, non, l'ouvrage n'est pas un ouvrage dur, ni pesant à faire.

Q Quand vous avez commencé cet ouvrage là quel âge aviez-vous? R Treize ans.

Q Vous trouviez pas ça difficile?

R Ah!.Il commence.

Q Est-ce que c'est une semaine normale?

R Quatre jours.

Q Pendant ces jours-là, vous travaillez tard?

R Aussi tôt qu'il commence, quand on manque de bobines, on est obligé de se battre, on attend après les bobines on en a pas, des fois on attend 15,20 minutes, une demie heure après les bobines.

Q Vous avez attendu plusieurs fois la semaine passée? R Oui, deux ou trois fois.

Q Plus que d'habitude? R Non.

Q Comme d'ordinaire? R C'est à peu près.

Q Votre frère fait cet ouvrage là et il a veiller ans? R Oui.

Q J'ai remarqué qu'il y a plusieurs garçons d'environ cet âge là qui font cet ouvrage? R On est six je crois pour défier.

Q Il y a plusieurs garçons qui font ça?

R Trois autres.

Q C'est de l'ouvrage de garçon? R Oui.

Q Un garçon peut faire ça? R Oui.

Q Vous n'avez pas à soulever de grands fardeaux?

R Non, les fardeaux sont pour les salaires.

Q Le salaire c'est votre seul fardeau?

R Quand on attend après les bobines.

Q Les bobines ne défont pas quand elles?

R Non,pour dire que l'ouvrage est pesant à faire, quand l'ouvrage n'est pas de la mauvaise sorte, il pesant à faire.

Q Quand vous avez commencé cet ouvrage là quel âge avez-vous? R Dix-sept.

Q Vous trouvez pas ça difficile?

R C'est à dire M.Jamieson était boss,il m'a montré à coller le brin.

Q Vous avez commencé à travailler dès les premiers jours? R Oui.

Q On vous a montré? R Oui.

Q Dès le premier jour vous avez travaillé?

R Oui.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE.

Q Avez-vous travaillé pour rien pendant quelque temps? R Non,ils payaient quand j'ai commencé.

PAR MTRE BRUNEAU.

Q Vous avez été payé dès le commencement?

R Oui.

Q Quand vous dites que ça prend trois à six mois pour apprendre , ça veut dire que dans trois ou six mois pour acquérir de la vitesse? R Oui,il y en a qui viennent pas à bout de doffer vite.

Q Alorsun garçon comme vous,quand vous aviez treize ans, ça prend ça dans une journée, ça acquiert de la vitesse pendant trois mois? R Non,j'ai pas dit que j'avais appris ça dans une journée.

Q Vous avez travaillé dès la première journée?

R Oui.

Q Vous avez fait l'ouvrage nécessaire?

R Ils m'ontmis avec un homme d'expérience.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE.

Q Combien gagniez-vous les premiers mois?

R $6.50, $7.00 pour les premiers trois mois.

Q Par semaine? R Oui,monsieur.

R O'est à dire M.Jamieson est-ce que,il m'a mon-
tré à couler le brin.

Q Vous avez commencé à travailler dès les premie-
jours? R Oui.

Q Où vous a montré? R Oui.

Q Dès le premier jour vous avez travaillé?

R Oui.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE.

Q Vous avez été avec dès le commencement?

R Oui.

Q Quand vous dites que ça prend trois à six mois pour a prendre , ça veut dire que dans trois ou six mois pour acquérir de la vitesse? R Oui,il y en a qui viennent pas à bout de mettre vite.

Q Alors quand vous parlez, dans cette ligne-là, ça prend ça dans une journée. Ça acquiert de la vitesse dans trois mois? R Oui,il y en pas dit que j'avais appris ça dans une journée.

Q Vous avez travaillé dès la première journée?

R Oui.

Q Vous avez fait l'ouvrage régulièrement?

R Ils m'entraînait avec un homme d'expérience.

PAR M.LE PRÉSIDENT.

Q Combien payiez-vous les premiers mois?

R $6.50, $7.00 pour les premiers trois mois.

Q Par semaine? R Oui,par semaine.

PAR MTRE BRUNEAU.

Q En somme c'est un ouvrage de garçon? R On est tous mariés ceux qui travaillent là.

Q N'est-il pas vrai que ces gens ont demandé de continuer cet ouvrage plutot que de la donner à des garçons?

R Non.

Q Vous êtes certain de ça? R Oui.

Q Mes informations sont que la compagnie a reçu plusieurs requêtes pour continuer des garçons dans cette ouvrage là au lieu de prendre des nouveaux?

R Pas de ma connaissance.

Q Vous,vous désirez pas continuer votre ouvrage?

R Oui,j'ai pas d'autre emploi ailleurs.

Q Malgré qu'il y a plus rien à apprendre?

R Non.

Q Il y a plus de progrès possible, c'est une opération assez simple? R Oui.

Q D'après ce qu'on m'a montré, j'aivisité le moulin, c'est l'opération la plus simple du moulin. En connaissez-vous qui soit plus simple? R Non.

Q Depuis quand êtes-vous marié?

R Trois ans.

Q Est-ce que votre femme travaille? R Non.

Q Elle a travaillé? R Oui, dans la card room.

Q Après avoir été mariée? Non....elle a travaillé un mois, c'est à dire elle a laissé.

Q Vous avez dit que vous mangez à terre?

R Oui, on peut s'asseoir sur un truck, mais ça va mieux à terre,pour manger.

Q Pendant l'été, pendant la belle saison, allez-vous dans le parc, vous asseoir pour manger?

Par Maître Beaudin:

Q. En somme c'est un ouvrage de garçon? R. Oui c'est tous mêlés ceux qui travaillent là.

Q. N'est-il pas vrai que ces gens ont demandé de continuer cet ouvrage plutôt que de la donner à des garçons?

R. Non.

Q. Vous êtes certain de ça? R. Oui.

Q. Mes informations sont que la compagnie a reçu plusieurs requêtes pour continuer des garçons dans cette ouvrage là au lieu de prendre des nouveaux?

R. Pas de ma connaissance.

Q. Vous,vous étiez pas continuer votre ouvrage?

R. Non,j'ai pas d'autre radio-philaire.

Q. Saurez qu'il y a plus rien à supprimer?

R. Non.

Q. Il y a plus de pouvoir possible, c'est une opération assez simple? R. Oui.

Q. D'après ce qu'on m'a montré, j'avisité le moulin, c'est l'operation la plus simple du moulin. Pensez-vous qui soit plus simple? R. Non.

Q. Depuis quand êt-vous marié?

R. Trois ans.

Q. Est-ce que votre fe me travaille? R. Non.

Q. Mlle a travaillé? R. Oui, dans la card room.

Q. Après avoir été mariée? Non...elle a travaillé un mois. C'est à dire vous a dessus.

Q. Vous avez dit que vous manque à terre?

R. Oui, on peut s'associer au tirock, mais ça va mieux à terre,pour manger.

Q. Pendant l'été, pendant la belle saison, allez-vous dans le parc, vous assoir pour manger?

R Il y en a qui y vont, pas moi.

Q A quelle distance vous vivez du moulin?

R Un mille.

Q J'ai vu hier qu'il y avait beaucoup de garçons qui se servaient de bicyclettes pour aller au moulin?

R Oui.

Q En bicyclette on fait ça dans cinq minutes?

R Oui, cinq à sept minutes.

Q Il y en a beaucoup d'employés qui restent là à manger? R Je pourrais pas dire au juste.

Q Il y en a un bon nombre qui vont chez eux?

R A peu près huit à dix de ma connaissance.

Q Il y en a un bon nombre, on peut les voir le midi? R On est trente-deux dans notre département.

Q Vous dites que seulement huit ou dix vont chez eux? R A peu près, je me mets pas là pour les watcher sortir.

Q Combien vont manger dans le parc l'été?

R Plusieurs.

Q C'est plus comfortable dans le parc?

R Je ne trouve pas de différence pour moi.

Q Vous ne trouvez pas différence? R Non, monsieur.

Q C'est volontairement que vous mangez à terre?

R Oui.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE: IL nous a dit qu'il prenait quinze minutes pour manger?

LE TEMOIN: Oui.

PAR MTRE BRUNEAU.

Q Il y en a qui y vont pas moi.

Q A quelle distance vous vivez du moulin?

R Un mille.

Q J'ai vu hier qu'il y avait beaucoup de gens qui se servaient de bicyclettes pour aller au moulin?

R Oui.

Q Ma bicyclette on l'a, je dans cinq minutes?

R Dans cinq minutes.

Q Il y en a beaucoup d'employés qui restent à manger? R Je pourrais pas dire ça.

Q Il y en a un bon nombre qui vont chez eux?

R A peu près huit à dix de ces camarades.

Q Il y en a un bon nombre, on peut les voir le midi? R On est trente-deux dans notre département.

Q Vous dites que seulement huit ou dix vont chez eux? R A peu près. Je ne sais pas le nombre les watchmen sortir.

Q Comment vont manger dans le parc l'hiver?

R [illegible].

Q C'est pas comfortable dans le parc?

R Je ne trouve pas de différence pour moi.

Q Vous ne trouvez pas différence? R Non, monsieur.

Q C'est volontairement que vous mangez à terre?

R Oui.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE: Il nous a dit qu'il prenait quinze minutes pour manger?

Le TEMOIN: Oui.

PAR LONG MAILLET:

R Vous avez une heure pour diner? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous prenez pas votre heure? R Ca arrive des fois, que je la prends, des fois je la prends pas.

Q Les autres font-ils tous la même chose?

R Ils font presque tous ça.

Q C'est à dire les doffers? R Oui.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE: J'aimerais bien à me renseigner sur le système d'apprentissage, parce qu'on a eu des nouvelles qui nous disaient qu'il n'y avait pas d'apprentissage en Canada.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD.

Q Pouvez-vous nous dire si c'est ordinaire dans le moulin que les nouveaux venus passe un temps d'apprentissage sans être payés, si il y en a plusieurs?

R Je vais dire,il s'est adonné à monter des jeunes gens, comme les jeunes venaient, on leur a demandé pour nous aider, et on leur a montré l'ouvrage.

Q Ce sont des jeunes gens qui allaient au moulin et les employés de l'époque leur enseignait?

R Oui, on leur demandait s'ils voulaient apprendre, et ça nous donnait une aide.

Q Etait-ce à la connaissance des patrons de l'établissement? R Oui.

Q Ces jeuneslà, pour entrer au moulin, devaient-ils demander la permission? R Il y a une secousse qu'on les empêchait pas d'entrer.

Q C'est à dire que les autorités ne les empêchaient pas d'entrer? R Non, aujourd'hui c'est plus difficile;

R Vous avez une heure pour dîner? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous prenez pas votre heure? R Ça arrive des fois, que je la prends, des fois je la prends pas.

Q Les autres font-ils tous la même chose?

R Ils font presque tous ça.

Q C'est à dire les boiteux? R Oui.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE: J'aimerais bien à me renseigner sur le système d'apprentissage, puisque qu'on a eu des nouvelles qui nous disaient qu'il n'y avait pas d'apprentissage en Canada.

PAR MTRE BRADFORD:

Q Pouvez-vous nous dire si c'est ordinaire dans le moulin que les nouveaux venus passe un temps d'apprentissage sans être payés, si il y en a plusieurs?

R Je vais dire, il s'est accoutumé à monter des jeunes gens, comme les jeunes venaient, on leur a demandé pour nous aider, et on leur a montré l'ouvrage.

Q Ce sont des jeunes gens qui allaient au moulin et les employés de l'époque leur enseignait?

R Oui, on leur demandait s'ils voulaient apprendre et ça nous donnait une aide.

Q Était-ce à la connaissance des patrons de l'établissement? R Oui

Q Ces jeunes, pour entrer au moulin, devaient-ils demander la permission? R Il y a une association qu'on les empêchait pas d'entrer.

Q C'est à dire que les autorités ne les empêchaient pas d'entrer? R Non, aujourd'hui c'est plus difficile.

Q Ils ne veulent pas en laisser entrer d'autres?

R C'est difficile.

Q Dans vos quatre jours de neuf heures, comprenez-vous la demie heure du matin de 6½ à 7 heures?

R Non.

Q Comprenez-vous dans ces trente-six heures les 40 minutes de l'heure du diner, que vous donnez à travailler?

R Non.

Q Il faudrait plutot dire que vous avez travaillé 36 heures de temps officiel, plus 2 heures, ou quatre demies-heures le matin, plus quatre fois 40 minutes, ce qui ferait 160 minutes additionnelles, ou près de trois heures, autrement dit, vous avez travaillé cinq heures de plus que les trente-six heures qui sont entrées dans les livres de la compagnie?

R Oui.

Q Et si on tenait compte à l'heure, il faudrait dire, que vous avez gagné $10.50 non pas pour 36 heures, mais pour 41 heures? R Oui.

PAR MTRE BRUNEAU.

Q Est-ce que vous connaissez d'autres occupations en ville où des garçons de 16,17,18 ans, gagnent $10.50 par semaine? R Oui.

Q Où ça? R A la Canada Mills.

ET le témoin ne dit rien de plus.

- o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

Page 10168 follows.

Q. Ils ne veulent pas en laisser entrer d'autres?

R. Non, définitivement.

Q. Dans vos heures de bureau, quotidiennement, vous la dame hors du matin de 9h à 7 heures?

R. Non.

Q. Comprenez-vous sans des trente-six heures les 40 minutes de l'heure du dîner, que vous donnez à travailler?

R. Non.

Q. Il faudrait plutôt dire que vous avez trop-vite 30 heures de temps officiel, plus 3 heures, ou quatre heures-heures le matin, plus quatre fois 40 minutes, ce qui fait 160 minutes additionnelles, ou près de trois heures, autrement dit, vous avez travaillé sept heures de plus que les trente-six heures qui sont entrées dans les livres de la compagnie?

R. Oui.

Q. Et si on tenait compte à l'heure, il faudrait dire que vous avez reçu $10.60 non pas pour 36 heures, mais pour 41 heures? R. Oui.

MR. MEAN CROSSED.

Q. Est-ce que vous connaissez d'autres occupations en ville où des garçons de 15,16,18 ans, reçoivent 10.60 par semaine? R. Non.

Q. Où par? R. A la Canada Mills.

MR. B. Resumes on last trial on plans.

-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

Page 10138 follows.

JEAN PAQUETTE sworn

EXAMINED BY MR. BEAUREGARD: Q. How old are you, Miss Paquette? A. 17. I will be 18 in January.

Q. Do you work at the Canadian Cotton Mills ? A. Yes.

Q. Speak louder, please; at which mill? A. The Stormont Mill.

Q. Since how long are you working ? A. Since about three years.

Q. What kind of work do you do ? A. I clean.

Q. What kind of machines do you clean ? A. I clean 13 sides.

Q. Spinners' machines ? A. Yes.

Q. 13 sides ? A. Yes.

Q. How many hours a day ? A. Nine hours a day.

Q. Beginning at what time? A. 7 till 5.

Q. With one clear hour for dinner ? A. Yes.

Q. Do you go and have lunch outside ? A. Yes.

Q. You don't lunch in the shop ? A. No.

Q. You work 9 hours a day ; what is your actual salary ? A. Well, this week I got $8.80 but I spun one day so that made it more, but I regularly get $8.30.

Q. You get $8.30 ? A. Yes, whenever I clean.

Q. This would be for four days ? A. Yes.

Q. 36 hours ? A. Yes.

Q. You would earn 33 cents an hour -- 23 cents an hour ? A. 23.

Alice Gallagher - Cross.

EXAMINED BY MR. O'ALLOR, K.C.:

Q. How old are you, Miss Gallagher? A. 17. I will be 18 in January.

Q. Do you work at the Canadian Cotton Mills?

A. Yes.

Q. Speak louder, please; at which mill?

A. The Stormont Mill.

Q. Since how long are you working? A. Since about three years.

Q. What kind of work do you do? A. I clean.

Q. What kind of machines do you clean? A. I clean the looms.

Q. Spinners' machines? A. Yes.

Q. [illegible] A. Yes.

Q. [illegible] A. Nine hours a day.

Q. Beginning at what time? A. 7 till 5.

Q. [illegible] dinner hour for dinner? A. Yes.

Q. Do you go and have lunch outside? A. Yes.

Q. You don't lunch in the mill? A. No.

Q. You work 9 hours a day; what is your actual salary? A. Well, this week I got $9.80 but I spun one day so that made it more, but I regularly get $8.30.

Q. You get $8.30? A. Yes, whenever I clean.

Q. This would be for four days? A. Yes.

Q. 36 hours? A. Yes.

Q. You would earn 23 cents an hour -- 23 cents an hour? A. 23.

Q. Are you busy all day long cleaning ? A. No, not very busy, but whenever the doffers are busy well, we are busy too.

Q. Your operation follows that of the doffers ? A. Yes.

Q. By what I learned from the witness who just left the box there doffers are quite busy in the same shop, are they ? A. Whenever they are busy well, we chop the filling.

THE COMMISSIONER: I think there is a mistake about the hours she works, from 7 till 5, that is ten hours.

MR. BEAUREGARD: Less one hour for lunch.

THE COMMISSIONER: She has nine hours' work, is that right?

MR. BEAUREGARD: Nine hours of work.

THE COMMISSIONER: I see; I thought you said eight.

BY MR. BEAUREGARD: Q. You are cleaning; would you tell the Commission what is your work exactly speaking ? Do you clean with a machine, with compressed air ? A. I clean some reels and I clean some roving. I pass my board in the morning three times and in the afternoon twice. I pick my board three times in the morning and twice in the afternoon.

Q. What time do you get in the shop? A. I get in about half past six, but I don't start working till 7.

Q. Is it long since you got 23 cents an hour? Had you less before ? A. No, I always had that since

Q. Are you busy all day long cleaning? A. No, not very busy, but whenever the doffers are busy we are busy too.

Q. Your operation follows that of the doffers?

A. Yes.

Q. By what I learned from the witness who just left the box the doffers are quite busy in the same shop, are they? A. Whenever they are busy well, we shop the filling.

THE COMMISSIONER: I think there is a mistake about the hours she works, from 7 till 5, that is ten hours.

Q. CONTINUED: Less one hour for lunch.

THE COMMISSIONER: The ten nine hours' work, is that right?

Q. Nine hours' work.

THE COMMISSIONER: I see; I thought you said eight.

BY MR. EDWARDS: Q. You are cleaning; would you tell the Commission what is your work exactly cleaning? Do you clean with a machine, with compressed air? A. I clean some tools and I clean some spindle. I pass my board in the morning three times and in the afternoon twice. I pick my board three times in the morning and twice in the afternoon.

Q. What time do you get in the morning?

A. I get in about half past six, but I don't start working till 7.

Q. Is it long since you got to work so early? Did you less before? A. No, I always had this place

I am in there.

Q. Since you are there ? A. Yes.

Q. Were you there some time without pay ? A. I think I was about a year, if I am not mistaken without getting paid, but I would get a day off and on and whenever I would work I would get paid and whenever I would not work I would stay around.

Q. You were there one year in the shop not working ? A. Not exactly not working ; sometimes I would get two days a week and sometimes I would not get anything.

Q. You would spend your time in the shop waiting for work? A. Yes.

Q. Casually you had something to do ? A. I would help the cleaners or the spinners and that is how I learned how to spin.

Q. On what basis were you paid during that year? A. What wages, you mean ?

Q. On what basis were you paid ? A. Whenever I would work I would get paid for the work I would do.

Q. What amount ? A. I would get the same as what I would be getting now.

Q. You would be paid 23 cents an hour whenever you worked ? A. Yes.

Q. How were you able to work or not to work ? A. He would let me know when I would have to work and when I would not.

Q. You mean the second boss would tell you ? A. No, the first boss.

Q. The first boss would tell you ; you would work

I am in there.

. Since you are there ? A. Yes.

. Were you there some time without pay ? A. I think I was about a year, if I am not mistaken without getting paid, but I would get a day off and on and whenever I would work I would get paid and whenever I would not work I would stay around.

. You were there one year in the shop not working ?

A. Not exactly not working ; sometimes I would get two days a week and sometimes I would not get anything.

. You would spend your time in the shop waiting for work? A. Yes.

. Generally you had something to do ? A. I would help the cleaners or the spinners and that is how I learned how to spin.

. On what basis were you paid during that year ?

A. What basis, you mean ?

. On what basis were you paid ? A. Whenever I would work I would get paid for the work I would do.

. What amount ? A. I would get the same as what I would be getting now.

. You would be paid 25 cents an hour whenever you worked ? A. Yes.

. How were you able to work or not to work ?

A. He would let me know when I would have to work and when I would not.

. Did he make the payroll book ? Will you ?

A. No, the first boss.

. The first boss would tell you ; you would

you say about one day per week ? A. Sometimes I would work a full week whenever somebody would miss. Whenever nobody would miss I would not work at all.

Q. You were the spare hand for that work ? A. Yes.

Q. You spent the full week in the shop ? A. Yes.

Q. You were paid for such time as you gave to work ? A. Yes.

Q. That is what it is ? A. Yes.

Q. You say you are working since three years, am I right in that, since three years ? A. It is about three years I think.

Q. Do you include that apprentice year in the three years , or is it three years -- A. No, it is only three years with the year I did not work steadily.

Q. It is three years all together ? A. Yes.

Q. Do you know how many employees there are who have spent some time as you did yourself in the shop waiting for work and working once in a while ? A. There is one now. She does not work very steady but she stays there whenever she is not working, she waits for work.

Q. How is it you got into the mill to work ? A. My sister was working there and she was married and I took her place whenever she quit.

Q. You prepared yourself to take the place of your sister ? A. Yes.

Q. You knew your sister had to leave some day

would work a full week whenever somebody would miss. Whenever nobody would miss I would not work at all.

Q. You were the spare hand for that work?

A. Yes.

Q. You spent the full week in the shop?

A. Yes.

Q. You were paid for such time as you gave to work? A. Yes.

Q. That is what it is? A. Yes.

Q. You say you are working since three years, about three years, about three years? A. Yes, about three years I think.

Q. Do you include that apprenticeship year in the three years, or is it three years -- A. No, it is only three years with the year I did not work steadily.

Q. It is three years all together? A. Yes.

Q. Do you know how many employees there are who have spent some time as you did yourself in the shop waiting for work and working once in a while?

A. There is one now. She does not work very steady but she stays there whenever she is not working, she waits for work.

Q. How is it you got into the mill to work?

A. My sister was working there and she was married and I took her place whenever she quit.

Q. You prepared yourself to take the place of your sister? A. Yes.

Q. You knew your sister had to leave some day

so you prepared yourself to get her job ? A. Yes.

Q. As soon as she had left; had you to apply especially to the head of the department to get into the shop and stay there ? A. Whenever I would not be there they would not send for me but I would know I would have to go whenever there was anybody out, well, I would know, but they would not send for me; I would be always there.

Q. You were waiting for work ? A. Yes.

Q. So if it happened there would be some work you would be asked to do it ? A. Yes.

Q. I suppose you would not know in the morning -- would they call for you ? A. No, they would not call for me. I would have to go myself because there was always somebody there.

Q. If it had not been you it would have been somebody else ? A. Yes.

Q. All right, thank you.

-- MR. BRUNEAU: No questions.

Page 10173 follows

Q. Did you propose yourself to get her job? A. Yes.

Q. As soon as she had left; had you to apply especially to the head of the department to get into the shop and stay there? A. Moreover I would not be there they would not send for me but I would have I would have to go whenever there was anybody out. well, I could have, but they would not send for me; I would be always there.

Q. You were waiting for work? A. Yes.

Q. So if it happened there would be some work you would be asked to do it? A. Yes.

Q. I suppose you would not know in the morning -- would they call for you? A. No, they would not call for me. I would have to go myself because there was always somebody there.

Q. If it had not been you it would have been somebody else? A. Yes.

Q. All right, thank you.

A COMPARU: ANNETTE BRUNET:

LEQUEL témoin est assermenté.

INTERROGE PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD:

Q Quel âge avez-vous mademoiselle? R Seize ans, 17 ans en janvier.

Q Demeurez-vous à Cornwall? R Oui.

Q Travaillez-vous à la Canadian Cottons? R Oui.

Q A quel moulin? R A la Stormont.

Q Depuis combien de temps? R Depuis neuf mois, seulement que depuis cinq mois que je travaille pour des gages.

Q Il y a neuf mois que vous travaillez?

R Oui.

Q Et depuis cinq mois que vous travaillez pour des gages? R Oui.

Q Ca fait neuf mois que vous travaillez au moulin, mais vous êtes payées que depuis cinq mois?

R Oui.

Q Est-ce que ça veut dire que pendant quatre mois que vous étiez pas payée? R Oui.

Q Avez-vous travaillé pendant quatre mois? régulièrement? R Une journée de temps en temps.

Q Etiez-vous payé pour cette journée que vous travailliez de temps en temps? R Oui.

Q Combien vous donnait-on? R $1.80.

Q Par jour? R Oui.

Q Quand on vous donnait de l'ouvrage?

R Oui.

Q Ca arrivait une journée par semaine?

R Oui.

Q Alors vous étiez là une semaine, et vous travailliez une journée?

A : Serment. LANGUE OFFICIELLE

Le Général témoin est assermenté.

INTERROGÉ PAR MTre BELCHERGUIN:

Q Quel âge avez-vous présentement? R Seize ans, 17 ans en janvier.

Q Demeurez-vous à Cornwall? R Oui.

Q Travaillez-vous à la Canadian Cottons? R Oui.

Q A quel moulin? R A la Stormont.

Q Depuis combien de temps? R Depuis neuf mois, seulement que cela le cinq mois que je travaille pour des repas.

Q Il y a neuf mois que vous travaillez?

R Oui.

Q Et depuis cinq mois que vous travaillez pour des repas?

R Oui.

Q Ce n'est pas mois que vous travaillez au moulin, mais vous étiez malade pas cela cinq mois?

R Oui.

Q Est-ce que ça veut dire que pendant ces trois mois que vous étiez pas payée? R Oui.

Q Avez-vous travaillé pendant ces trois mois régulièrement? R Une journée de temps en temps.

Q Etiez-vous payé pour cette journée que vous travailliez de temps en temps? R Oui.

Q Combien vous donnait-on? R $1.80.

Q Par jour? R Oui.

Q Quand on vous donnait de l'ouvrage?

R Oui.

Q Ce arrivait une journée par semaine?

R Oui.

Q Alors vous étiez 12 ans seulement, et vous étiez alors une journée

R Oui.

Q Et pour la journée que vous travailliez, vous étiez payée $1.80? R Oui.

Q A quoi passiez-vous votre temps à part de ça?

R J'aidais aux autres.

Q Ca comptait pas pour travailler, aider aux autres? R Non.

Q Vous n'étiez pas payée? R Non.

Q Vous aidiez qui, quel était votre travail?

R Je cleanais.

Q Le même ouvrage que le témoin prédédent?

R Oui.

Q Quand vous aidiez aux autres comme ça ça ne comptait pas pour de l'ouvrage? R Non.

Q Et vous étiez pas payée pour aider? R Non.

Q Quand on vous payait qu'est-ce que vous faisiez de plus? que quand on vous payait pas?

R Je travaillais seule, quand il en menquait une je prenais sa place.

Q Vous étiez un nettoyeur à la place d'un nettoyeur qui manquait? R Oui.

Q Et quand vous aidiez l'autre, vous étiez pas payée?

R Non.

Q Travailliez-vous pareillement toute la journée à travailler quand vous étiez une aide, au lieu d'être un nettoyeur proprement dit? R Oui.

Q Vous avez fait quatremois comme ça?

R Oui.

Q Après quatre mois on a commencé à vous payer?

R Oui.

Q Comment se fait-il que vous êtes entrée au moulin pas de salaire?

R Oui.

Q Et pour la journée que vous travailliez, vous étiez payée $1.50?

R Oui.

Q A quel pourcentage votre temps à part de ça?

R J'aidais aux autres.

Q Ce comptait pas pour travailler, aider aux autres? R Non.

Vous n'aidiez pas [illegible]? R Non.

Q Vous aidiez qui, quel était votre travail?

R Je cirais.

Q Le même ouvrage que le téman précédent?

R Oui.

Q Quand vous aidiez aux autres comme ça ça ne comptait pas pour de l'ouvrage? R Non.

Q Et vous étiez pas payée pour aider? R Non.

Q Quand on vous payait qu'est-ce que vous faisiez de plus? que quand on vous payait pas?

R Je travaillais seule, quand il en manquait une je prenais sa place.

Q Vous étiez un nettoyeur à la place d'un nettoyeur qui manquait? R Oui.

Q Et quand vous aidiez l'autre,vous étiez pas payée?

R Non.

Q Travailliez-vous généralement toute la journée à travailler quand vous étiez une aide, au lieu d'être un nettoyeur proprement dit? R Oui.

Q Vous avez fait quatremois comme ça?

R Oui.

Q Après quatre mois on a commencé à vous payer?

R Oui.

Q Comment se fait-il que vous êtes entrée au moulin pas de salaire?

R Mon frère travaillait là, il m'a dit: rentre si tu veux apprendre.

Q Il vous a dit: viens si tu veux finir par avoir une place, il faut venir? R Oui.

Q Il faut apprendre? R Oui.

Q Et finalement tu finiras pas avoir une place? R Oui.

Q Vous y êtes allée et vous avez appris comme ça quatre mois? R Oui.

Q En travaillant tantot comme aide et tantot comme nettoyeur? R Oui.

Q Vous étiez pas payée comme aide? R Non.

Q Et vous étiez payée comme nettoyeur? R Oui.

Q Quand vous avez eu votre place vous avez été un nettoyeur payé? R Oui.

Q A quel salaire? R $7.20, seulement que cette semaine j'ai retiré $7.55.

Q Combien d'heures par jour? R Neuf heures.

Q Combien de jours? R Quatre jours.

Q Trente-six heures? R Oui.

Q A quelle heure entrez-vous au moulin?

R Sept heures moins quart, je travaille à 7 heures.

Q Et à quelle heure partez-vous?

R A cinq heures.

Q Vous êtes neuf heures au moulin? R Oui.

Q Vous êtes payé $7.20? R Oui.

Q Est-ce qu'on vous a dit que vous aviez été augmentées? R Non, on m'en a pas parlé.

Q On vous a rien dit? R Non.

Q Vous aviez pas l'habitude de recevoir $7.50?

R Non, $7.20, que je retirais depuis que je suis là.

R Mon frère travaillait là, il m'a dit: rentre si tu veux apprendre.

Q Il vous a dit: viens si tu veux faire par avoir une place, il faut vaquer? R Oui.

Q Il faut apprendre? R Oui.

Q Et finalement tu finiras par avoir une place?

R Oui.

Q Vous y êtes allée et vous avez payé comme ça quatre mois? R Oui.

Q Un travailleur tantôt comme aide et tantôt comme mettoyeur? R Oui.

Q Vous étiez pas payée comme aide? R Non.

Q Et vous étiez payée comme mettoyeur? R Oui.

Q Quand vous avez eu votre place vous avez été un mettoyeur payé? R Oui.

Q A quel salaire? R $7.50, seulement que cette semaine j'ai retiré $7.88.

Q Combien d'heures par jour? R Neuf heures.

Q Combien de jours? R Quatre jours.

Q Trente-six heures? R Oui.

Q A quelle heure entrez-vous au moulin?

R Sept heures moins quart, je travaille à 7 heures.

Q Et à quelle heure êtes-vous?

R A cinq heures.

Q Vous êtes neuf heures au moulin? R Oui.

Q Vous êtes payée $7.50? R Oui.

Q Est-ce qu'on vous a dit que vous aviez été augmentée? R Non, on m'en a pas parlé.

Q [illegible] R Non.

Q Vous avez pas l'habitude de travailler $7.50?

R Non, $7.50, que je retirais depuis que je suis là.

Q Vous avez toujours retiré $7.20?

R Oui.

Q Ca fait une paye que vous retirez plus?

R Oui,monsieur.

Q C'est parce que vous avez été augmentée?

R ....

Q Vous avez pas fait plus de temps? R Non.

Q En quoi consiste l'ouvrage de nettoyeur, vous nettoyez les machines des fileurs? R Oui.

Q Combien de machines? R Treize cotés.

Q Ce sont des machines à deux cotés,et vous en nettoyez 6½? R Oui.

Q Sont-ce des machines hautes ça? R A notre hauteur.

Q Nettoyez-vous ça avec une machine à air comprimé?

R Non, avec une brosse et un linge.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous faites à part ça?

R Je ramasse les planches pour la waste.

Q Ca vous occupe toute la journée?

R Oui.

Q Avez-vous du temps libre,du loisir?

R Oui, seulement que du moment qu'on s'accote une secousse ils nous appellent, cet avantmidi j'etais accotés, ils m'ont appelée pour que j'aille doffer.

Q Vous travaillez tout le temps?

R Oui.

ET LE DIT TEMOIN NE DIT RIEN DE PLUS.

-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

Vous avez toujours retiré qu'.ROY

Oui.

Ce fait une page que vous lettres plus?

Oui,mon avant.

C'est parce que vous avez été [illegible]?

....

Vous avez pas fait plus de temps? R Non.

En quoi consiste l'ouvrage de nettoyeur, vous nettoyez les machines des filons? R Oui.

Tonnes de [illegible]? [illegible] [illegible].

Ce sont des machines à deux côtés, et vous en nettoyez 6½? R Oui.

Sont-ce des machines lourdes ,oy? R A notre [illegible].

Nettoyez-vous ça avec une machine à air comprimé non, avec une brosse et un linge.

Qu'est-ce que vous faites à part ,ça?

Je ramasse les planches pour la waste.

Ce [illegible] [illegible]?

Oui.

Avez-vous du temps libre,du loisir?

Non, seulement que du moment qu'on s'aucun une seconde ils nous appellent, cet avantmidi j'étais [illegible], les [illegible] [illegible] pas j'avais [illegible].

Vous travaillez tout le temps?

Oui.

ET LE MT TEMOIN NE DIT MOT DE PLUS.

A COMPARU: MOZART PROULX.

LEQUEL témoin est assermenté.

Interrogé par MTRE BEAUREAGE

Q Monsieur Proulx quel âge avez-vous? R Vingt ans.

Q Vous travaillez à la Canadian Cotton Co?

R Oui,monsieur.

Q A quel moulin?- R A la Stormont.

Q Quelle sorte d'ouvrage faites-vous?

R Fileur.

Q Depuis combien de temps êtes-vous fileur?

R J'ai commencé hier soir àêtre fileur,je suis spare hand, depuis ce temps là, j'ai filé avant hier soir.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous faisiez avant hier soir?

R J'étais section hand, head doffer.

Q Vous aidiez les autres? R Non, je montais lesmachines en bas et je les emportais.

Q Vous étiez le premier des doffeurs?

R Oui, j'étais payé aux gages des doffers.

Q Ca fait combien de temps que vous travaillez au moulin? R Cinq ans et demi.

Q Combien gagnez vous par semaine? R Je gagne $9.55.

Q Pour quatre jours? R Oui.

Q Neuf heures par jour? ROui.

Q De jour ou de nuit? R La nuit.

Q Vous rentrez à quelle heure? R Je rentre à sept heures.

Q Et vous sortez à? R Je sors à quatre heures et demie le matin.

Q Avez-vous un temps pour manger à minuit?

A COMPARU: MONSIEUR PROULX.

INCOUR. témoin est assermenté.

Interrogé par MTRE BAUDREAULT.

Q Monsieur Proulx quel âge avez-vous? R Vingt ans.

Q Vous travaillez à la Canadian Cotton Co?

R Oui,monsieur.

Q A quel moulin?- R A la Stormont.

Q Quelle sorte d'ouvrage faites-vous?

R Fileur.

Q Depuis combien de temps êtes-vous fileur?

R J'ai comme moé hier sur être fileur,je suis apprentis bend, depuis ce temps là, j'ai fait avant hier soir.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous faisiez avant hier soir?

R J'étais section hand, head doffer.

Q Vous aidiez les autres? R Non, je montais remmonnes en bas et je les approvisionnais.

Q Vous étiez le premier des doffeurs?

R Oui, j'étais rayé aux heures des doffers.

Q Os fait combien de temps que vous travaillez au moulin? R Cinq ans et demi.

Q Combien gagnez vous par semaine? R Je gagne [illegible].

Q Quel salaire? R [illegible].

Q Neuf heures par jour? Rout.

Q Le jour ou de nuit? R La nuit.

Q Vous rentrez à quelle heure? R Je rentre à sept heures.

Q Et vous sortez à? R Je sors à quatre heures et demie le matin.

Q Avez-vous un temps pour manger à minuit?

R Oui,de onze heures et demie à minuit, une demie heure.

Q Travaillez-vous pendant cette demie heure là?

R Non.

Q Vous mangez habituellement? R Oui.

Q Mangez-vous sur place ou avez-vous quelqu'endroit pour manger? R On mange à la facterie,dans la room.

Q A l'endroit du travail? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous gagnez dites-vous $9.55? R Oui.

Q C'est le salaire des doffers? R Les doffers font $10.50.

Q Etes-vous payé à l'heure ou à la pièceE

R A l'heure.

Q Ca fait combien de l'heure?

R 26 cts à peu près.

Q 26 cts del'heure? R Oui.

Q Avez-vous déjà travaillé plus que quatre jours par sémaine? R Oui.

Q Avant ça, avez-vous travaillé plus que quatre jours par semaine? R Oui,on a travaillé à trois nuits, avant ça on a travaillé à cinq nuits.

Q Depuis combien de temps que vous travaillez à quatre nuits?

R A peu près comme un an.

Q Combien avez-vous été de temps à trois nuits?

R Un an et demi.

Q Un an et demi?

R A peu près,oui.

R Oui, de onze heures et demie à minuit, une demie heure.

Q Travaillez-vous pendant cette demie heure là?

R Non.

Q Vous mangez habituellement? R Oui.

Q Demandez-vous des repas ou avez-vous quelque droit pour manger? R On mange à la toilerie, dans la room.

Q A l'endroit du travail? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous payez dit s-vous $.55? R Oui.

Q C'est le salaire des officers? R Les officers font $13.50.

Q Etes-vous payé à l'heure ou à la pièce?

R A l'heure.

Q Ca fait combien de l'heure?

R 25 cts à peu près.

Q 25 cts est l'heure? R Oui.

Q Avez-vous déjà travaillé plus que quatre jours par semaine? R Oui.

Q Avant va, avez-vous travaillé plus que quatre jours par semaine? R Oui, on a travaillé à trois nuits, avant va on a travaillé à cinq nuits.

Q Depuis combien de temps que vous travaillez à quatre nuits?

R A peu près comme un an.

Q Combien avez-vous été de temps à trois nuits?

R Un an et demi.

Q Un an et demi?

R A peu près, oui.

Q Et avant ça c'etait cinq nuits? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Avez-vous éprouvé une diminution de salaire voilà deux ou trois ans? R Oui, quand on a oté 10 cts dans la piastre.

Q Mais après treize mois ils vous ont rétabli 5%? R Oui.

Q C'est comme ça que ça s'est passé?

R Oui.

Q Avez-vous déjà filé à ce moulin là, avant hier? R Oui.

Q Combien aviez-vous? R $9.55.

Q Par semaine? R Oui.

Q Pour quatre jours? R Pour quatre nuits.

Q Toujours au même prix? R Oui.

Q Qu'on fasse ce qu'on voudra c'est $9.55 pour quatre nuits, c'est le salaire? R Oui.

Q Est-ce qu'il y a des femmes qui gagnent plus cher que ça? R Oui, les autres runnent quatre machines le jour, il y en a qui en run cinq machines, il y en a une qui run six machines.

Q Etes-vous capable de faire marcher cinq ou six machines? R Oui.

Q Avez-vous demandé pour runner cinq ou six machines? R Non monsieur, mais c'est ce qu'ils nous ont donné.

Q Vous en feriez aussi bien marcher cinq?

R Oui.

Q Aussi bien six? R Ah bien...

Q Ca commence à être dur? R Je suppose, mais pour

Q Et avant ça c'était cinq mille? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Avez-vous éprouvé une diminution de salaire vers deux ou trois ans? R Oui, quand on a été 10 cts dans la piastre.

Q Mais après trois mois il vous a mis rétabli 5%? R Oui.

Q C'est comme ça que ça s'est passé?

R Oui.

Q Avez-vous déjà fait à ce moulin là, avant mars? R Oui.

Q Combien avez-vous? R $0.55.

Q Par semaine? R Oui.

Q Pour quatre jours? R Pour quatre nuits.

Q Toujours au même prix? R Oui.

Q Qu'on fasse ce qu'on voudra c'est $0.55 pour quatre nuits, c'est le salaire? R Oui.

Q Est-ce qu'il y a des femmes qui peignent plus cher que ça? R Oui, les extraordinaires quatre moulins à la jour, il y en a qui en ran cinq machines il y en a une qui ran six machines.

Q Etes-vous capable de faire marcher cinq ou six machines? R Oui.

Q Avez-vous demandé pour runner cinq ou six machines? R Non monsieur, mais c'est ce qu'ils nous ont donné.

Q Vous en feriez aussi bien marcher cinq?

R Oui.

Q Aussi bien six? R Oui bien...

Q Ce [illegible] à être sûr? Je suppose, mais [illegible]

une personne habituée.

Q C'est plus payant cinq machines que quatre?

R Oui.

Q Et c'est plus payant six machines que cinq?

R Oui.

Q C'est ça?

R Oui.

Q Connaissez-vous le prix des pensions dans Cornwall? R $6.00 à $7.00.

Q Est-ce que c'est quelque chose de bien, est-ce l'ordinaire ou du luxe? R C'est ordinaire.

Q Ca comprend le lavage,l'entretien du linge?

R Il y en a qui le font et d'autres le font pas?

Q Pour ce prix là?

Q Oui.

PAR MTRE BRUNEAU.

Q Ce n'est pas vous qui êtes de retour de l'ouest récemment? R Non,monsieur.

Q Vous dites que la compagnie paye les mêmes gages pour tous les ouvrages? R Pas pour tous les ouvrages pour cleaners ils payent $8.30, les spinners $9.55, les doffers $9.55, passeur de roving pins $9.55.

Q Est-ce que ça s'applique à vous, ou si vous le savez ça dans les autres cas, savez-vous ce que les autres gagnent? R Oui, ils nous le disent.

Q Est-ce que plusieurs de ces employés là sont payés à la pièce plutot qu'à l'heure?

R Quatre.

Q Alors ils gagnent pas tous le même prix?

R Non,ils gagnent à peu près comme $10.50.

une ,e'on s hesitées.

Q C'est plus urgent cinq mois que maintenant?

R Oui.

Q Et c'est cinq cents six semaines que cinq?

R Oui.

Q C'est ,ça?

R Oui.

Q Comparez-vous le prix des manoeuvres sans compétence?

Q Sait-on que c'est quelque chose de bien, est-ce l'ouvrage ou du luxe? R C'est ordinaire.

Q Ou comprend le lavage,l'entretien du linge?

R Il y en a qui le font et d'autres le font pas?

Q Pour ce prix là?

R Oui.

Q Ou n'est pas vous qui êtes ce retour de l'usest principalement?

Q Vous dites que la compagnie paye les mêmes gages pour tous les ouvrages? R Pas pour tous les ouvrages pour cleaners il payent $3.30, les mineurs $4.55, les coliers $4.55, passant de roving pins $3.55.

Q Est-ce que ,a s'applique à vous, ou si vous le savez ,a dans les autres cas, savez-vous ce que les autres payent? R Oui, ils nous le disent.

Q Est-ce que plusieurs de ces employés là sont ,ès à la pièce plutôt qu'à l'heure?

R Oui.

Q Alors ils gagnent ma tous le même prix?

R Non,ils gagnent à peu près comme $13.50.

Q Quelle est votre occupationà vous? R Spare hand.

Q C'est à dire? R C'est à dire que je peux faire n'importe quel ouvrage.

Q C'est à dire vous pouvez être fileur, doffeur,

R Oui.

Q C'est comme spare hand que vous gagnez régulièrement 26 cts de l'heure? R Oui.

Q Il est indifférent pour vous que vous soyiez engagé temporairement comme fileur, temporairement comme doffer, vous avez toujours le même prix?

R J'ai pas doffé encore, pas depuis que je suis spare hand.

Q Pas même la dernière paye, vous n'avez pas doffé?

R J'ai doffé diz à quinze minutes, ils m'ont changé de job, ils m'ont mis aide doffer, j'ai été payé aux gages de doffer.

Q Vous avez pas travaillé doffer, neuf heures la semaine passée? R Non, pas la semaine passée.

Q La semaine avant? R Oui.

Q La semaine finissant le 17 octobre, vous avez doffé neuf heures? R Oui, je peux pas dire au juste.

Q Depuis quand êtes-vous engagé comme spare hand?

R Depuis la semaine passée, j'étais cleaner avant.

Et le dit témoin ne ditrien de plus.

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Page 10190 follows.

Q Quelle est votre occupation ? R Spare hand.

Q C'est à dire? R C'est à dire que je peux faire n'importe quel ouvrage.

Q C'est à dire vous pouvez être illeur, dofleur,

R Oui.

Q Et vous avez fait quelque chose pendant les différent ds ots ce l'heure? R Oui.

Q Il est indifférent pour vous que vous soyez employé temporairement comme illeur, temporairement comme doffer, vous avez toujours le meme prix?

R J'ai pas doffé encore, pas depuis que je suis spare hand.

Q Pas meme la dernière paye, vous n'avez pas doffé?

R J'ai doffé dix à quinze minutes, ils m'ont ôté de job, ils m'ont mis side doffer. J'ai été payé aux pages de doffer.

Q Vous avez pas travaillé doffer, neuf heures la semaine passée? R Non, pas la semaine passée.

Q La semaine avant? R Oui.

Q La semaine finissant le 17 octobre, vous avez doffé neuf heures? R Oui, je peux pas être au job.

Q Depuis quand êtes-vous employé comme spare hand?

R Depuis la semaine passée, j'étais cleaner avant.

Et le dit témoin ne diffère de plus.

-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

Page 2023 follows.

MORRIS LALONDE, Sworn,

EXAMINED BY MR. BEAUREGARD:

Q. How old are you? A. 25.

Q. You live in Cornwall? A. I do.

Q. Do you work at the Canadian Cotton Mill? A. Storemount.

Q. Since when are your working there? A. Well, it all depends, the last time or first time?

Q. Tell the Court? A. I have been working there about eight years altogether.

THE COMMISSIONER: What is he doing?

MR.BEAUREGARD: How many years the first time? A. I worked about five years the first time and I was off two years, around that, and went back and working two years since.

Q. What is your present occupation? A.Doffer.

Q. How many machines do you operate? A. Six.

Q. You operate six machines - are you working day or night? A. Days.

Q. Getting into the mill at what time? A. Getting in about , oh, a little after six, don't start until 7 o'clock.

Q. If you are only supposed to start work at 7 why do you get in so early? A. You have to get in to make a doff.

Q. What is the doff? A. Well, a doff is 3½¢, that is whatit counts to us.

Q. Are not the roving pins available any time

EXAMINATION.

EXAMINED BY MR. DEAUDEMANS:

Q. How old are you? A. 25.

Q. You live in Cumwallis? A. I do.

Q. Do you work at the Canadian Cotton Mills?

A. Yes.

Q. Since when are your working there? A. Well, it all depends, the last time or first time?

Q. Tell the Court? A. I have been working there about eight years altogether.

THE COMMISSIONER: What is he doing?

MR.DEAUDEMANS: How many years the first time?

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Q. How many machines do you operate? A. Six.

Q. You operate six machines - are you working day or night? A. Days.

Q. Getting into the mill at what time? A. Getting in about , oh, a little after six, don't start until 7 o'clock.

Q. If you are only supposed to start work at 7 why do you get in so early? A. You have to get in to make a doff.

Q. What is the doff? A. Well, a doff is 32d, that is what it counts to us.

Q. Are not the rovings available any time

you want them? A. I don't quite know what you mean by that.

Q. Is it necessary for you to go and fight for them? A. Yes, it is.

Q. You have to make your way and get them? A. Exactly.

THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Is that why you go so early? A. It is.

Q. The early bird? A. The early bird gets the worm.

MR. BEAUREGARD: Q. That is why you get in so early in the morning - you want to get the roving pins before the other boys get them? A. Yes.

Q. Have you the same trouble during the day time in getting the roving pins as in the morning? A. Sometimes you do and something you don't. Maybe two or three weeks like that and maybe another week there is plenty and then you have got to fight for it.

Q. It happens to be the roving pins are missing and there are not enough for everybody? A. No.

Q. Not enough for the requirements? A. No.

Q. So that the boy has got to be quick to get them? A. Yes.

Q. That is what you are? A. Try to be.

Q. At what time do you leave at night? A. 5 o'clock

Q. You have one hour, I suppose, for your lunch? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you take that hour for lunch? A. Well, take time to eat and go out and have a little smoke and

You want them? A. I don't quite know what you mean by that.

Q. Is it necessary for you to go and fight for them?

A. Yes, it is.

Q. You have to make your way and get them?

A. Exactly.

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MR. BEAUPRE(SPEAKER): Q. That is why you get in so early in the morning - you want to get the roving pins before the other boys get them? A. Yes.

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Q. It happens to be the roving pins are missing and there are not enough for everybody? A. No.

Q. Not enough for the requirements? A. No.

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Q. That is what you are? A. Try to be.

Q. At what time do you leave at night? A. 5 o'clock.

Q. You have one hour, I suppose, for your lunch?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you take that hour for lunch? A. Well,

come back in and hurry up again, start about 20 to one.

Q. 15 or 20 minutes to one you start to work? A. Yes, if you have any doff you doff them and you have that much done before one o'clock.

Q. You save that 15 or 20 minutes to get another doff? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are paid by the doff, are you? A. Yes.

Q. How much per doff? A. Three cents and a half.

Q. What salary can you make by that? A. Well, it is hard to say. This last three or four weeks there been making around $12.00.

Q. Around $12.00 a week? A. Yes. I have to gyp the guide boy to get the doff.

Q. You had to beat him? A. I am here to tell the truth.

Q. That is how you come to make a little more than some of the boys? A. Yes, sir.

THE COMMISSIONER: How much does he make?

MR. BEAUREGARD: Q. You make $12.00 a week? A. Just a couple of weeks, I don't make that all the time.

Q. What is your average? A. Around $10., $10.50.

Q. A little over $10? A. Yes.

Q. Since when have you been working for this per week, can you state? A. I would judge it would be around two years and a half and three years.

come back in and hurry up again, start about 20 to one.

Q. 15 or 20 minutes to one you start to work?

A. Yes, if you have any doff you doff them and you have that much done before one o'clock.

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Q. Around $12.00 a week? A. Yes. I have to help the guide boy to get the doff.

Q. You had to beat him? A. I am here to tell the truth.

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THE COMMISSIONER: How much does he make?

MR. SMOUNDERS(AND): Q. You make $12.00 a week?

A. Just a couple of weeks, I don't make that all the time.

Q. What is your average? A. Around $10., $10.50.

Q. A little over $10? A. Yes.

Q. Since when have you been working for this per week, can you state? A. I would judge it would be around two years and a half and three years.

Q. And before that I heard you were working three days only a week? A. Working three days.

Q. And you have been how long working three days a week? A. Been on three days for over a year anyway so far as I know.

Q. And before that, as I understood, you were working five days a week? A. Five days and a half.

Q. Can you tell us whether it is the custom in the shop to get young boys or girls, they being present in the shop and helping right and left and not being paid? A. Well, there have been some come in to learn but they have come in of their own accord.

Q. The youngsters are allowed to come in? A. They were at first but they are not now.

Q. They come in no more? A. No.

Q. Before they were allowed to come in and give a helping hand to a brother or sister or those who were performing the same work and they were paid casually? A. If there was any work they would get paid for it. If they were in there learning and nothing for them to do they were not getting paid.

Q. Is it long since you were doffing six machines? A. Ever since I went on piece work.

Q. Before you were on piece work how many machines were you looking after at the time? A. Five.

Q. And how many dofferse were used to look after that? A. Three and four.

Q. Three and four doffers to look after five machines?

Q. And before that I heard you were working three days only ---- A. Working large days.

Q. And you have been now long working three days a week? A. Been on three days for over a year anyway so far as I know.

Q. And before that, as I understood, you were working five days a week? A. Five days and a half.

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Q. Is it long since you were doffing six machines?

A. Ever since I went on piece work.

Q. Before you were on piece work how many machines were you looking after at the time? A. Five.

Q. And ---- ---- ---- ---- ---- ---- ---- ---- ---- ---- that? A. Three and four.

Q. ---- ---- ---- ---- ---- ---- ---- ---- ---- ---- ----

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And what was the pay at the time? A. $10 a week, five days and a half.

Q. And this has been changed - you have been reduced to two doffers for six machines? A. Yes, reduced from $10.50 to 14 cents an hour, two and a quarter cents a doff, and then they took 10% cut off, that gave them, 10% cut-off, they were getting three and three-quarter cents then they took 10% and put 5% on and now get three and a half.

Q. The change in salary was made at the same time as a generous stretching of the work because it must be easier for three and four to look after five machines than two to look after six machines and run and fight for the roving pins. At that time were you fighting for the roving pins?

A. No, we were paid by the hour too - of course there was plenty.

Q. To-day you have double work and you have to fight for the pins.

BY MR. BRUNEAU:

Q. How long did it take you to be a doffer?

A. Well, you can learn inside of around inside 6 and 7 months, but to be a good and fast doffer takes around a year for a fast doffer.

Q. Did you yourself actually take a year learning?

A. No, I took about six, seven months anyway.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And what was the pay at the time? A. $10 a week, five days and a half.

Q. And this has been changed - you have been reduced to two dollars for six machines? A. Yes, reduced from $13.50 to 14 cents an hour, two and a quarter cents a doff, and then they took 10% out off, that gave them, 10% cut-off, they were getting three and three-quarter cents when they took 10% and put 5% on and now get three and a half.

Q. The change in salary was made at the same time as a generous stretching of the work because it must be easier for three and four to look after five machines than two to look after six machines and run and fight for the roving lines. At that time were you fighting for the roving plus?

A. No, we were paid by the hour too - of course there was plenty.

Q. To-day you have double work and you have to fight for the lines.

BY MR. BROWNLEE:

Q. How long did it take you to be a doffer?

A. Well, you can learn inside of around inside 5 and 7 months, but to be a good and fast doffer takes around a year for a fast worker.

Q. Did you yourself actually take a year learning?

A. No, I took about six, seven months anyway.

Q. What can you do after first morning?
A. Could not do very much.

Q. Well, you earn your pay, though? A. Yes.

Q. And you were getting your $10 a week?
A. No, when I first started in there I was getting $7.00 a week.

Q. Did you get that right from the start?
A. Yes, sir, learning to doff and change ---

Q. Do you know of any simpler operation in the mill? A. No, I do not.

Q. What do you do as a doffer? A. Well, you pull bobbins off a frame.

Q. You pull these light little bobbins?
A. Yes, and all thread on them.

Q. And you take the empties off the frame? A. Take the full ones off and put empty ones on.

Q. Do they weigh anything? A. No.

Q. Is there any difficulty in putting them on the frame? A. There is if you do not know how. Anybody just going in there could not just pull one off and just put them in. They could do that but they would break all the ends and then you would be in a nice fix.

Q. During that first week when you were earning $7 a week were you pulling those bobbins off and putting them on? A. Well, I was trying to.

Q. Were you breaking all the ends? A. I was, maybe one or two of them stayed up.

By Mr. Freeman

Q. What can you do after first morning?

A. Could not do very much.

Q. Well, you earn your pay, though? A. Yes.

Q. And you were getting your $10 a week?

A. No, when I first started in there I was getting $7.00 a week.

Q. Did you get that right from the start?

A. Yes, sir, learning to doff and change ---

Q. Do you know of any simpler operation in the mill? A. No, I do not.

Q. What do you do as a doffer? A. Well, you pull bobbins off a frame.

Q. You pull these light little bobbins?

A. Yes, and pile thread on them.

Q. And you take the empties off the frame? A. Take the full ones off and put empty ones on.

Q. Do they weigh anything? A. No.

Q. Is there any difficulty in putting them on the frame? A. There is if you do not know how. Anybody just going in there could not just pull one off and just put them in. They could do that but they would break all the ends and then you would be in a nice fix.

Q. [illegible]

$7 a week were you pulling those bobbins off and putting them on? A. Well, I was trying to.

Q. Were you breaking all the ends? A. I was, maybe one or two of them strayed up.

Q. You told us before that you were sworn to tell the truth and I want you to remember that. You do not mean to suggest that a doffer will for a period of six or seven months break all the ends? A. Oh, he would not exactly break all the ends. We get a little better all the time.

Q. But even after two or three days could you work the machine at all if all the ends were broken? A. Well, it would be an awful mess, make a lot of bad work.

Q. You mean to say people would take on a person like that and allow him to make a mess like that and pay him? A. Yes, the way they do it. The other fellow he is learning with he is faster and the other fellow has just got time to do a little bit.

Q. But he does that little bit well? A. May doff ten or 15 bobbins on one side, maybe break about ten ends out of it.

Q. And you yourself used to break nearly all your ends? A. I did.

Q. For how long? A. Oh, about two months, three months, anyway.

Q. And your employers put up with that for two or three months? A. Well, we would paste them up.

THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Who did? A. I did.

MR. BRUNEAU: Q. So that in that way you fixed

Q. You told us before that you were sworn to tell the truth and I want you to remember that.

Yes, he was supposed that a barrel will for a period of six or seven months break all the ends?

A. Oh, he would not exactly break all the ends. He get a little better all the time.

Q. But even after two or three days could you work the machine at all if all the ends were broken?

A. Well, it would be an awful mess, make a lot of bad work.

Q. You mean to say people would take on a person like that and allow him to make a mess like that and pay him? A. Yes, the say they do it. The other fellow he is learning with he is faster and the other fellow has just got time to do a little bit.

Q. But he does that little bit well? A. May doff ten or 15 bobbins on one side, maybe break about ten ends out of it.

Q. And you yourself need to break nearly all your ends? A. I did.

Q. For how long? A. Oh, about two months, three months, anyway.

Q. And your employers put up with that for two or three months? A. Well, we would paste them up.

Q. Wouldn't you, Mr. MAY? A. I did.

MR. BROWNLEE: Q. Do that in that way you fixed

your own mess up? A. Some of it if I could.

Q. Now, I understand that you have been in this mill a good many years. You have seen that work done regularly by boys - at one time they used to be 15 or 16 years of age and boys of that age handled that work quite easily and nicely, that is to your knowledge? A. Yes.

Q. And is it to your knowledge that in these harder times the company has been approached by several of the doffers to continue them at that work rather than take on new boys for it? A. No.

Q. Have not you yourself asked to be taken back to that job? A. Which - explain that over again?

Q. Have not you yourself come back to the Company and asked them to take you on that job of a doffer? A. I did.

Q. How often did that happen? A. It is hard to say, maybe about three or four times, maybe a little more, I just don't know exactly.

Q. That is, you prefer doing this comparatively simple work to doing nothing - that is the real situation?

THE COMMISSIONER: "To doing nothing," you say?

MR. BRUNEAU: To doing nothing - you were unemployed at the time? A. Exactly.

THE COMMISSIONER: He is not doffing just now?

MR. BRUNEAU: Yes, he is doffing now.

Q. You got up to $12.00 a week for a 36-hour week?

your own mess up? A. Some of it if I could.

Q. Now, I understand that you have been in this mill a good many years. You have seen that work done regularly by boys - at one time they used to be 15 or 16 years of age and boys of that age handle that work quite easily and nicely, what is to your knowledge? A. Yes.

Q. And is it to your knowledge that in these harder times the company has been approached by several of the drifters to continue them at that work rather than take on new boys for it? A. No.

Q. Have not you yourself asked to be taken back to that job? A. Which - explain that over again?

Q. Have not you yourself come back to the company and asked them to take you on that job of a drifter? A. I did.

Q. How often did that happen? A. It is hard to say, maybe about three or four times, maybe a little more, I just don't know exactly.

Q. That is, you prefer doing this comparatively simple work to doing nothing - that is the real situation?

THE COMMISSIONER: "To doing nothing," you say?

MR. BRUNEAU: To doing nothing - you were unemployed at the time? A. Exactly.

THE COMMISSIONER: He is not drifting just now?

MR. BRUNEAU: Yes, he is drifting now.

Q. You got up to $12.00 a week for a 56-hour week

A. Yes, but you have got to work for it.

Q. Now, these fights that had been going on, I want to hear something about that, because we do not want to have any fighting going on in our mill and it is a system we will certainly stop if it exists. A. It is not exactly fighting.

Q. Is it more or less good-natured jostling? A. Yes, it is not real fighting, you have to fight for the bobbins, push one out of the way. It is not real fighting fist to fist.

THE COMMISSIONER: The fact that impressed me, he says he has to get there half an hour before working time.

MR. BRUNEAU: Q. Is it a fact you have to get there, you say, shortly after six o'clock? A. Well, you can get there a little after six but the gates are not thrown open until 6.30.

Q. So that there is no use being there before the gates open? A. No.

THE COMMISSIONER: You say you got there about a quarter after six? A. I got there when the gates opened.

MR. BRUNEAU: Q. You say you have got to get there half an hour earlier in order to be in on this fight? A. Exactly.

Q. Now, how should that be? A. Well, if you do not get there early you won't get any bobbins, Maybe three or four of the other fellows they came in

A. Yes, but you have got to work for it.

Q. Now, those figures that had been going on, I want to hear something about that, because we do not want to have any fighting going on in our mill and it is a system we will constantly stop if it exists. A. It is not exactly fighting.

Q. Is it more or less good-natured jostling?

A. Yes, if is not real fighting, you have to fight for the bobbins, push one out of the way. It is not real fighting; that is fun.

THE COMMISSIONER: The fact that impressed me, he says he has to get there half an hour before working time.

MR. BRYCE-KAN: Q. Is it a fact you have to get there, you say, shortly after six o'clock?

A. Well, you can get there a little after six but the gates are not thrown open until 6.30.

Q. So that there is no use being there before six, is that?

THE COMMISSIONER: You say you get there about a quarter after six? A. I get there when the gates opened.

MR. BRYCE-KAN: Q. You say you have got to get there half an hour earlier in order to be in on this flurry? A. Yes.

Q. Now, the usually that set in, if you do not get there early you won't get any bobbins, you have to fight for the other fellows that you is

and say I would not come in until 7 o'clock, they would fill up their trucks and I would not get any.

Q. You mean to say there is an insufficient supply of bobbins in the mill? A. Oh, there are quite a few but not enough to support your ---

Q. Are you waiting for somebody else who comes in at 7? Are you waiting for somebody else to supply these bobbins who comes in at 7?

A. Yes.

Q. Where do you find those bobbins that are there before he comes in? A. They are up there and you have to hurry up and get them and if you don't get them you have to wait until the day gang comes in to work.

Q. You get some of those that have been left in the truck the night before when operations start?

A. Yes.

Q. And you start in on those? A. And if you don't get in there early you won't get them.

Q. Do you find any machine ready to put them on?

A. Sometimes and sometimes not.

Q. Sometimes it does you no good to be there ahead of time? A. Yes.

Q. Because the machines are not ready to receive new bobbins? A. Yes.

Q. You just turn up there on the chance that there may be a chance that you can put the bobbins on?

A. Yes.

and say I think that some is small? Q. Yes, they would fill up their trucks and I would not get any.

Q. You mean to say there is an insufficient supply of bobbins in the mill? A. Oh, there are quite a few but not enough to support your ---.

Q. Are you waiting for somebody else who comes in at 7? Are you waiting for somebody else to supply these bobbins who comes in at 7?

A. Yes.

Q. Has a do you find these bobbins don't are there before he comes in? A. They are up there and you have to hurry up and get them and if you don't get them you have to wait until the day gang comes in to work.

Q. You get some of those that have been left in the truck the night before when operations start?

A. Yes.

Q. And you start in on those? A. And if you don't get in there early you won't get them.

Q. Do you find my machine ready to put them on? A. Sometimes and sometimes not.

Q. Sometimes it does you no good to be there ahead of time? A. Yes.

Q. Because the machines are not ready to receive new bobbins? A. Yes.

Q. You just turn up there on the chance that there may be a chance that you can get the bobbins on?

A. Yes.

Q. And get that and do that much as a start? A. Yes, sir, and if there is no machine you won't start to work until half past 7 or 20 minutes to 8.

THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Why? A. Because the machine is not ready if the e is none when you come in. You cannot doff them until all ready to doff again.

MR. BRUNEAU: Q. The machines are going through regularly, one machine after the other gets finished, they don't all go off together. You do not have to doff 6 machines together? A. Sometimes.

Q. Sometimes on the start but usually it is more or less continuous? A. Yes, maybe if you are waiting for bobbins they all come down together and you have six machines there.

Q. This practice of fighting, do you consider that as really serious? Is that something we should look into at once and get it straightened out? A. Well, just about this bobbin business, no bobbins, what are you going to do?

Q. Have you any suggestions to make because that is what we are here for? A. I suggest we get taken off piece work, that is one thing.

THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Pay you by the hour? A. Exactly.

MR. BRUNEAU: Q. On that basis you were getting $10.00 a week? A. Exactly.

Q. and get that and do that much as a start?

A. Yes, sir, and if there is no machine you won't start to work until half past 7 or 80 minutes to 8.

THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Why? A. Because the machine is not ready if one of the girls comes in. You cannot doff them until all ready to doff again.

MR. BRUNEAU: Q. The machines are going through regularly, one machine after the other gets finished, they don't all go off together. You do not have to doff 6 machines simultaneously.

Q. Sometimes on the start but usually it is more or less continuous? A. Yes, maybe if you are waiting for bobbins they all come down together and you have six machines there.

Q. This practice of fighting, do you consider that as really serious? Is that something we should look into at once and get it straightened out?

A. Well, just about this bobbin business, no bobbins, what are you going to do?

Q. Have you any suggestions to make because that is what we are here for? A. I suggest we get taken off piece work, that is one thing.

THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Pay you by the hour? A. Exactly.

MR. BRUNEAU: Q. On that basis you were getting $10.00 a week? A. Exactly.

Q. Do you prefer that? A. I will tell you, I would not mind taking that provided we had four doffers same as we did have.

Q. And in that case would you also suggest that it would be a good thing from the Company's point of view to give that work back to boys as it used to be done? A. Well, that would be up to them. I would not suggest nothing like that.

Q. I understand that your wife is also working in the mill? A. She is.

Q. In which department is that? A. In my department.

Q. In the same department? A. Yes, sir.

Q. So that as far as you are concerned you are not suffering particularly under those circumstances? A. Well, I am in a way. She would like to quit because she cannot stand the work.

Q. Is there any other work that you are capable of doing apart from that doffing? A. Well, I can do anything in my room as far as that goes.

Q. I see you are getting about 30 cents per hour and last week you had 36 hours for $12.00, that works out at 33 cents? A. That is just this last three or four weeks.

Q. Do you know of any place where you could get a better rate than that? A. I don't know, I have not looked.

Q. I mean you have been satisfied pretty well

Q. Do you prefer that? A. I will tell you, I would not mind taking that provided we had four dollars same as we did have.

Q. And in that case would you also suggest that it would be a good thing from the Company's point of view to give that work back to boys as it used to be done? A. Well, that would be up to them. I would not suggest nothing like that.

Q. I understand that your wife is also working in the mill? A. She is.

Q. In which department is that? A. In my department.

Q. In the same department? A. Yes, sir.

Q. So that as far as you are concerned you are not suffering particularly under those strong tempers? A. Well, I am in a way. She would like to quit because she cannot stand the work.

Q. Is there any other work that you are capable of doing apart from that dolling? A. Well, I can do anything in my room as far as that goes.

Q. I see you are getting about 30 cents per hour and last week you had 56 hours for $16.00, that works out at 28 cents? A. That is just this last three or four weeks.

Q. Do you know of any place where you could get a better rate than that? A. I don't know, I [illegible] looked.

Q. I mean you have been satisfied pretty well

with what you were doing? A. Well, yes.

Q. One of the witnesses, Mr. Prue, stated that he was being paid 3½¢ for doing one doffing operation which took him 24 minutes - is that correct? Is that what it takes you? A. Me? It takes me to doff - which, to one frame?

Q. What is it you are paid 3½¢? A. Per doff, one side.

Q. So that when you have the two sides --- A. When you had the two sides you got 7 cents. I am the only one that gets 7 cents but I have to doff all around.

Q. When you doff all around, how many sides? A. Two sides for 7 cents.

Q. How long does that take you? A. That takes me about 8 and a half, 9 and 10 minutes.

Q. To do both sides takes about 8 and a half, 9 minutes? A. I would not say exactly, but takes around that.

Q. So that if a man was working 24 minutes - is that for six frames? A. No, that is for one frame.

Q. So that it is just one frame on both sides that takes you 8 and a half or 9 minutes, and for which you get 7 cents? A. Yes.

Q. How many frames do you look after? A. Three.

Q. That is, three both sides? A. No, I have got three frames, I count that six frames. I look

with what you were doing? A. Oil, yes.

Q. One of the witnesses, Mr. Ives, stated that he was being paid 3¢ for doing one doffing operation which took him 24 minutes - is that correct? Is that what it takes you? A. No? It takes me to doff - which, to one frame?

Q. What is it you are paid 3¢? A. Per doff, one side.

Q. So that when you have the two sides ---

A. When you had the two sides you got 7 cents. I am the only one that gets 7 cents but I have to doff all around.

Q. When you doff all around, how many sides?

A. Two sides for 7 cents.

Q. How long does that take you? A. That takes me about 8 and a half, 9 and 10 minutes.

Q. To do both sides takes about 8 and a half, 9 minutes? A. I would not say exactly, but takes around that.

Q. So that if a man was working 24 minutes - is that for six frames? A. No, that is for one frame.

Q. So that it is just one frame on both sides that takes you 8 and a half or 9 minutes, and for which you get 7 cents? A. Yes.

Q. How many frames do you look after? A. Three.

Q. That is, three both sides? A. No, I have got three frames, I count that six frames. I look

after three machines, both sides.

Q. That is, six frames? A. Yes.

Q. So that to do six frames, it is really 21 cents you get, not 3½¢. I just want to make that clear, because it was suggested that one man said he got 3½¢ per operation and the operation took him 24 minutes. You would do the six frames in that time? A. In what time?

Q. You say about 8½ to 9 minutes doing both sides? A. That is just to doff it but you have got to wind down on that, put the ends up.

Q. How long does that take? A. You just don't know. Sometimes your frames are running good, you can walk all around the frames, but the next time not so good.

Q. You have been making 33 cents an hour - well, if the operation is three and a half cents you must perform about 9 or 10 of those operations in the course of an hour? A. Let me see, make about 5 doffs an hour and you have got to hurry up.

Q. And you get paid 3½¢? A. 7¢ for five frames.

Q. That is, both sides? A. Yes.

Q. So that you can make--- A. That is 10 doffs an hour?

Q. That is about 10 doffs an hour of the 3½¢? A. Say 10 doffs, that is 3½¢.

Q. I want to bring out the facts. So that

after three machines, both sides.

Cont'd. -Ex Tramer

Q. So that to do six frames, it is really $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents you get, not $3\frac{1}{4}$. I just want to make that clear, because it was suggested that one man said he got $3\frac{1}{4}$ per operation and the operation took him 24 minutes. You would do the six frames in that time? A. In what time?

Q. You say about $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 minutes doing both sides? A. That is just to doff it but you have got to wind down on that, put the ends up.

Q. How long does that take? A. You just don't know. Sometimes your frames are running good you can walk all around the frames, but the next time not so good.

Q. You have been making 55 cents an hour - well, if the operation is three and a half cents you must perform about 9 or 10 of those operations in the course of an hour? A. Let me see, make about 5 dozen an hour and you have got to hurry up.

Q. And you get paid $3\frac{1}{2}$? A. Yes for five frames.

Q. That is, both sides? A. Yes.

Q. So that you can make--- A. That is 10 dozen an hour?

Q. That is about 10 dozen an hour of the $3\frac{1}{2}$?

A. Say 10 dozen, that is $3\frac{1}{2}$.

Q. I want to bring out the facts. So that

this operation for which 3½¢ is paid, you can do about 10 of them in an hour? A. Yes, sir, that is, if you have got a fast frame. If your frame ain't fast you cannot.

Q. There is another question I wanted to find out something about and that is you refer to tipping the guide boy,-- did you say tipping or gypping? A. Gypping.

Q. What do you mean by gypping the guide boy? A. Beating him out of a doff.

Q. What do you mean by that? A. Well, if he ain't around you put down your own, maybe he will put it down - well, if he goes away, put down the card and put it down, and he will come around again and punch it again.

Q. Is that a practice which you think should be stopped? A. It should.

MR. BRUNEAU: That is all.

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-- Adjourned at 3.25 P.M. for recess.

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this operation for which Sid is paid, you can do about 10 of them in an hour? A. Yes, sir, that is, if you have got a fast frame. If your frame ain't fast you cannot.

Q. There is another question I wanted to find out something about and that is you refer to tipping the guide boy,-- did you say tipping or gypping? A. Gypping.

Q. What do you mean by gypping the guide boy? A. beating him out of a dorf.

Q. What do you mean by that? A. Well, if he ain't around you put down your own, maybe he will put it down - well, if he goes away, put down the card and put it down, and he will come around again and punch it again.

Q. Is that a practice which you think should be stopped? A. It should.

Q. Thank you. That is all.

-- Adjourned at 5.25 P.M. for recess.

A COMPARU: FLORENCE ANDREE.

Lequel témoin est assermenté.

INTERROGE PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD.

Q Quel âge avez-vous mademoiselle? R Vingt-trois ans.

Q Vous travaillez au moulin de la Canadian Cottons?

R Oui monsieur.

Q A Cornwall? R Oui.

Q A quel moulin travaillez-vous mademoiselle?

R A la Stormont Mills.

Q Depuis combien de temps? R Depuis 10 ans que je travaille.

Q Quel est votre travail actuel.....Vous avez commencé à 13 ans? R Oui monsieur.

PAR MTRE BRUNEAU: Elle a commencé le 15 août 1927.

Le témoin: Il y a neuf ans.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD;

Q Quel est votre travail actuel? R Je suis spinner.

Q Fileuse? R Oui.

Q Sur combien de machines? R Sur cinq machines, dix cotés.

Q Depuis combien de temps travaillez-vous sur cinq machines? R Depuis sept ans.

Q Il y a sept ans que vous travaillez sur cinq machines? R Non, j'ai travaillé deux ans sur deux machines, quatre cotés, ça fait cinq ans que je run cinq machines.

Q Avant d'en avoir cinq vous en aviez?

R Deux.

A COMPARU: FLORENCE ANDREE.

Lequel témoin est assermenté.

INTERROGE LES ETS SUSSIGNES:

Q Quel âge avez-vous mademoiselle? R Vingt-trois ans.

Q Vous travaillez si moulin de la Canadian Cottons?

R Oui monsieur.

Q A Coaticook? R.Oui.

Q A quel moulin travaillez-vous mademoiselle?

R A la Stormont Mills.

Q Depuis combien de temps? R Depuis 10 ans que je travaille.

Q Quel est votre travail actuel.....Vous avez commencé à 15 ans? R Oui monsieur.

PAR MTRE PROULX: Elle a commencé le 15 août 1927.

Le témoin: Il y a neuf ans.

PAR MTRE BRAULT:

Q Quel est votre travail actuel? R Je suis spinner.

Q Filature? R Oui.

Q Sur combien de machines? R Sur cinq machines, dix côtés.

Q Depuis combien de temps travaillez-vous sur cinq machines? - R Depuis sept ans.

Q Il y a sept ans que vous travaillez sur cinq machines? R Non, j'ai travaillé deux ans sur deux machines, quatre côtés, ça fait cinq ans que je mène cinq machines.

Q Avant d'en avoir cinq vous en aviez?

R Deux.

Q Pendant combien de temps en avez-vous eu deux?
R Deux ans de temps.
Q Avant ça que faisiez-vous? R J'ai travaillé six mois....
Q Quand vous aviez deux machines quel salaire faisiez-vous? R $14.00 par semaine, $15.00 par semaine.
Q Pour combien de jours? R Cinq jours et demi.
Q Dix heures par jour? R Neuf heures par jour.
Q Et cinq jours et demi par semaine? R Oui, monsieur.
Q Vous faisiez combien? R $14.00.
Q Par semaine? R Oui, monsieur.
Q Actuellement vous travaillez depuis cinq ans sur cinq machines, 10 cotés et quel salaire faites-vous? R $10.60.
Q Combien de jours par semaine? R Quatre jours par semaine.
Q Vous êtes payée à la journée? R Je suis payée à l'heure.
Q Combien avez-vous de l'heure? R 29 cts de l'heure.
Q 29 cts de l'heure? R Oui.
Q Quand vous avez travaillé sur deux machines, quatre cotés, étiez-vous à l'heure ou à la pièce?
R A l'heure.
Q Vous étiez également à l'heure?
R Oui.

Q Depuis combien de temps avez-vous ce métier?

R Deux ans de temps.

Q Avant ça que faisiez-vous? R J'ai travaillé six mois....

Q Quand vous avez deux machines quel salaire faisiez-vous? R $14.00 par semaine, $15.00 par semaine.

Q Pour combien de jours? R Cinq jours et demi.

Q Dix heures par jour? R Neuf heures par jour.

Q Et cinq jours et demi par semaine? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous faisiez combien? R $14.00.

Q Par semaine? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Actuellement vous travaillez depuis cinq ans sur cinq machines, 10 cents et quel salaire faites-vous? R $18.00.

Q Combien de jours par semaine? R Quatre jours par semaine.

Q Vous êtes payée à la journée? R Je suis payée à l'heure.

Q Combien avez-vous de l'heure? R 20 cts de l'heure.

Q 20 cts de l'heure? R Oui.

Q Quand vous avez travaillé sur deux rangs, quatre cents, étiez-vous à l'heure ou à la pièce?

R A l'heure.

Q Vous étiez payée à l'heure?

R Oui.

Q Vous avez mentionné 9 heures par jour? R Oui, monsieur.

Q C'était neuf heures par jour dans ce temps là aussi? R Oui.

Q Seulement que vous travailliez cinq jours et demi pour $14.00? R Oui.

Q Actuellement vous travaillez sur cinq machines, c'est à dire deux fois et demi ce que vous faisiez avant pour? R $10.60.

Q Pour quatre jours de travail? R Oui.

Q 36 heures? R Oui.

Q Avant vous faisiez 50 heures, ou 49½ heures?

R Oui.

Q Cinq fois neuf- quarante-cinq, plus une demie journée 4½ ça faisait 49½ heures ? R Oui.

Q 49½ heures sur deux machines vous donnaient $14.00 et 36 heures sur cinq machines vous donne $10.60?

R Oui monsieur.

Q Est-ce que les employés de votre catégorie ont tous cinq machines comme ça dans votre département?

R Oui.

Q Tous cinq machines?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Est-ce que ces machines là sont hautes ou basses?

R Pas mal hautes.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous avez à faire sur ces machines là, en quoi consiste votre travail présentement?

R On fait le fil.

Q Vous recevez le fil en bobines?

R Non, on fait les bobines.

Q Vous avez remplissé 9 heures par jour? R Oui, monsieur.

Q C'était neuf heures par jour dans ce temps là aussi? R Oui.

Q Seulement que vous travailliez cinq jours et demi? R Oui.

Q Actuellement vous travaillez sur cinq machines, c'est à dire deux fois et demi ce que vous faisiez avant pour? R $10.50.

Q Pour quatre jours de travail? R Oui.

Q 36 heures? R Oui.

Q Avant vous faisiez 60 heures, ou 49½ heures? R Oui.

Q Cinq fois neuf- quarante-cinq, plus une demie journée 49½ ça faisait 49½ heures? R Oui.

Q 49½ heures sur deux machines vous donnaient $10.50 et 36 heures sur cinq machines vous donne $10.50?

R Oui monsieur.

Q Est-ce que les employés de votre catégorie ont tous cinq machines comme ça dans votre département?

R Oui.

Q Tous cinq machines?

R Oui monsieur.

Q Est-ce que ces machines là sont mortes ou brisées

R Pas mal brisées.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous avez à faire sur ces machines là, en quoi consiste votre travail présentement?

R Je fait le fil.

Q Vous recevez le fil en bobines?

R Non, on fait les bobines.

Q Vous êtes fileuse? R Oui.

Q Ce sont les doffeurs qui posent les bobines?

R Oui.

Q Les doffers posent les bobines? R Oui.

Q C'est aussi lui qui les enlèvent?

R Oui.

Q C'est ça? R Oui.

Q Et puis vous avez des employés qui nettoient les machines? R Oui.

Q Vous ne faites pas le nettoyage? R Non, on en a assez sans ça.

Q Vous surveillez le fil sur les dix cotés?

R Oui et on met les roving pins dessus.

Q Vous posez les roving pins? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Et ce ne sont pas les doffers qui les posent?

R Non.

Q Combien en avez-vous de ces roving pins par machine? R Je le sais pas, il y en a plusieurs.

Q Peut-il y en avoir 100 par machines?

R Ah oui.

Q 120 des fois? R J'ai jamais compté ça monsieur.

Q Vous posez les roving pins et les enlevez?

R Oui

Q Celles que vous posez vous les prenez sur le dessus de votre machine? R Oui.

Q De votre métier? R Oui.

Q Celles que vous enlevez qui sont remplies vous les mettez sur le dessus et un autre employé vient les prendre? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous êtes fileuse? R Oui.

Q Ce sont les dévideuses qui posent les cônes?

R Oui.

Q C'est aussi lui qui le enlève?

R Oui.

Q C'est ça? R Oui.

Q Et puis vous avez des employés qui nettoient les machines?

R Oui.

Q Vous ne faites pas le nettoyage? R Non, on en a autre sans ça.

Q Vous surveillez le fil sur les six cotes?

R Oui et on met les roving pins dessus.

Q Vous posez les roving pins? R Oui, maintenant.

Q Et ce ne sont pas les ditters qui les posent?

R Non.

Q Combien en avez-vous de ces roving pins par machine? R Je le sais pas, il y en a plusieurs.

Q Peut-il y en avoir 120 par machine?

R Ah oui.

Q 120 des fois? R J'ai jamais compté ça moi-même.

Q Vous posez les roving pins et les enlevez?

R Oui

Q Celles que vous posez vous les prenez sur le dessus de votre machine? R Oui.

Q Vous [illegible]? R Oui.

Q Celles que vous enlevez qui sont remplies vous les mettez sur le dessus et un autre employé vient les prendre? R Oui, maintenant.

Q Est-ce que vos dix cotés marchent ordinairement à la fois? R Des fois, quand les roving pins sont là toutes ensemble.

Q Des fois les dix cotés marchent? R Oui.

Q Et vous êtes chargée de surveiller tous les fils de chaque bobine? R Justement.

Q Parce que votre métier consiste à étirer le fil? R A mettre les brins en l'air.

Q Quand ils se cassent vous les rattachez?

R Oui.

Q C'est là que consiste votre ouvrage?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Ca fait combien de temps que vous avez cinq machines? R Ca fait cinq ans.

Q Avez-vous eu une diminution de salaire il y a quelques années? R Oui, quand on nous a changé, on avait deux frames avant, ils nous ont mis sur cinq frames, ils nous ont donné $1.50 de plus et ils nous ont mis une cleaneuse.

Q Il vous ont donné cinq frames, mis votre salaire à $1.50? R Oui.

Q Et ils vous ont donné une cleaneuse?

R Oui.

Q En ajoutant trois frames, ils vous ont donné $1.50 de plus? R Oui.

Q Par semaine? R Oui.

Q Vous aviez rien que $8.00 avant? R $14.00, plein temps $15.50 plein temps, qu'on était supposé avoir.

Q A deux? R A moi seule.

Q Est-ce que vous vix ou de marchand ordinairement à la foire? R Des fois, quand les moving pics ont là tout ensemble.

Q Les fois les six voiles marchent? R Oui.

Q Et vous êtes chargée de s'occuper tous les fils de chaque bobine? R Certainement.

Q Pirce que votre metier commence à etirer le fil? R A mettre les bring en l'air.

Q Quand il se casse vous a les rattachez?

R Oui.

Q Vous le remettez vite ensemble?

R Oui, mon sieur.

Q Ce fait combien de temps que vous avez cing ensemble? R Ce fait cing ans.

Q Avez-vous eu une diminution de salaire il y a quelques années? R Oui, quand on nous a change, on avait deux frames avant, ils nous ont mis sur cing frames, ils nous ont donné $1.50 de plus et ils nous ont mis une cleaneuse.

Q Il vous ont donné cing frames, mis votre salaire a $1.50? R Oui.

Q Et ils vous ont donné une cleaneuse?

R Oui.

Q En ajoutant trois frames, ils vous ont donné $1.50 de plus? R Oui.

Q Ker essaire? R Oui.

Q Vous aviez rien que $ .00 avant? R $4 .00, plein temps $15.50 plein temps, qu'on a fait augmoné avoir.

Q A deux? R A moi seule.

Q Pour cinq machines? R Oui, $15.50.

Q Si vous travailliez toute la semaine, cinq jours et demi, vous auriez? R $14.80.

Q Avant vous aviez $14.00 pour cinq jours et demi pour deux machines? R Oui.

Q On a doublé le nombre de vos machines? R Oui.

Q Et on a ajouté 80 cts pour les trois autres machines? R Oui.

Q Faisiez vous le nettoyage de vos machines quand vous aviez rien que deux machines? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous faisiez votre nettoyage vous même? R Justement.

Q Aujourd'hui on a engagé des jeunes filles spécialement pour faire le nettoyage? R Oui.

Q Ce sont ces jeunes filles qui ont été entendues comme témoins? R Oui.

Q Les jeunes filles qui gagnent $7.00 à $8.00 par semaine? R Oui.

Q Trouvez-vous votre travail plus dure actuellement que quand vous aviez que deux machines? R Oui, c'est pour ça que je suis venue ici.

Q Pourquoi trouvez-vous votre travail plus dur, qu'avant, c'était moins difficile d'opérer deux machines et nettoyer deux machines que d'en opérer cinq, même si vous n'êtes pas chargée du nettoyage, est-ce ça? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Considérez-vous votre travail que vous faites aujourd'hui comme un travail fatiguant? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Pour cinq machines? R Oui, $15.50.

Q Si vous travaillez toute la semaine, cinq jours et demi, vous serez? R $14.00.

Q Avant vous aviez $14.00 pour cinq jours et demi pour deux machines? R Oui.

Q On a doublé le nombre de vos machines?

R Oui.

Q Et on a ajouté 50 cts pour les trois autres machines? R Oui.

Q Faites vous le nettoyage de vos machines quand vous aviez rien que deux machines? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous faites votre nettoyage vous même?

R Certainement.

Q Aujourd'hui on a engagé des jeunes filles spécialement pour faire le nettoyage? R Oui.

Q Ce sont des jeunes filles qui ont été entendues comme témoins? R Oui.

Q Les jeunes filles vous payent [illegible]?

R Oui.

Q Vraiment-vous travail plus avec celles-ci que quand vous aviez que deux machines? R Oui, c'est pour ça que je suis venue ici.

Q Pourquoi trouvez-vous votre travail plus dur qu'avant, c'est moins difficile d'opérer deux machines et nettoyer deux machines que d'en opérer cinq, même si vous n'êtes pas chargée du nettoyage, est-ce ça? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Considérez-vous votre travail que vous faites aujourd'hui comme un travail fatiguant? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Avez-vous un moment d'arrêt, de loisir, avez-vous le temps de vous reposer un peu? R Non, pas beaucoup.

Q Vous êtes occupée tout le temps? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous avez une heure pour aller dîner? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous allez diner chez vous? R Non.

Q Prenez-vous une heure pour manger le midi, pour diner? R Oui.

Q Vous mangez près de vos machines? R Justement.

Q Avez-vous quelque facilité pour manger, des bancs, des chaises? R On s'assoit sur les trucks.

Q Avez-vous un endroit quelconque pour déposer vos vêtements de rues? R Ah non.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous faites de ça? R Il y a des places, des clous après les murs.

Q Vous suspendez vos vêtements le long des murs? R Oui.

Q En hiver c'est pas chaud ça? R Ah oui.

Q Vous suspendez votre manteau l'hiver après le mur extérieur? R Oui.

Q Il est froid ce mur là? R Non, tout le temps il est chaud, il fait assez chaud.

Q Changez-vous les roving pins, les changez-vous souvent sur vos machines? R Oui.

Q Combien de fois par jour? R Deux fois par jour sur le fil No.5.

Q Le No.5 ça vous amène à changer vos roving pins

Q Avez-vous un moment d'arrêt, de loisir, avez-vous le temps de vous reposer un peu? R Non, pas beaucoup.

Q Vous êtes occupée tout le temps? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous avez une heure pour aller dîner? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous allez alors chez vous? R Non.

Q Prenez-vous une heure pour manger le midi, pour dîner? R Oui.

Q Vous mangez près de vos machines? R Quelquefois.

Q Avez-vous quelque facilité pour manger, des bancs, des chaises? R On s'assoit sur les trucks.

Q Avez-vous un endroit quelconque pour déposer vos vêtements de rues? R Ah non.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous faites de ça? R Il y a des places, des clous après les murs.

Q Vous suspendez vos vêtements le long des murs? R Oui.

Q En hiver c'est pas chaud ça? R Ah oui.

Q Vous suspendez votre manteau l'hiver après le mur extérieur? R Oui.

Q Il est froid ce mur là? R Non, tout le temps il est chaud, il fait assez chaud.

Q Changez-vous les roving pins, les changez-vous souvent sur vos machines? R Oui.

Q Combien de fois par jour? R Deux fois par jour sur le fil No.6.

Q Le No.6 ça vous amène à changer vos roving pins

deux fois par jour? R Non, sur deux frames, il faut changer les roving pins deux fois par jour.

Q Sur les autres métiers quelle espèce de fil avez-vous? R Du 12, du 8, les roving pins sortent une fois dans deux jours.

Q Quand le fil est plus fin on change moins souvent? R Oui.

Q C'est le gros fil qui vous fait changer vos roving pins souvent? R Oui.

Q Et le gros fil porte un petit numéro?

R Non.

Q Ne.No.5 est-il plus gros que le 12? R Oui, monsieur.

Q La roving pin s'emplit plus vite? R Oui.

Q Si la roving pins s'emplit plus vite, il faut l'enlever plus souvent? R Oui.

Q Est-ce comme ça? R Oui.

Q Et ça vous occupe toute la journée?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous avez pas d'arrêt? R Non.

Q Les doffers ça vous concernent? R Oui.

Q Ce sont eux qui alimentent vos métiers?

R Oui.

Q Ils sont à la pièce eux autres, ils sont payés à tant de la doff eux autres? R Oui.

Q Quand ils vous emportent du fil vous travaillez, et s'ils vous en emportent pas, vous travaillez pas? R On en a quasiment tout le temps.

Q Vous dépendez de vos doffers pour alimenter

Mais vous savez bien ... Non, pas pour longtemps, il faut changer les roving pins deux fois par jour.

Q. Sur lesquels sont quelles espèces de fil avez-vous? R. Du 12, du 8, les roving pins sortent une fois sans deux jours.

Q. Quand le fil est plus fin on change moins souvent? R. Oui.

Q. C'est le gros fil qui vous fait changer vos roving pins souvent? R. Oui.

Q. Et le gros fil porte un petit numéro?

R. Non.

Q. No.5 est-il plus gros que le 12? R. Oui, beaucoup.

Q. Le roving pin s'emplit plus vite? R. Oui.

Q. Si le roving pins s'emplit plus vite, il faut l'enlever plus souvent? R. Oui.

Q. Est-ce comme ça? R. Oui.

Q. Et ça vous occupe toute la journée?

R. Oui, toujours.

Q. Vous avez pas d'arrêt? R. Non.

Q. Les doffers ça vous concerne? R. Oui.

Q. Ce sont eux qui alimentent vos metiers?

R. Oui.

Q. Ils sont à la grâce aux autres, ils sont sujets à tant de la doff aux autres? R. Oui.

Q. Quand ils vous amportent un fil vous travaillez et s'ils vous en emportent ses, vous travaillez pas? R. Non on a quasiment tout le temps.

Q. Vous dépendez de vos doffers pour alimenter

vos machines? R Oui.

Q Seulement vous autres, vous êtes payées à l'heure? R Oui.

Q Si vos machines travaillent pas vous êtes payées la même chose? R Oui.

PAR MTRE BRUNEAU.

Q Votre paye c'est 29½ cts de l'heure?

R $10.60 par quatre jours.

Q Pour 36 heures? R Oui, monsieur.

Et le témoin ne dit rien de plus.

-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

A COMPARU: VIOLA TREMBLAY.

Lequel témoin est assermenté.

Interrogé par MTRE BEAUREGARD.

Q Quel âge avez-vous mademoiselle? R Vingt-quatre ans monsieur.

Q A quel moulin travaillez-vous? R A la Stormont.

Q Depuis combien de temps? R Neuf ans et demi.

Q Toujours à la Stormont? R Non, en bas à la Canada.

Q Quel est votre ouvrage actuel? R Je suis spinner.

Q Depuis combien de temps? R Depuis l'année

vos machines? R Oui.

Q Seulement vous autres, vous êtes payées à l'heure? R Oui.

Q Si vos machines travaillent pas vous êtes payées la même chose? R Oui.

Par Cour Supérieure.

Q Votre paye c'est 24½ cts de l'heure?

R $10.80 par quatre jours.

Q Pour 36 heures? R Oui, moins les

Et le témoin ne dit rien de plus.

-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

Par Maître Mills Tremblay.

Lequel témoin est assermenté.

Interrogé par Me Robert Bryden.

Q Quel âge avez-vous maintenant? R Vingt-quatre ans moins deux.

Q A quel moulin travaillez-vous? R A la Dominion.

Q Depuis combien de temps? R Neuf ans et demi.

Q Toujours à la Dominion? R Non, en bas à la Canada.

Q Quel est votre ouvrage actuel? R Je suis fileuse.

Q Depuis combien de temps? R Depuis l'année

passée.

Q Ca fait rien qu'un an? R Oui.

Q Combien avez-vous de cotés? R J'en ai dix monsieur.

Q Cinq machines? R Oui.

Q Avant d'être fileuse qu'est-ce que vous faisiez?

R J'étais spare hand, et je cleanais trois frames et demi.

Q Vous remplaciez un fileur? R Oui.

Q Et vous faisiez autre chose à part de ça?

R Oui.

Q Vous faisiez quoi? R Je cleanais trois frames et demi.

Q Trois frames et demi que vous aviez àentretenir?

R Oui.

Q Et combien aviez-vous de frames sur lesquels vous aidiez? R J'ai aidé sur vingt métiers monsieurs.

Q C'est à dire que vous étiez aide sur?

R Sur dix monsieur.

Q Vous aidiez les fileuses? R Oui.

Q Combien avaient-elles de métiers chacune?

R Cinq.

Q Avez-vous connu le temps de deux métiers par fileur? R Oui, j'étais là dans le temps, je filais dans ce temps là.

Q Vous aidiez dans ce temps là? R Oui.

Q Quel était le salaire des fileuses sur deux métiers? R $14.00.

passée.

Q Ça fait rien qu'un an? R Oui.

Q Combien avez-vous de coton? R J'en ai dix mon siour.

Q Dix mon siour? R Oui.

R Avant d'être fermée qu'est-ce que vous faisiez?

R J'étais après manger, et je cousais trois femmes et moi.

Q Vous repasiez du fileur? R Oui.

Q Et vous faisiez autre chose à part de ça?

R Oui.

Q Vous faisiez quoi? R Je cousais trois femmes et moi.

Q Trois femmes et moi que vous avez entretenir?

R Oui.

Q Et combien avez-vous de femmes auxquelles vous aidiez? R J'ai aidé sur vingt moisiers mon siour.

Q C'est à dire que vous étiez aidé aux?

R Sur dix mon siour.

Q Vous aidiez les filageas? R Oui.

Q Combien avez-vous de moisiers connus?

R Cinq.

Q Avez-vous connu la femme de deux moisiers sur fileur? R Oui, j'étais là dans le temps.

Je filais dans ce temps là.

Q Vous aidiez dans ce temps là? R Oui.

Q Quel était le salaire des filageas sur deux moisiers? R $14.00.

Q Par semaine? R Oui.

Q Des semaines de combien? R Cinq jours et demi.

Q Cinq jours et demi par semaine? R Oui.

Q Des journées de neuf heures? R Oui.

Q Quel salaire faites-vous actuellement comme fileur? R $10.60 pour quatre jour.

Q C'était fixe, c'était à la semaine ça $14.60?

R Oui.

Q Cinq jours et demi par semaines? R Oui.

Q Et neuf heures par jour? R Oui.

Q A venir jusqu'à quel temps, combien y a-t-il de temps qu'elles ont cinq métiers les fileuses?

R Il y a bien cinq ans.

Q Aujourd'hui vous gagnez $10.60 pour quatre jours? R Oui.

Q Neuf heures par jour? R Oui.

Q Ca fait 26 cts de l'heure? R ....

Q C'est fixe, c'est toujours $10.60? R Oui.

Q Pour qua tre jours? R Oui, avant on faisait $14.00 par semaine pour 5 jours et demi.

Q Ca fait 29½ cts de l'heure mademoiselle aujourd'hui? R Oui.

Q Avez-vous gagné plus que ça $10.60?

R Non.

Q C'est votre plus fort salaire? R Oui.

Q Avez-vous subi une diminution de 10% dans votre salaire? R Depuis l'année passée, pas l'année passée, voilà deux ans, trois ans de ça.

Q Une réduction de 10%? R Voilà cinq ans de ça.

Q Par semaine? R Oui.

Q Des semaines de combien? R Cinq jours et demi.

Q Cinq jours et demi par semaine? R Oui.

Q Des journées de neuf heures? R Oui.

Q Quel salaire faites-vous actuellement comme ouvrier? R $13.60 pour quatre jour.

Q C'est bien exact, c'était à la semaine, à $14.60?

R Oui.

Q Cinq jours et demi par semaine? R Oui.

Q Et neuf heures par jour? R Oui.

Q A venir jusqu'à quel temps, combien y a-t-il de temps qu'elles ont cinq heures les ouvrières?

R Il y a bien cinq ans.

Q Aujourd'hui vous gagnez $13.60 pour quatre jours? R Oui.

Q Neuf heures par jour? R Oui.

Q Ca fait 68 cts de l'heure? R ....

Q C'est exact, c'est tout jours $13.60? R Oui.

Q Pour quatre jours? R Oui, avant on faisait $14.00 par semaine pour 6 jours et demi.

Q Ca fait 57½ cts de l'heure maintenant au jourd'hui? R Oui.

Q Avez-vous gagné plus que à $13.60?

R Non.

Q C'est votre plus fort salaire? R Oui.

Q Avez-vous aussi une diminution de 13% dans votre salaire? R Depuis l'année passée, une l'année passée, voilà deux ans, trois ans de ça.

Q Une reduction de 13%? R Voilà cinq ans

et ça.

Q C'est quand on a changé les vileuses de deux métiersà cinq? R Non, voilà comme trois ans, on nous a oté 10%.

Q Et après ça on vous a donné 5% d'augmentation?

5 R Oui.

Q On vous a réduit de 10%? --R Oui.

Q Au bout de 13 mois on vous a remis 5 de ces 10% là? R Oui.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE: La diminution nette

10 aujourd'hui est de 5%?

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD. Oui.

Q Vous êtes restée avec une diminution de 5%?

R Oui.

Q Dans l'emploi que vous travaillez là, vous

15 êtes payé que vous travailliez ou non?

R Oui.

Q Vous travaillez si les doffers vous apportent de l'ouvrage? R Oui.

Q Ils sont à la pièce eux? R Oui.

Q Ils font ce qu'ils peuvent pour vous apporter

20 de l'ouvrage? R Oui.

Q Est-ce qu'il arrive que vous avez pas d'ouvrage?

R C'est rare.

Q Savez-vous combien vous avez de roving pins par machine? R Non, c'est pas mal

25 malaisé à dire.

Q Vous les avez pas comptées? R Non.

Q Plusieurs centaines? R Oui.

Q Etes-vous obligée de changer souvent les roving pins? R Des fois deux fois par jour,

30 sur les six, j'ai des deux, des trois, dex dix-huit.

Q C'est quand on a changé les vilebrequins de deux moteurs ainsi? R Non, voilà comme trois ans, on nous a été 1½.

Q Et après, c'est on vous a donné 5% d'augmentation?

R Oui.

Q On vous a remis de 1½? -- R Oui.

Q Au bout de 13 mois on vous a remis 5 de ces 10½ là? R Oui.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE: La diminution nette aujourd'hui est de 5%?

PAR MEMBRE BLOURNEGARD. Oui.

Q Vous êtes restée avec une diminution de 5%?

R Oui.

Q Sous l'angle que vous travaillez 44, vous êtes payé que vous travaillez ou non?

R Oui.

Q Vous travaillez si les boîtes vous apportent de l'ouvrage? R Oui.

Q Ils sont à la pièce aux? R Oui.

Q Ils font ce qu'ils peuvent pour vous apporter de l'ouvrage? R Oui.

Q Est-ce qu'il arrive que vous avez pas d'ouvrage?

R C'est vrai.

Q Savez-vous combien vous avez de roving pins par machine? R Non, c'est pas moi maintenant à dire.

Q Vous les avez pas comptées? R Non.

Q Plusieurs centaines? R Oui.

Q Êtes-vous obligée de changer souvent les roving pins? R Des fois deux fois par jour.

Q Les six, j'ai des deux, des trois, des six-huit.

Q Ce sont les grosseurs du fil ça? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Le changement dépend de la grosseur du fil?

R Oui.

Q Plus le fil est fin moins vous changez souvent? R Oui.

Q Est-ce que c'est plus fatiguant de travailler sur cinq machines que sur deux machines?

R Oui.

Q Autrefois quand vous aviez deux machines vous faisiez le nettoyage? R Oui.

Q Et c'était moins fatiguant que de travaillez sur cinq machines, même si vous avez pas de nettoyage à faire? R Oui.

Q Le nettoyage se fait maintenant par d'autres jeunes filles? R Oui.

Q Elles sont payées moins cher que vous autres pour faire le nettoyage? R Oui.

Q Savez-vous combien valent les pensions des jeunes filles à Cornwall? R $5.00.

Q Par semaine? R Oui.

Q Chambre et pension? R Oui.

Q Y compris le lavage du linge? R $5.50 avec le lavage.

Q $5.50 comprenant le lavage? R Oui.

Q Savez-vous combien une jeune fille gagne comme commis dans un magasin, ou dans ce genre de travail là? R Je le sais pas.

Q Vous ne pouvez pas le dire? R Non.

PAR MTRE BRUNEEAU.

Q Vous êtes plusieurs dans votre famille qui

Q Ce sont les processus du fil ?? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Le changement depend de la processus du fil?

R Oui.

Q Plus le fil est fin moins vous changez souvent? R Oui.

Q Est-ce que c'est plus fatiguant de travailler sur cinq machines que sur deux machines?

R Oui.

Q Autrefois quand vous aviez deux machines vous faisiez le nettoyage? R Oui.

Q Et c'était moins fatiguant que de travailler sur cinq machines, même si vous avez pas de nettoyage à faire? R Oui.

Q Le nettoyage se fait maintenant par d'autres filles? R Oui.

Q Elles sont payées moins cher que vous autres pour faire le nettoyage? R Oui.

Q Savez-vous combien valent les pensions des jeunes filles à Cornwall? R $5.00.

Q Par semaine? R Oui.

Q Y compris le lavage du linge? R $5.50 avec le lavage.

Q $5.50 comprennent le lavage? R Oui.

Q Savez-vous combien une jeune fille gagne comme moyenne par semaine, en dehors de ce travail là? R Je le sais pas.

Q Vous ne pouvez pas le dire? R Non.

PAR MR. BRUNEAU.

Q Pour [illegible] dans votre famille les

travailliez au moulin? R Quatre.

Q Vous vivez tous dans la même maison?

R Oui.

Q Ce n'est pas là que vous payez pension de $5.00 par semaine? R Je paye pas $5.00 par semaine.

Q Qui travaille dans votre maison? R Mon père, et trois de mes frères et moi.

Q Combien est-ce que votre père gagne par semaine?

R Il travaille rien que cinq jours, il gagne à peu près comme $10.00 par semaine.

Q Et les trois frères? R Un gagne $11.50, l'autre $7.20 par semaine l'autre il fait assez de bonnes gages, il est weaver.

ET LE DIT TEMOIN NE DIT RIEN DE PLUS.

-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

A COMPARU: LEO LEROUX.

LEQUEL témoin est assermenté.

Interrogé par Mtre BEAUREGARD.

Q Quel âge avez-vous Monsieur Leroux? R Vingt ans.

Q A quel moulin travaillez-vous? R A la Canada Mill.

Q Depuis combien de temps? R Depuis deux ans et demi.

Q Quelle est votre occupation actuelle?

R J'emplis les batteries.

Q Vous remplissez le magasin des tisseurs?

travailliez en moulin? R Oui.

Q Vous vivez tous dans la même maison?

R Oui.

Q Ce n'est pas là que vous payez pension de $5.00 par semaine? R Je paye pas $5.00 par semaine.

Q Qui travaille dans votre maison? R Mon père, et trois de mes frères et moi.

Q Combien est-ce que votre père gagne par semaine?

R Il travaille rien que cinq jours,il gagne à peu près comme $13.00 par semaine.

Et les trois frères? R Un gagne $11.50, l'autre $7.00 par semaine l'autre $1.75 mais les bonnes gages, il est weaver.

MY IS NOT TAKING ON DIP WHEN HE GOES.

-o-o- -o-o-o-o-o-o- -o-o-

A DEMANDE: LAO LEONG.

Lo Leong tonsin est assermenté.

interrogé par Mtre Sam Cohen.

Q Quel âge avez-vous Monsieur Leong? R Vingt ans.

Q A quel moulin travaillez-vous? R A la Cours Mill.

Q Depuis combien de temps? R Depuis deux ans et demi.

Q Quelle est votre occupation actuelle?

R J'emplis les batteries.

Q Vous remplissez le magasin des batteries?

R Oui.

Q Vous voyez à ce qu'il soit alimenté continuellemen ? R Oui.

Q Où allez-vous chercher ces bobines là?

R Nous avons une boite sur un truck, on les prend là.

Q Vous allez les chercher où? R Ils sont près du métier.

Q Un autre personne emporte les fuseau près du métier, vous les prenez et les posez? R Oui.

Q Vous faites ça toute la journée? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Combien de tisserands avez-vous à alimenter comme ça? R Dix.

Q Dix hommes? R Dix métiers.

Q Est-ce que ça vous occupe toute la journée?

R Oui.

Q Vous êtes payé combien? R $11.50 par semaine.

Q Pour? R Cinqjours et demi.

Q Combien d'heures travaillez-vous par jour?

R Neuf heures.

Q Combien est-ce que ça fait de temps que vous faites ce métier là? R Cinq à six mois.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous faisiez avant ça?

R Je ramassais les bobines.

Q Vous les ramassiez où? R Après que la filling est partie de dessus la bobine on les ramasse et on les vice dans un truck et on les amène à la bobines-shop.

IMPROX.

Q. Oui.

Q. Vous voyez à ce qu'il soit alimenté continuellement ? R. Oui.

Q. Où allez-vous chercher ces bouteilles ?

R. Nous avons une boîte sur un truck, on les prend là.

Q. Vous allez les chercher où ? R. Ils sont près du magasin.

Q. Un autre personne apporte les liqueurs après de vous ? R. Oui.

Q. Vous faites ça toute la journée ? R. Oui, monsieur.

Q. Combien de barrages avez-vous à alimenter comme ça ? R. Dix.

Q. Dix hommes ? R. Dix mêtiers.

Q. Est-ce que ça vous occupe tout la journée ?

R. Oui.

Q. Vous êtes payé combien ? R. $11.50 par semaine.

Q. Combien d'heures travaillez-vous par jour ?

R. Neuf heures.

Q. Combien est-ce que ça fait de temps que vous faites ce mêtier là ? R. Cinq à six mois.

Q. Qu'était-ce que vous faisiez avant ça ?

R. Je ramassais les bouteilles.

Q. Vous les ramassiez où ? R. Après que la filling est partie de devant la cabine on les ramasse et on les vide dans un truck et on les amène à la cabines-shop.

Q Dans un département spécial? R Oui.

Q Vous faisiez ça toute la journée dans ce temps là? R Oui.

Q Ca vous donnait combien de salaire? R $7.65 par semaine.

Q Pour cinq jours et demi? R Oui.

Q Est-ce que les salaires ont jamais été plus élevés que ça, pour ce métier là R Non ils ont été plus bas pour moi.

Q Pour ramasser les bobines? R Oui, moi j'ai pas vu ça, mais ils m'ont dit que c'était $7.20.

Q Pour cinq jours et demi? R Oui.

Q Là c'est rendu à $7.65? R Oui.

Q Ce que vous faites actuellement a-t-il été plus rénuméré que $11.50, a-t-on payé plus cher que ça? R Je le sais pas.

Q Ca fait rien que quelques mois que vous êtes là? R Cinq ou six mois.

PAR MTRE BRUNEAU:

Q Vous avez commencé il y a deux ans M.Leroux? R A peu près ça.

Q Comme bobines-boy? R Oui.

Q Vos devoirs dans cette tache là consistaient en quoi? R A ramasser les cannes et les viderdans le truck.

Q Vous les trouviez dans une boite au bout de chaque métier? R Oui.

Q Vous les mettiez dans un truck? R Oui.

Q Dansune boite quelconque? R Oui.

Q Que vous passiez où? R A la bobine-shop.

Q

Q Dans un département spécial? R Oui.

Q Vous faisiez ça tout le journée dans ces temps là? R Oui.

Q Où vous donnait combien de salaire? R $7.65 par semaine.

Q Pour cinq jours et demi? R Oui.

Q Est-ce que les salaires ont jamais été plus élevés que ça, pour ce métier là? R Non ils ont été plus bas pour moi.

Q Pour remasser les bouteilles? R Oui, moi j'ai pas vu ça, mais ils m'ont dit que c'était $7.50.

Q Pour cinq jours et demi? R Oui.

Q Là c'est rendu à $7.65? R Oui.

Q De plus vous faites actuellement s-t-il été plus payé que $7.50, s-t-on vous payer un salaire?

R Je le sais pas.

Q Ce fait rien que quelques mois que vous êtes là? R Cinq ou six mois.

PAR LITTE BRUNEAU:

Q Vous avez commencé il y a deux ans M.Lavoie?

R A peu près ça.

Q Comme bobineau-boy? R Oui.

Q Vous devoirs dans cette temps là consistaient en quoi? R A remasser les cannes et les vider dans le truck.

Q Vous les trouviez dans une boîte au bout de chaque machine? R Oui.

Q Vous les mettiez dans un truck? R Oui.

Q Dans quelque boîte quelconque? R Oui.

Q Que vous passiez où? R A la bobine-room.

Q Là vous les mettiez toutes ensemble dans une machine et vous reveniez en chercher d'autres?

R Oui.

Q C'est ça l'ouvrage que vous avez fait quand vous étiez petit garçon en commençant? R Oui monsieur.

Q Il y a pas de difficulté à faire ça?

R Ah non.

Q Maint nant votre progrès, ensuite je suppose que vous regardez ce qui se passe autour de vous quand vous faites ça? R Oui.

Q De ça vous avez appris à être maintenant remplisseur de batteries? R oui.

Q Battery hand? R Oui.

Q Est-ce que ça demande.....ce n'est pas très fatiguant? R Non, c'est de la grosse filling.

Q Ca pèse pas grand chose? Non.

Q On prend ces grosses bobines et on les met chacune dans une espède de magasin circulaire, et on les plante chacune dans leur trou? R Oui.

Q Alors après ça, est-ce que vous êtes au courant de ce qui arrive quand vous avez été quelques mois ou quelques années dans cette occupation là, vous avez de l'expérience et de l'espoir de faire du progrès? R Oui.

Q Quelle sera votre prochaine occupation?

R S'ils m'en donnent une meilleure ça va être weaver.

Q Vous allez devenir tisseur? R Oui.

Q. Là vous les mettiez toutes ensemble dans une machine et vous revenez en arrière d'autre?

R. Oui.

Q. C'est ça l'ouvrage que vous avez fait quand vous étiez petit garçon en commençant? R. Oui monsieur.

Q. Il y a pas de difficulté à faire ça?

R. Non.

Q. Maintenant votre procédé, voulez-je supposer que vous requérez de gaz se passe autour de vous quand vous faites ça? R. Oui.

Q. De ça vous avez appris à être maintenant remarquablement ingénieux? R. Oui.

Q. Battery man? R. Oui.

Q. Est-ce que ça demande..... ce n'est pas très fatiguant? R. Non, c'est de la grosse filling.

Q. Ça pèse pas grand chose? Non.

Q. On prend ces grosses bobines et on les met ensemble dans une espèce de magasin circulaire, et on les plante ensemble dans leur tour? R. Oui.

Q. Alors après ça, est-ce que vous êtes au courant de ce qui arrive quand vous avez été quelques mois ou quelques années dans cette occupation là, vous avez de l'expérience et de l'amour de faire du travail? R. Oui.

Q. Quelle sera votre prochaine occupation?

R. S'ils m'en donnent une meilleure ça va être weaver.

Q. Vous allez devenir tisseur? R. Oui.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD:

Q Est-ce qu'il y en a beaucoup de battery boys qui sont devenus tisseurs? R J'en connais une couple.

ET LE TEMOIN NE DIT RIEN DE PLUS:

-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

A COMPARU: ALBANI BOUVIER.

LEQUEL témoin est assermenté.

Interrogé par MTRE BEAUREGARD.

Q Quel âge avez-vous Monsieur Bouvier?

R Vingt-quatre ans monsieur.

Q Vous demeurez à Cornwall? R Oui.

Q Vous travaillez à la Canadian Cottons Ltd,

R Non, je travaille plus là.

Q Vous avez déjà travaillé là? R Oui.

Q Quand avez-vous laissé? R Il y a à peu près un mois et demi.

Q Pourquoi avez-vous laissé? R Parce que les gages étaient trop petites.

Q Vous avez laissé il y a un mois et demi, en 1936? R Oui.

Q Quel était votre salaire dans ce temps là?

R $10.60 pour quarante heures.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous faisiez? R Je runnais des twisters.

Q C'est dans la formation du fil ça? R Oui.

PAR MRE BRODEUR:

Q Est-ce qu'il y en a beaucoup de battery boys qui sont devenus tisserands? R J'en connais une douzaine.

ET LA TRANSCRIPTION EN EST FAITE COMME SUIT:

-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

A COMPARU: ALBERT BOUVIER.

LEQUEL témoin est assermenté.

Interrogé par THE BRODEUR.

Q Quel âge avez-vous Monsieur Bouvier?

R Vingt-quatre ans bientôt.

Q Vous demeurez à Montréal? R Oui.

Q Vous travaillez à la Canadian Cottons Ltd?

R Non, je travaille plus là.

Q Vous avez déjà travaillé là? R Oui.

Q Quand avez-vous laissé? R Il y a à peu près un mois et demi.

Q Pourquoi avez-vous laissé? R Parce que les wages étaient trop petites.

Q Vous avez laissé il y a un mois et demi, en 1925? R Oui.

Q Quel était votre salaire dans ce temps là?

R $13.80 pour quarante heures.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous faisiez? R Je running my twisters.

Q C'est dans la fabrication du fil, n'est-ce? R Oui.

Q Il s'agit de tordre le fil pour le rendre plus solide? R Oui.

Q Ca se fait à la machine? R Oui.

Q Combien de machines aviez-vous? R Cinq machines.

Q Est-ce qu'il y a longtemps que vous aviez cinq machines comme ça? R Ca faisait trois ans et demi.

Q Avant ça combien aviez-vous de machines?

R On était deux pour cinq machines.

Q Et on a donné cinq machines à un seul homme?

R Oui.

Q Quelle augmentation de salaire avez-vous eus? On vous a doublé votre travail? R L'autre qui travaillait avec moi il a laché, ils m'ont gardé plutot que l'autre, quand je travaillais sur cinq machines avec deux je gagnais $14.00 pour 70 heures.

Q $14.00 pour 70 heures? R Oui.

Q Etiez-vous à la semaine? R A l'heure.

Q Vous aviez $14.00 pour 70 heures?

R Oui.

Q De travail? R Oui.

Q Quand vous étiez seul sur cinq machine, combien avez-vous eu? R 28 cts de l'heure...non pardon, j'avais 28 cts avant la coupe, la coupe a venu, quand j'ai commencé j'ai eu 10% de coupe.

Q Vous êtes arrivé à tampt pour la coupe?

R Oui.

Q Vous avez eu une coupe de 10%?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Il n'est de torche le fil pour le rendre plus solide? R Oui.

Q Où se fait à la machine? R Oui.

Q Combien de machines avez-vous? R Cinq machines.

Q Est-ce qu'il y a longtemps que vous avez cinq machines comme ça? R Ça fait trois ans et demi.

Q Avant, a-t-on avez-vous de machines?

R On était deux pour cinq machines.

Q Et on a donné cinq machines à un seul homme?

R Oui.

Q Quelle augmentation de salaire avez-vous eu? On vous a donné votre travail? R L'autre qui travaillait avec moi il a laissé, il m'est resté plutôt que l'autre, quand je travaillais sur cinq machines avec deux je gagnais $14.00 pour 70 heures.

Q $14.00 pour combien? R Oui.

Q Allez-vous à la semaine? R à l'heure.

Q Vous aviez $14.00 pour 70 heures?

R Oui.

Q Et maintenant?

R Oui.

Q Quand vous étiez seul sur cinq machines, combien avez-vous eu? R 28 cts de l'heure...non pardon, j'avais 28 cts avant la coupe, la coupe a venu, quand j'ai commencé j'ai eu 12½ de coupe.

Q Vous êtes arrivé à temps pour la coupe?

R Oui.

Q Vous avez eu une coupe de 12½?

R Oui,monsieur.

Q Ca vous a mis à 25½ cts? R Oui.

Q De l'heure? R Oui.

Q Plus tard on vous a rétabli 5%? R Oui.

Q Vous aviez d'abord $14.00 pour 70 heures à deux, pour cinq machines? R Oui.

Q On vous a mis seul sur cinq machines?

R Oui.

Q Le salaire à ce moment là était de 28 cts, là on a opéré la coupe tout de suite? R La coupe est venue avant que je commence.

Q Au lieu d'avoir 28 cts, vous avez eu 25 ctset une fraction? R Oui.

Q Combien avez-vous été de temps sur cinq machines comme ça? R Jusqu'au temps que je lache.

Q Avant vous étiez deux sur cinq machines à twister?

R Oui.

Q Est-ce que c'était exactement le même travail?

R Oui.

Q Sur les mêmes machines? R Oui.

Q Seulement vous deviez le faire seul au lieu de le faire àdeux, sur cinq machines? R Oui.

Q Aviez-vous de l'aide, aviez-vous un aide?

R Non je travaillais tout seul dans le département, la nuit.

Q De sorte que quand vous étiez deux vous aviez 20 cts de l'heure, vous avez eu 25 cts et une fraction pour faire l'ouvrage de deux? R Oui.

Q Avant vous aviez $14.00 pour 70 heures, deux hommes pour cinq machines, ça faisait 20 cts de l'heure? R Oui.

Q. Et vous avez été à bord? R. Oui.

Q. Le 1'heure? R. Oui.

Q. Vous avez du sang-froid? R. Oui.

Vous aviez d'abord $14.00 pour 40 heures à deux, pour cinq machines? R. Oui.

Q. On vous a mis seul sur cinq machines?

R. Oui.

Q. Le salaire à ce moment là était de 28 cts, là on a opéré le coupe tout de suite? R. Le coupe est venue avant que je commence.

Q. Au lieu d'avoir 28 cts, vous avez eu 25 cents une fraction? R. Oui.

Q. Combien avez-vous été de temps sur cinq machines comme ça? R. Jusqu'au temps que je laisse.

Q. Avant vous étiez deux sur cinq machines à travailler?

R. Oui.

Q. Est-ce que c'était exactement le même travail?

R. Oui.

Q. Sur les mêmes machines? R. Oui.

Q. Seulement vous deviez le faire seul au lieu de le faire deux, sur cinq machines? R. Oui.

Q. Aviez-vous de l'aide, aviez-vous un aide?

R. Non je travaillais tout seul dans le département, la nuit.

Q. De sorte que quand vous étiez deux vous aviez [illegible] $14.00 [illegible] 14 cts et aux Vacances [illegible]? R. Oui.

Q. Avant vous aviez $14.00 pour 70 heures, deux comme pour cinq machines, ça faisait 20 cts de l'heure? R. Oui.

Q On vous a donné cinq machines seul et une augmentation de 20 cts à 25 cts et une fraction?
R Oui.
Q Ce qui coutait à la compagnie 40 cts de l'heure pour cinq machines, vous l'avez fait seul pour 25 cts? R Pardon, l'autre qui travaillait avec moi gagnait 28 cts.
Q Votre compagnon avait 28 cts et vous 20 cts?
R Oui.
Q A vous deux vous faisiez fonctionner les deux machines? R Oui.
Q Ce qui coutait à la compagnie 48 cts de l'heure?
R Oui.
Q Ces machines vous les avez fait fonctionner pour 25 cts? R Oui.
Q Avez-vous de l'aide? R Non.
Q C'est un travail de nuit? R Oui.
Q Vous travaillez seul? R Oui.
Q La compagnie s'est trouvée à administrer ces cinq machines à 25 cts au lieu de 48 cts?
R Oui monsieur.
Q Ceci jusqu'au temps où l'on vous mette à $10.60 pour 40 heures? R Non, ils ont remis 5% après.
Q Ce qui vous a donné 26 cts et une fraction?
R 26½ cts.
Q Ca duré combien de temps? R Jusqu'au temps où je lache.
Q Vous avez laché parce qu'on vous a donné $10.60 pour 40 heures? R Oui.
Q Vous êtes parti de votre propre chef?
R Oui.

Q On vous a donné cinq machines seul et une sub-
stitution de 20 cts à x 25 cts et une fonction?
R Oui.

Q De qui consiste à la compagnie 40 cts de l'heure
pour cinq machines, vous l'avez fait seul sur 25
cts? R Pardon, l'autre ou travaillant
avec moi pendant 48 cts.

Q Votre compagnon avait 24 cts et vous 20 cts?
R Oui.

Q [illegible]
deux machines? R Oui.

Q De qui consiste à la compagnie 44 cts de l'heure?
R Oui.

Q Des machines vous les avez fait fonctionner pour
25 cts? R Oui.

Q Avez-vous de l'aide? R Non.

Q C'est un travail de nuit? R Oui.

Q Vous travaillez seul? R Oui.

Q La compagnie s'est trouvée à administrer ces
cinq machines à 25 cts au lieu de 48 cts?
R Oui monsieur.

Q Dans quelques temps où l'on vous mets à $13.60
pour 40 heures? R Non, ils ont remis 5% après.

Q De qui vous a donné 25 cts et une fonction?
R 20½ cts.

Q De quel commencement de temps? R Depuis temps
où je laisse.

Q Vous avez laissé parce qu'on vous a donné $13.60
pour 40 heures? R Oui.

Q Vous êtes parti de votre propre chef?
R Oui.

Q Vous trouviez que c'était pas assez? R Oui.

Q Avant d'être twister avez-vous fait autre chose?

R Oui, j'ai fait tous les ouvrages dans trois départements.

Q C'est quoi ça? R Doffer.

Q Vous avez été doffeur? R Oui.

Q A combien de salaire? R C'est le premier ouvrage que j'ai commencé.

Q C'est le commencement de votre métier ça, on vous a donné combien pour commencer? R $5.05 pour 36 heures.

Q Quel âge aviez-vous dans ce temps là?

R Quatorze ans.

Q Vous avez fait ça combien de temps? R Je ne pourrais pas dire au juste, trois ou quatre mois.

Q Ensuite quel a été votre salaire M.Bouvier?

R $8.00.

Q Pour? R $8.00 pour cinquante heures.

Q Pour cinquante heures d'ouvrage? R Oui.

Q Avez-vous été longtemps doffeur? R Peut-être un an.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous avez fait après ça? R Je ne me rappelle pas au juste, j'ai changé d'ouvrage souvent, je pense que j'ai eu soin de la filling.

Q Ce que vous avez fait de plus longtemps c'est twister? R Oui, monsieur.

ET LE DIT TEMOIN NE DIT RIEN DE PLUS.

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Q Vous trouvez que c'était pas assez? R Oui.

Q Avez-vous d'autres avantages [illegible] que ça?

R Oui, j'ai fait tous les cours dans trois départements.

Q C'est quoi ça? R Boulier.

Q Vous avez été boulier? R Oui.

Q A combien de salaire? R C'est le premier salaire que j'ai [illegible].

Q C'est le commencement de votre métier ça, on vous a donné combien pour commencer? R $6.05 pour 56 heures.

Q Quel âge aviez-vous dans ce temps là?

R Quatorze ans.

Q Vous avez fait ça combien de temps? R Je ne pouvais pas dire au juste, trois ou quatre mois.

Q Depuis quand a été votre salaire M.Bouvier?

R $6.05.

Q Pour? R $6.05 pour cinquante heures.

Q [illegible] R Oui.

Q Avez-vous été longtemps boulier? R Pendant un an.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous avez fait après? R Je me [illegible] au plus, j'ai changé d'ouvrage souvent, je pense que j'ai eu soin de la filine.

Q Ce que vous avez fait de plus longtemps c'est twister? R Oui, souvent.

AT 12 HEURES MIDI LE DIT TEMOIN SE DIT PRIS DE FILS.

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A COMPARU: GORDON TESSIER.

LEQUEL témoin est assermenté.

INTERROGE PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD.

Q Quel âge avez-vous Monsieur Tessier? R Dix-neuf ans.

Q A quel endroit travaillez-vous? R Je suis twister.

Q A quel moulin? R A la Canada.

Q Depuis combien de temps faites-vous ça?

R Depuis deux ans.

Q Depuis combien de temps êtes-vous twister?

R Un an.

Q Combien avez-vous de machines à opérer?

R J'ai cinq machines.

Q Vous avez entendu le témoignage précédent?

R Oui.

Q Ce sont les mêmes machines que vous opérez?

R Non, ils les a opérées avec moi, il a lache par rapport qu'il avait rien que $10.60.

Q Vous avez cinq machines à faire fonctionner?

R Oui.

Q L'autre travaillait seul sur cinq machines?

R Oui.

Q Vous? R On est deux.

Q Vous vous travaillez sur sinc machines, mais vous êtes deux hommes? R Oui, mais on a 10 machines.

Q Et vous en avez cinq sous votre controle?

R Oui.

Q Travaillez-vous indiféremment sur les dix machines ou rien que sur cinq, que vous vous occupez?

R On travaille toutes ensembles.

Lucien Lemoin est assermenté.

INTERROGE PAR MTRE BRADSHAW.

Q Quel âge avez-vous Monsieur Tessier? R Dix-neuf ans.

Q A quel endroit travaillez-vous? R Je suis twister.

Q A quel moulin? R A la Canada.

Q Depuis combien de temps êtes-vous là?

R Depuis deux ans.

Q Depuis combien de temps êtes-vous twister?

R Un an.

Q Combien avez-vous de machines à opérer?

R J'ai cinq machines.

Q Vous avez entendu le témoignage précédent?

R Oui.

Q Ce sont les mêmes machines que vous opérez?

R Non, ils les a opérées avec moi, il a laissé par rapport qu'il avait rien que 15.65.

Q Vous avez cinq machines à faire fonctionner?

R Oui.

Q L'autre travailleur seul sur cinq machines?

R Oui.

Q Vous? R Je suis deux.

Q Vous vous travaillez sur mes machines, mais vous êtes deux hommes? R Oui, mais on a 15 machines.

Q Et vous en avez cinq sous votre contrôle?

R Oui.

Q Travaillez-vous indifféremment sur les dix machines? R Rien que sur cinq, que vous vous occupez?

R Je travaille toutes ensemble.

Q Il y a dix machines à controler pour deux hommes?
R Oui.
Q Est-ce que d'autres vous aident? R Non.
Q Travaillez-vous de jour ou de nuit?
R De 3 à 11 et 11 à 7.
Q De 3 heures de l'aprèsmidi à 11 heures le soir?
R Oui.
Q Et de 11 heures le soir à 7 heures le matin?
R Oui, il y a des filles qui travaillent avec nous autres, on a que deux shifts.
Q Le jour il y a des femmes qui font ça?
R Une femme et une fille.
Q Il y a une équipe où ce sont deux femmes qui s'occupent de ça? R Oui.
Q Des 10 machines? R Oui.
Q Et deux équipes ce sont des hommes? R Oui.
Q Vous gagnez combien par semaine? R $10.60.
Q Pour combien d'heures? R Pour quarante-heures.
Q Avez -vous de l'ouvrage tout le temps?
R En partie, mais des fois on est arrêté.
Q Etes-vous payé pareil quand vous êtes au moulin et que vous travaillez pas? R Oui.
Q Vous êtes paye $10.60 pour 40 heures d'ouvrage?
R Oui.
Q Même si l'ouvrage ralanti, vous êtes payé pareil?
R Oui.
Q Mais il y a de l'ouvrage tout le temps?
R En partie,des fois on est arrêté un petit brin.
Q Vous pouvez être arrête combien de temps des fois? R Des fois une demie heure,une heure.

Q Il y a six machines à contrôler pour deux hommes?

R Oui.

Q Sont-ce que d'autres vous aiment? R Non.

Q Travaillez-vous le jour ou de nuit?

R De 3 à 11 et 11 à 7.

Q De 3 heures de l'après-midi à 11 heures le soir?

R Oui.

Q Et de 11 heures le soir à 7 heures le matin?

R Oui, il y a des filles qui travaillent avec nous autres, il a pas deux salles.

Q La nuit il y a des femmes qui font ça?

R Une femme et une fille.

Q Il y a une équipe où ce sont deux femmes qui s'occupent de ça? R Oui.

Q Des 10 machines? R Oui.

Q Et deux équipes ce sont des hommes? R Oui.

Q Vous êtes ce comptent par semaine? R $10.00.

Q Pour combien d'heures? R Pour quarante-[illegible].

Q Avez-vous de l'ouvrage tout le temps?

R En partie, mais des fois on est arrêté.

Q Etes-vous payé pareil quand vous êtes au moulin et que vous travaillez pas? R Oui.

Q Vous êtes payé $10.00 pour 40 heures d'ouvrage?

R Oui.

Q Même si l'ouvrage traînait, vous êtes payé pareil?

R Oui.

Q Mais il y a de l'ouvrage tout le temps?

R En partie, des fois on est arrêté un petit brin.

Q Vous pouvez être arrêté combien de temps des fois? R Des fois une demie heure, une heure.

Q Vous restez là quand même au mlulin? R Les machines runnent pareil.

Q Ce que vous appelez arrêté, c'est que vous avez une chance de souffler? R Oui,quand les machines sont bien en ordre.

Q Que le coton est bon? R Oui, l'ouvrage se fait quand même.

Q Vous avez toujours le même salaire? R Oui, j'ai balayé avant d'être twister.

Q Vous avez balayé avant d'être twister? R Oui.

Q Combien de temps avez-vous été balayeur?

R Un an.

Q A quel salaire? R A $8.50.

Q Par semaine? R Oui.

Q Combien de jours? R Cinq jours et demi.

Q Combien d'heures par jour? R Neuf heures.

Q Pour $8.50? R Oui.

Q Aviez-vous toujours de l'ouvrage pour balayer?

R Des fois on arrêtait, pas souvent, des fois on arrêtait à 4 heures, quand il y avait pas assez de bobines.

Q Si les ouvriers manquent d'ouvrage il y en a moins pour le balayeur? R Oui,il y a pas de waste.

Q Savez-vous quel salaire sont payés les jeunes gens de votre âge, employés dans les magasins ou autrement? R Il y en a qui ont $10.00,mais ils travaillent pas sur les shifts,ils travaillent de jour.

Q C'est un salaire ordinaire dans la ville?

R Peut être qu'il y en a qui ont plus cher.

Q Vous restez là quand même au village? R Les [illegible] travaillent.

Q De quoi vous gagnez votre vie, c'est que vous avez une chance de gagner? R Oui, quand les moissons sont bien en ordre.

Q Que le coton est bon? R Oui, l'ouvrage se fait quand même.

Q Vous avez toujours le même salaire? R Oui, j'ai balayé avant d'être trieuse.

Q Vous avez balayé avant d'être trieuse? R Oui.

Q Combien de temps avez-vous été balayeur?

R Un an.

Q A quel salaire? R A $8.50.

Q Par semaine? R Oui.

Q Combien de jours? R Nous jouons et dans.

Q Combien d'heures par jour? R Huit heures.

Q Avez-vous to jours de l'ouvrage pour balayer?

R Des fois on arrêtait, des souvent, des fois on arrêtait à 4 heures, quand il y avait des sacs de bobines.

Q Si les ouvrières manquent d'ouvrage il y en a moins pour le balayeur? R Oui, il y a pas de waste.

Q Savez-vous quel salaire sont payés les jeunes gens de votre âge, employés dans les machines ou autrement? R Il y en a qui ont $10.30, mais ils travaillent pas sur les ouvrés, ils travaillent de jour.

Q C'est un salaire ordinaire dans la ville?

R Peut être qu'il y en a qui ont plus cher.

BOUVIER- (de novo)

Q Avez-vous des amis qui sont dans le commerce, qui sont commis ou autrement? R Oui, dans les livres, ils font pas grand chose.

PAR MTRE BRUNEAU.

Q Le dernier témoin M.Bouvier, qui travaillait avec vous, savez-vous s'il travaille ailleurs dans le moment? R Non.

Q Il ne travaille pas actuellement? R Il fait des journées, il fait quasiment autant que moi.

Q Il a pas d'ouvrage regulier? R Non, il poigne une journée de temps en temps.

Et le témoin ne dit rien de plus.

-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

Le témoin: ALBANI BOUVIER est rappelé.

PAR MTRE BRUNEAU:

Q Je veux simplement vous demander où vous travaillez actuellement? R Je ne travaille pas maintenant.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE.

Q Vous ne gagnez rien du tout depuis que vous avez laissé le moulin? R De temps en temps.

Q Est-ce que vous avez cherché de l'ouvrage? R Oui.

ET le témoin ne dit rien de plus.

-o-o-o-o-o-o- o-o-o-

SOUTIEN- (de nove)

Q Avez-vous des amis qui sont dans le commerce, qui sont comme ou autrement? R Oui, dans les livres, ils font une grand chose.

PAR MTRE BROUSSEAU:

Le nommer témoin M.Bouvier, qui travaillait avec vous, savez-vous s'il travaille ailleurs dans le moment? R Non.

Il ne travaille pas actuellement? R Il fait des journées, il fait quelquement autant que moi.

Il a pas d'ouvrage régulier? R Non,il poigne une journée de temps en temps.

Et le témoin ne dit rien de plus.

-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

Le témoin: ALBERT BOUVIER est rappelé.

PAR MTRE BROUSSEAU:

Q Je vous simplement vous demander où vous travaillez actuellement? R Je ne travaille pas maintenant.

Vous ne gagnez rien du tout depuis que vous avez fermé le moulin? R (illegible) temps.

Q Êtes-ce que vous avez cherché de l'ouvrage? R Oui.

Et le témoin ne dit rien de plus.

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A COMPARU: ERNEST CHARBONNEAU.

Lequel témoin est assermenté.

INTERROGE PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD:

Q Quel âge avez-vous M.Charbonneau? R Dix-neuf ans.

Q Où travaillez-vous? R A la Canada.

Q Depuis combien de temps? R Cinq ans et quelques mois.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous faites? R J'emplis les batteries.

Q Depuis combien de temps? R Depuis à peu près quatre ans et demi.

Q Quel salaire avez-vous actuellement?

R $11.50.

Q Par semaine? R Oui.

Q Combien de jours par semaine? R Cinq jours et demi par semains.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE.

Q 49½ heures par semaine? R Oui.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD.

Q Est-ce qu'il y a longtemps que vous avez $11.50?

R Depuis qu'ils nous ont donné le 5 cts de raise.

Q Vous aviez combien avant? R $11.00

Q Est-ce que ça fait longtemps que l'augmentation est arrivée? R Une petite secousse je crois bien.

Q Avez-vous été longtemps à $11.00? R Je pourrais pas dire, quand ils ont oté le 10%, ils m'ont haussé à $11.00.

Q Quand ils ont enlevé 10%? R Oui, on a eu une raise nous autres.

Q Vous aviez quoi avant? R $9.00.

A COMMANDE: ENVOIS D'ENREGISTREMENT.

Lequel temoin est assermente.

INTERROGE PAR M. [illegible]:

Q. Quel age avez-vous s'il vous plait? R. Dix-neuf ans.

Q. Où travaillez-vous? R. A la Jamaica.

Q. Depuis combien de temps? R. Cinq ans et quelque mois.

Q. Qu'est-ce que vous faites? R. J'emballe les batteries.

Q. Depuis combien de temps? R. Depuis à peu près quatre ans et demi.

Q. Quel salaire avez-vous actuellement?

R. $11.50.

Q. Par semaine? R. Oui.

Q. Combien de jours par semaine? R. Cinq jours et demi par semaine.

PAR M. LE COMMISSAIRE:

Q. Et heures par semaine? R. Oui.

PAR MEME MONSIEUR:

Q. Mais-ce qu'il y a longtemps que vous avez $11.50?

R. Depuis qu'ils m'ont donné la 5 cts de hausse.

Q. Vous avez connu avant? R. $11.00

PAR MEME MONSIEUR: Jusqu'à ce que l'augmentation est arrivée? R. Une petite augmenta je crois bien.

Q. Avez-vous été longtemps à $11.00? R. Je pourrais pas dire, quand ils ont ote la 10%, ils m'ont mesure à $11.00.

Q. Quand ils ont enlève 10%? R. Oui, on a eu une augmentation.

Q. Vous aviez quoi avant? R. $9.00.

Q Vous avez passé de $9.00 à $11.00? R Oui.

Q Vous étiez rendu à $9.00 depuis longtemps?

R Comme un mois et demi, deux mois.

Q Avant, vous aviez combien? R $8.50.

Q Avant vous aviez combien, avant $8.50?

R $8.00.

Q Vous avez commencé à combien? R A $8.00.

Q Avez-vous travaillé pour rien un bout de temps?

R Non.

Q Combien avez-vous eu en entrant? R $8.00.

Q Vous aviez quel âge? R 14 ans.

Q Ca fait cinq ou six ans que vous êtes battery hand? R Oui.

Q Est-ce que vous pourriez pas faire un tisseur maint nant? R Si j'avais une chance, je pourrais essayer, je sais en faire pas mal.

Q Ca fait longtemps que vous regardez faire les tisseurs, mon ami M.Bruneau parle de l'espoir des battery hand, vous avez cet espoir là? R Oui.

Q Ca fait cinq ans et demi que vous êtes battery hand? R Quatre ans et demi.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous faisiez avant ça?

R J'étais spare-hand.

Q Spare-hand de battery hand? R Oui, et de ramasseur de bobines.

Q Vous donniez un coup de main autour de vous dans le département? R Oui.

Q Quel salaire aviez-vous comme ça? R $8.00.

Q Depuis que vous êtes là, depuis 4 ans, 4½, 5 ans, combien de tisseurs alimentez-vous, fournissez-vous?

R Un tisseur.

Q. Vous avez passé de $30.00 à $11.00? R. Oui.

Q. Vous étiez rendu à $30.00 depuis longtemps?

R. Comme un mois et demi, deux mois.

Q. Avant, vous étiez rendu à $40.00.

R. $30.00.

Q. Vous avez commencé à combien? R. A $8.00.

Q. Avez-vous travaillé pour rien au bout de temps?

R. Non.

Q. Combien avez-vous eu en entier? R. $8.00.

Q. Vous avez quel âge? R. 14 ans.

Q. Ça fait cinq ou six ans que vous êtes battery man? R. Oui.

Q. Est-ce que vous pourriez pas faire un travail court? R. Si j'avais une chance, je pourrais essayer, je crois en faire pas mal.

Q. Ça fait longtemps que vous essayez faire le travail, mon ami A. Simons parle de l'emploi des battery hand, vous avez cet emploi là? R. Oui.

Q. Ça fait cinq ans et demi que vous êtes battery hand? R. Quatre ans et demi.

R. J'étais spare-hand.

Q. Spare-hand de battery hand? R. Oui, et de remonteur de bobines.

Q. Vous étiez [illegible] dans le département? R. Oui.

Q. Quel salaire aviez-vous comme ça? R. $8.00.

Q. Vous étiez [illegible] $8.00, [illegible] aussitôt que vous étiez là, [illegible] de travailler aussitôt, vous vous [illegible] un travail.

Q Quelle espèce de métier qu'il a, quelle espèce d'étoffe fait-il votre tisseur? R Du coton blanc à la verge.

Q Est-ce que c'est toujours le même tisseur que vous avez depuis que vous travaillez là?

R Oui.

Q Toujours le même tisseur? R Non, ils ont changé d'ouvrage, ils ont changé d'hommes, mais j'ai travaillé toujours sur les mêmes batteries.

Q C'est à dire que le tisseur qui se servait de vos batteries a changé? R Oui.

Q Ils ont pas pris l'homme de la batterie pour faire un tisseur avec?

R Non.

ET le témoin ne dit rien de plus.

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PAGE 10235 follows.

Q Quelle espèce de moteur qu'il a, quelle espèce d'hélice [illegible] ...

plane à la verge.

Q But-ce que c'est toujours la même tranchée que vous avez dessiné que vous travaillez là?

R Non.

Q Toujours la même tranchée? R Non, il est usagé d'ouvrage, il est chercher d'hommes, mais j'ai travaillé toujours sur les mêmes batteries.

Q C'est à dire que le tuyeur qui se servait de [illegible]

R Non.

Q Ils ont pas pris l'homme de la batterie pour faire un tranchée avec?

R Non.

Et le temps ne fit rien de plus.

Mr. JONES follows.

MR. McRUER: There are five or six men just come in --

THE COMMISSIONER: What is that ?

MR. McRUER: Five or six men have just come in from Courtaulds complaining about the condition in regard to the eyes. I thought rather than have them go away and come back again we would just take two or three of them now and just see what it is.

THE COMMISSIONER: All right, call them.

HAROLD McKISSOCK, sworn

EXAMINED BY MR. McRUER: Q. Mr. McKissock, you work at Courtaulds? A. Yes.

Q. In what unit are you employed? A. No. 1.

Q. In what room ? A. The spinning room, the spinning department.

Q. The spinning department; have you had trouble with your eyes there to-day ? A. Well, since Monday.

Q. Pardon? A. Since Monday.

Q. You have had trouble since Monday; tell us about it. How does it affect you ? A. It is just the fumes of the acid, I believe, that affects your eyes.

Q. Well, how badly does it affect you ? A. I cannot see anything sometimes when you are inside.

Q. You which ? A. I say when you are inside you cannot see anything.

Q. It gets so bad at times you cannot see. Now, there appears to be a difference between No. 1 Unit and No. 2 Unit in regard to the complaints about this, does there not ? A. Yes. Well, sometimes it depends

MR. MORTON: There are five or six men just

come in —

THE COMMISSIONER: What is that ?

MR. MORTON: Five or six men have just come in from Courtauldz's complaining of the condition in regard to the oven. I thought rather than have them go away and come back again we would just take two or three of them now and just see what it is.

THE COMMISSIONER: All right, call them.

EXAMINED BY MR. MORTON: Q. Mr. Mottesson, you work at Courtauldz? A. Yes.

Q. In what unit are you employed? A. No. 1.

Q. In what room ? A. The spinning room, the spinning department.

Q. The spinning department; have you had trouble with your fire there ? A. Well, some trouble.

Q. Personal ? A. Some trouble.

Q. You have had trouble since Monday; tell us about it. How does it affect you ? A. It is just the fumes of the acid, I believe, that affects your eyes.

Q. Well, how badly does it affect you ? A. I cannot see anything sometimes when you are inside.

Q. You which ? A. I say when you are inside you cannot see anything.

Q. It gets so bad at times you cannot see. Now, there appears to be a difference between No. 1 Unit and No. 2 Unit in regard to the complaints about this, does there not ? A. Yes. Well, sometimes it depends

on the deniers they are running.

Q. It seems to me there are more complaints that come from No. 1 unit than No.2 unit. Is there a difference in the ventilation between the two units? A. I think so.

THE COMMISSIONER: Is he in No. 1 or 2 ?

MR. McRUER: No. 1. You think so ? A. I have been working in No. 1 right along.

Q. You have not been over in No. 2. Have you been there to-day ? A. I am working nights this week. I had to go home at half past four this morning.

Q. On account of your eyes ? A. Yes.

Q. And it irritates the inside of the eye, does it? A. It is an awful thing.

Q. Well, tell us about it ? A. You cannot sleep, you cannot eat, you cannot do anything. You are just like a crazy man all the time. It just seems like if you throw salts in your eyes, you know what that is?

Q. All right, thanks.

BY MR. DIXON: Q. Mr. McKissock, when did you come off work? A. Four thirty this morning.

Q. When was the shift up? A. 7.

Q. Now, did you report this to anybody of the Company ? A. I reported it to the foreman. He sent me over to No. 2 mill but I could not stand it over there so I had to go home.

Q. Now, was No. 2 just the same as No. 1 ?

on the dentons they are running.

Q. It seems to me there are more complaints that come from No. 1 unit than No. 2 unit. Is there a difference in the ventilation between the two units? A. I think so.

THE COMMISSIONER: Is it No. 1 or 2?

MR. MCRUER: No. 1. You think so? A. I have been working in No. 1 right along.

Q. You have not been over in No. 2. Have you been there to-day? A. I am working nights this week. I had to go home at half past four this morning.

Q. On account of your eyes? A. Yes.

Q. And it irritates the inside of the eye, does it? A. It is an awful thing.

Q. Well, tell us about it? A. You cannot sleep, you cannot eat, you cannot do anything. You are just like a crazy man all the time. It just seems like if you throw salts in your eyes, you know what that is?

Q. All right, thanks.

BY MR. MCRUER: Q. Mr. McGibbon, when did you come off work? A. Four thirty this morning.

Q. When was the shift up? A. 7.

Q. Now, did you report this to anybody of the Company? A. I reported it to the foreman. He sent me over to No. 2 mill but I could not stand it over there so I had to go home.

Q. Now, was No. 2 just the same as No. 1?

A. Well, I had it when I went over there and it is pretty hard to get cured once you have it unless you are outside.

Q. Now, you say you have been troubled since Monday of this week? A. I have just started Sunday night, you see.

Q. Pardon? A. I have just started on Sunday night.

Q. Well, it is Thursday to-day; you have had, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday so far . Did you work the full shift on the Sunday night shift? A. Yes.

Q. Full on Monday night ? A. Yes.

Q. Full on Tuesday hight? A. Yes.

Q. Did you complain to anybody on the Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday? A. It was not so bad as all that. When you are doffing and spinning it seems to be worse than when you are side minding.

Q. What were you doing last night ? A. I was supposed to be side minding, but when I went over to No. 2 I was put spinning and doffing. You doff two nights, you spin two nights and then you side mind for two nights.

Q. How long have you been working in the spinning ? A. Ten years.

Q. Have you been troubled worse lately than in the last ten years ? A. What is that ?

Q. Have you put up with this for ten years now? A. It just depends what kind of a job you have.

Q. What have you been doing the most of the ten

A. Well, I had it when I went over there and it is pretty hard to get cured once you have it unless you are outside.

Q. Now, you say you have been troubled since Monday of this week? A. I have just started Sunday night, you see.

Q. Pardon? A. I have just started on Sunday night.

Q. Well, it is Thursday to-day; you have had Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday so far. Did you work the full shift on the Sunday night shift?

A. Yes.

Q. Full on Monday night? A. Yes.

Q. Full on Tuesday night? A. Yes.

Q. Did you complain to anybody on the Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday? A. It was not so bad as all that. When you are doffing and spinning it seems to be worse than when you are side winding.

Q. What were you doing last night? A. I was supposed to be side winding, but when I went over to No. 2 I was put spinning and doffing. You doff two nights, you spin two nights and then you side wind for two nights.

Q. How long have you been working in the spinning? A. Ten years.

Q. Have you been troubled worse lately than in the last ten years? A. What is that?

Q. Have you put up with this for ten years now?

A. [illegible]

Q. What have you been doing the most of the ten

years ? A. I have done everything in the spinning room.

Q. Always in the spinning room ? A. Every time I was on the machine spinning or doffing for any amount of time on the machine I generally got sore eyes.

Q. In the ten years have you ever reported to the nurse in charge ? A. I don't think she can do very much.

Q. I asked you if you had ever reported to the nurse? A. Yes.

Q. When? A. That is years ago.

Q. You have not reported inside of the last year? A. No.

Q. Have you ever been to a doctor about it ? A. Well, no, I generally go home or stay off work for a day or so until it gets better.

Q. Are you going on the shift tonight? A. I am supposed to.

Q. I am asking if you are going ? A. Sure.

Q. Are you suffering now ? A. They are not so bad when you are out; it is when you get inside they start all over again.

Q. But you are going back to work tonight. All right.

Page 10240 follows

years ? A. I have done everything in the spinning room.

Q. Always in the spinning room ? A. Every time I was on the machine spinning or doffing for any amount of time on the machine I generally got sore hands.

Q. In the ten years have you ever reported to the nurses in charge ? A. I don't think she can do very much.

Q. I asked you if you had ever reported to the nurse? A. Yes.

Q. When? A. That is years ago.

Q. You have not reported inside of the last year? A. No.

Q. Have you ever been to a doctor about it ?

A. Well, no, I generally go home or stay off work for a day or so until it gets better.

Q. Are you going on the shift tonight? A. I am supposed to.

Q. I am ask ng if you are going ? A. Sure.

Q. Are you suffering now ? A. They are not so bad when you are out; it is when you get inside they start all over again.

Q. But you are going back to work tonight. All right.

A COMPARU: JEAN BAPTISTE VOYER.

Lequel témoin est assermenté.

INTERROGE par Mtre BEAUREGARD.

Q Vous travaillez à l'usine Courtaud à Cornwall?

R Oui.

Q Vous travaillez actuellement? R Oui.

Q Quel est la nature de votre travail? R Dans la spinning room.

Q Avez-vous quelque chose à raconter à la Cour, au sujet des vapeurs ou fumées qui s'élèvent de vos instruments de travail? R Oui.

Q Dites dont à la Cour ce qui en est dans votre cas? R Oui, j'ai travaillé depuis le commencement de la semaine, j'ai toujours eu mal aux yeux, ça fait quatre semaines que j'ai commencé à avoir mal aux yeux, hier soir j'avais bien mal aux yeux, M.Douglass est venu vers onze heures et quart,il m'a donnéune passe, et m'a ramené chez nous dans sa machine, parce que je voyais pas clair.

Q Vous avez repris le travail depuis quatre semaines? R Oui.

Q Le travail dans le même endroit où vous avez travaillé hier? R Oui.

Q Ca s'appelle le spinning room, vous êtes fileur vous? R Oui.

Q Qu'est-ce que c'est d'après vous qui affecte vos yeux? R Les fumes qui sortent des machines.

Q Les vapeurs qui se dégagent de la fiscose?

R Oui.

Q Dans quel usine travaillez-vous,dans le No.1 ou le No.2.? R Dans le No.1.

Lequel témoin est assermenté.

INTERROGÉ par notre sténographe.

Q Vous travaillez à l'usine Jourdand à Donnacona?

R Oui.

Q Vous travaillez actuellement? R Oui.

Q Quel est le métier de votre travail? R Dans la spinning room.

Q Avez-vous quelque chose à raconter à la Cour, au sujet des vapeurs ou fumée qui s'élèvent de vos instruments de travail? R Oui.

Q Dites donc à la Cour ce qu'il en est dans votre cas? R Oui, j'ai travaillé depuis le commencement de la semaine, j'ai toujours eu mal aux yeux, ça fait quatre semaines que j'ai commencé à avoir mal aux yeux, hier soir j'avais bien mal aux yeux. M. Douglas est venu vers onze heures et quart, il m'a donnéune passe, et m'a renvoyé chez nous dans ma maisine, comme que je voyais pas clair.

Q Vous avez repris le travail depuis la quatre semaines? R Oui.

Q Le travail dans le même endroit où vous avez travaillé avant? R Oui.

Q Ou s'appelle la spinning room, vous êtes l'ouvrier vous? R Oui.

Q Qu'est-ce que c'est d'après vous qui a fait vos yeux? A Les fumes qui sortent des machines.

Q Les vapeurs qui se dégagent de la viscose?

R Oui.

Q Dans quel usine travaille-vous,dans le No.1 ou le No.2? R Dans le No.1.

Q Avez-vous travaillé dans le No.2? R Non.

Q Aviez-vous déjà fait le travail que vous faites actuellement avant aujourd'hui? R Oui.

Q Aviez-vous éprouvé dans ce temps là le même inconvénient qu'aujourd'hui? R Oui.

Q C'est un inconvenient qui est habituel? R Oui.

Q Est-ce qu'on peut dire qu'il est pire ou moindre qu'il était? R Il y a des sections qui sont pires les unes que les autres selon le dinier.

Q Si le trou qui produit le fil est plus gros?

R Si le fil est plus gros, la pression est plus forte, il lance plus d'acide.

Q Les émanations de gas sont plus abondantes?

R Oui.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous éprouvez à la vue, est-ce une douleur ou une diminution de la vue?

R Une douleur et en plus, à force d'en avoir on a une diminution de la vue.

Q Est-ce au point de vue de vous empêcher de travailler? R Quand on a mal aux yeux on est pas capabpe de travailler.

Q Ca fait mal assez pour pouvoir discontinuer le travail? R On est pas capable de marcher seul.

Q Avez-vous fait rapport à quelqu'un en autorité dans le moulin? R Hier soir en entrant, j'ai fait rapport au shift boss, il a rapporté ça à M. Douglass, et M. Dou lass est venu me chercher en auto.

Q Et il vous a ramené chez vous?

R Oui.

Q Avez-vous consulté un médecin? R Oui, le spécialiste de Cornwall ici.

Q Avez-vous travaillé dans la mécanique? R Non.

Q Aviez-vous déjà fait la travail des vues lentes actuellement avant aujourd'hui? R Oui.

Q Aviez-vous éprouvé ces ennuis là la même inconvénient aujourd'hui? R Oui.

Q C'est un inconvénient qui est naturel? R Oui.

Q Est-ce qu'on peut dire qu'il est pire ou moins que'il était? R Il y a des systèmes qui sont pires les unes que les autres selon le client.

Q Si le tuyau qui produit le fil est plus gros? R Si le fil est plus gros, la pression est plus fort il lance plus d'acide.

Q Les emanations de gaz sont plus abondantes? R Oui.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous entendez à la vue, veut-on dire dolleur ou une diminution de la vue?

R Une douleur et ou plus, j'veux n'en avoir ou a une diminution de la vue.

Q Est-ce au point de vue de vous empêcher de travailler? R Quand on a mal aux yeux on est pas capable de travailler.

Q Ce fait mal aussi pour pouvoir discontinuer le travail? R Ce est pas capable de marcher aussi.

Q Avez-vous fait rapport à quelqu'un en sortie dans le moulin? R Hier soir en entrant, j'ai fait rapport au surt boss. Il a rapporté ça à M. Douglass, et M.Don Lass est venu me chercher en auto.

Q Et il vous a ramené chez vous?

R Oui.

Q Avez-vous consulté un médecin? R Oui, le spécialiste de Cornwall lui.

Q Comment s'appelle-t-il? R Le spécialiste pour la vue, il m'a dit que ce qui était bon pour ça que c'était de la glace, il a dit que la mal de yeux c'était plutot dans le cerveau qu'était le trouble.

Q Il prétendait qu'il se formait un dépot dans la tête? R Oui, parce qu'on respirait ça.

Q Avez-vous essayé ce traitement là? R Oui, ça m'a pris 48 heures avant de revoir clair.

PAR MTRE DIXON:

Q Depuis combien de temps travaillez-vous au moulin? R Huit ans.

Q Toujours à la même chose? R Toujours la même chose à peu près.

Q Avez-vous perdu beaucoup de temps? R L'hiver passé j'ai perdu une journée par semaine.

Q Pour la même chose? R Oui.

Q Ce soir est-ce que vous devez commencer à travailler encore? R Je vais y aller ce soir, je sais pas si je vais pouvoir travailler, je serai peut être aveugle dans deux heures.

Q Est-ce qu'il y a beaucoup de douleurs maintenant dans vos yeux? R J'ai bien de la misère à regarder les lumières, je suis pas capable de lire.

Q Vous rappelez-vous le nom du médecin que vous avez consulté? R Je me rappelle pas, mais j'en ai pas consulté après.

Q Quand est-ce ça? R Ca fait deux ans de ça.

Et le témoin ne dit rien de plus.

-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

PAGE 10245 follows.

Comment s'appelle-t-il? R Le spécialiste pour la vue, il m'a dit que ce qui était bon pour ça que c'était la lumière, il a dit que le mal de yeux c'était aussi dans le cerveau qu'il fait le trouble.

Q Il prétendait qu'il se trouvait un objet dans ton œil?

R Oui, quand j'ai commencé.

Q Avez-vous essayé de travailler là? R Oui, ça m'a pris 68 heures avant de revoir clair.

Par Mme Mayer:

Q Depuis combien de temps travailles-vous au moulin? R Huit ans.

Q Toujours à la même chose? R Toujours dans chose à peu près.

Q Gagnez-vous beaucoup de temps? R L'hiver dans j'ai vingt ou ne j'arrive par semaine.

Q Pour la même chose? R Oui.

Q Ce sont-ce que vous devez commencer à travailler encore? R Je vais y aller ce soir. Je sais pas si je vais pouvoir travailler, je serai peut être avec le dans deux heures.

Q Avez-vous ressenti de douleurs dans vos yeux? R J'ai bien de la misère à regarder les lumières, je sais pas comment de lire.

Q Vous rap elez-vous le nom du médecin que vous avez consulté? R Je me rappelle pas, mais j'en ai pas consulté deux.

Q Quand est-ce ça? R Ce fait deux ans de ça.

Et le témoin ne dit rien de plus.

JAMES LEWIS STORY.

KENNETH BARNHART sworn

EXAMINED BY MR. McRUER: Q. What is it your name is? A. Kenneth Barnhart.

Q. You work at Courtaulds ? A. Yes.

Q. In what department? A. The spinning room, No. 1.

Q. No. 1 unit? A. Yes.

Q. Have you had any trouble with your eyes ? A. Well, this week, this week and two weeks ago I had trouble with my eyes.

Q. This week and two weeks ago? A. Yes.

Q. What was your trouble ? A. Well, sore eyes.

Q. Well, explain it; can you tell us how it affected you ? A. Well, you cannot see, your eyes get all smoky and they burn.

Q. Is there any particular time it affects you worse than another ? A. They used to think the three to eleven shift used to be the worse but it is coming on the night shift this week.

Q. You are working on the night shift ? A. The night shift.

Q. Were you there last night? A. Yes.

Q. Did you have any trouble last night? A. Yes, last night was my worst night.

Q. It was your worst night? A. Yes.

Q. Have you consulted a doctor about it ? A. I was to the nurse.

Q. You went to the nurse last night ? A. No, yesterday afternoon. Then, I was at the nurse last

[illegible] Nurse

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. LOFTUS: Q. What is it your name is?

A. Kenneth Parkhurst.

Q. You work at Cottrelville? A. Yes.

Q. In what department? A. The sanitarium room, No. 1.

Q. Mr. [illegible]

Q. Have you had any trouble with your eyes?

A. Well, this week, this week and two weeks ago I had trouble with my eyes.

Q. This week and two weeks ago? A. Yes.

Q. What was your trouble? A. Well, sore eyes.

Q. Well, explain it; can you tell us how it affected you? A. Well, you cannot see, your eyes get all smoky and they burn.

Q. Is there any particular time it affects you [illegible]? A. [illegible] seen by using [illegible] on the night shift this week.

Q. You are working on the night shift? A. [illegible] night shift.

Q. Were you there last night? A. Yes.

Q. Did you have any trouble last night? A. Yes, last night was my worst night.

Q. It was your worst night? A. Yes.

Q. Have you consulted a doctor about it?

Q. [illegible]

Q. You went to the nurse last night? A. No.

week, when I had sore eyes two weeks ago.

Q. You had consulted the nurse two weeks ago? A. Yes.

Q. Did you get anything for them? A. Yes.

Q. What did she give you? A. I don't know what it was, some kind of stuff she rubbed on .

Q. Are they bothering you now? A. Just the one eye is bothering.

Q. Which one is bothering ? A. The right eye.

Q. I think I can see it is inflamed. A. It isn't very bad now. The night before last it was around three o'clock in the morning when they took me off the machines.

Q You were taken off the machines the night before last ? A. Yes.

Q. What were you given to do ? A. I was just around the mill. I was not doing much of anything.

Q. Have you been taken off the machines other nights this week? A. No.

Q. You have worked ahead just the same? A. I worked ahead until the night before last they took me off, then , last night I went over to No. 2 and I worked over there.

Q. Does that right eye bother you more than the left? A. I had it in the left eye. The left eye got better and then I had it in the right eye.

BY MR. DIXON: Q. Are you doffing or spinning ? A. Doffing and spinning two nights about, and side winding two nights, and doffing and spinning two nights.

week, when I had sore eyes two weeks ago.

Q. You had consulted the nurse two weeks ago?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you get anything for them? A. Yes.

Q. What did she give you? A. I don't know what it was, some kind of stuff she rubbed on.

Q. Are they bothering you now? A. That the

[illegible]

Q. Which one is bothering? A. The right eye.

Q. I think I can see it is inflamed. A. It isn't very bad now. The night before last it was around three o'clock in the morning when they took off the moddings.

Q. You were taken off the moddings the night before last? A. Yes.

Q. What were you given to do? A. I was just around the mill. I was not doing much of anything.

Q. Have you been taken off the moddings other nights this week? A. No.

Q. You have worked ever and just the same? A. I worked ahead until the night before last they took off, then, last night I went over to No. 2 and I

[illegible]

Q. Does that right eye bother you more than the left? A. I had it in the left eye. The left eye got better and then I had it in the right eye.

BY MR. DIXON: Q. Are you doffing or spinning? A. Doffing and spinning two nights about, and side [illegible] two nights, and doffing and spinning two nig

Q You worked all through last night? A. I worked till seven o'clock this morning.

Q. You went on at eleven last night and worked through? A. Yes.

Q. The night before how long did you work? Were you on the same shift the night before? A. I was on the same shift the night before.

Q. How long did you work? A. T ey took me off the doffing and spinning something after three o'clock.

Q. You did not work any more? A. No, I did not work on the machines any more.

Q. But, you were paid for a complete shift? You will be paid for the complete shift, I understand? A. Yes.

MR. McRUER: That is all. Now then, are there any others here, Mr. Barnhart? A. Yes, there is a couple more down here.

ALBERT CARTERS, sworn.

EXAMINED BY MR. McRUER: Q. You work at Courtaulds? A. Yes, sir.

Q. In what branch? A. No. 1 Spinning.

Q. Have you been having any trouble with your eyes? A. This is the first time I ever got sore eyes.

Q. Pardon? A. The first time.

. When was that? A. This week.

Q. When did it start ? This week? A. The night before last.

You worked all through last night? A. I

Q. You went on at eleven last night and worked

A. Yes.

The night before how long did you work? Are you on the same shift the night before? A. I was on the same shift the night before.

Q. How long did you work? A. They took me off the doffing and spinning something after three o'clock.

Q. You did not work any more? A. No, I did not work on the machines any more.

Q. But, you were paid for a complete shift? You will be paid for the complete shift, I understand? A. Yes.

Q. That is all. Now then, are there any others here, Mr. Bartlett? A. Yes, there is a couple more down here.

EXAMINED BY MR. MORVEN: Q. You work at Courtaulds? A. Yes, sir.

Q. In what branch? A. No. 1 spinning.

Q. Have you been having any trouble with your eyes? A. This is the first time I ever got sore eyes.

Q. Pardon? A. The first time.

Q. When was that? A. This week.

Q. When did it start ? This week? A. The night before last.

Q. The night before last, and was that the first time you ever noticed it? A. Yes.

Q. How long have you been there? A. Oh, about nine and a half years.

Q. Nine and a half years ? A. Not in the same department though.

Q. Have you been working in No. 1 spinning mill for some time? A. Yes, I have worked threr about two and a half years.

Q. Well, have you any explanation as to why you did not notice anything the matter with your eyes until the night before last. Have there been any changes there ? A. What do you mean by any changes?

Q. Any changes in the mill or anything like that? A. They put new machines in. They rebuilt them .

Q. They did not start the night before last, did they? A. No, but they rebuilt them since I had been there.

Q. I say have you any explanation as to why you have never noticed anything the matter with your eyes until the night before last ? A. Oh, no.

Q. Is there any change in the ventilation or anything like that? A. Not that I know of .

Q. Well then, up until the night before last you experienced no complaint? A. No.

Q. How bad was it the night before last ? A. Bad enough you could not see out of them.

Q. You could not see out of them. Well, did you go to the doctor? A. No, sir.

Q. The night before last, and was that the first time you ever noticed it? A. Yes.

Q. How long have you been there? A. Oh, about nine and a half years.

Q. Nine and a half years? A. Not in the same department though.

Q. Have you been working in No. 1 spinning mill for some time? A. Yes, I have worked there about two and a half years.

Q. Well, have you any explanation as to why you did not notice anything the matter with your eyes until the night before last. Have there been any changes there? A. What do you mean by any changes?

Q. Any changes in the mill or anything like that? A. They put some [illegible] in. [illegible] them.

Q. They did not start the night before last, did they? A. No, but they rebuilt them since I had been there.

Q. I say have you any explanation as to why you have never noticed anything the matter with your eyes until the night before last? A. Oh, no.

Q. Is there any change in the ventilation or anything like that? A. Not that I know of.

Q. Well then, up until the night before last you experienced no complaint? A. No.

Q. How bad was it the night before last? A. Bad enough you could not see out of them.

Q. You could not see out of them. Well, did you go to the doctor? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you go to the nurse? A. No, sir.

Q. Why not ? A. Because you have got to get a slip to go to the nurse.

Q. Did you apply for a slip? A. We don't have to apply for it. They are supposed to give it to you.

Q. They won't give it to you unless they know you want it ? A. They know we have got sore eyes.

Q. How? A. Well, they send them home.

Q. Come now, if your eyes are sore do you expect the employer to come and give you a slip without you even complaining ? A. Yes, sir, they always did it.

Q. Well, you never had them before ? A. Never had them before but other fellows had them. When they used to have sore eyes they would come along and say "here is a slip, go to the nurse."

Q. Why didn't you go and get one the night before last ? A. Why didn't I go and get one ?

Q. Why didn't you go and get a slip and go to the nurse and have your eyes treated? A. We don't have to go to the nurse. The foreman treats them right in the spinning room.

Q. Did you have them treated? A. Yes.

Q. By the shift foreman ? A. By the shift foreman.

Q. Who was that ? A. Bill Wager and Henry Boullier.

Q. Then, you had them treated ? A. Yes.

Q. Oh well, I misunderstood you ? A. Yes, they have got the stuff in the First Aid boxes.

Q. Did you go to the nurse? A. No, sir.

Q. Why not? A. Because you have got to get a slip to go to the nurse.

Q. Did you apply for a slip? A. We don't have to apply for it. They are supposed to give it to you.

Q. They won't give it to you unless they know you want it? A. They know we have got sore eyes.

Q. Just A. Well, that must have been.

Q. Come now, if your eyes are sore do you expect the employer to come and give you a slip without you even complaining? A. Yes, sir, they always did it.

Q. Well, you never had them before? A. Never had them before but other fellows had them. Then they used to have sore eyes they would come along and say "here is a slip, go to the nurse."

Q. Why didn't you go and get one the night before last? A. Why didn't I go and get one?

Q. Why didn't you go and get a slip and go to the nurse and have your eyes treated? A. We don't have to go to the nurse. The foreman treats them right in the spinning room.

Q. Did you have them treated? A. Yes.

Q. By the shift foreman? A. By the shift foreman.

Q. Who was that? A. Bill Wager and Henry Bouliier.

Q. Then, you had them treated? A. Yes.

Q. Oh well, I misunderstood you? A. Yes, they have got the stuff in the first aid boxes.

Q. I see, all right.

MR. DIXON: No question.

MR. McRUER: I think that is all now. We have heard of the condition.

THE COMMISSIONER: Has the Company any explanation to offer about this condition, or does it exist elsewhere, for instance, in England.

MR. McRUER: It apparently did not exist as seriously in the No. 2 mill as in No. 1, No. 2 unit. All these complaints seem to come from No. 1 unit, and I am told there is a difference in the ventilation between the two.

MR. DIXON: They were not all built at the same time, my lord.

MR. McRUER: It is a different principle of ventilation.

MR. DIXON: No.

THE COMMISSIONER: Has the Company ever tried to find out what causes this ?

MR. DIXON: My lord, they have spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in England trying to get away from this thing. It is well known wherever rayon is made and we have done everything we know to minimize it.

MR. McRUER: I am not sure of that because we have a condition existing in No. 1 unit which does not appear to exist in No.2. Now, can something not be done with No. 1?

MR. DIXON: I asked that question of the company just an hour ago when I heard these men were coming down. They assure me it is in as good shape as they

... I see, all right.

MR. DIXON: No question.

MR. MONDER: I think that is all now. We have heard of the condition.

THE COMMISSIONER: Has the Company any explanation to offer about this condition, or does it exist elsewhere, for instance, in England.

MR. MONDER: It apparently did not exist as seriously in the No. 2 mill as in No. 1, No. 2 unit. If these complaints seem to come from No. 1 unit, and I am told there is a difference in the ventilation between the two.

MR. DIXON: They were not all built at the same time, my lord.

MR. MONDER: It is a different principle of ventilation.

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MR. DIXON: I asked that question of the com- just an hour ago when I heard these men were coming

can put it.

MR. McRUER: Well, there are one or two things I want to ask some of the representatives of the company in connection with it because I want the different types of ventilation described to the Commission.

MR. DIXON: Well, do you want to do that now ?

THE COMMISSIONER: We might as well if there is anybody here that can answer it.

WILLIAM JOHNSON KENYON, Recalled.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Mr. Kenyon, the type of ventilation in No. 1 mill is not the same as in No. 2, is it ? A. Yes, it is the same.

Q. Well now, you say that it is the same ? A. Yes.

Q. In all respects ? A. Yes, they say --

Q. I don't want any quibbling about it; when I say type I mean is the ventilation the same ? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, the ventilation of No.1 is all overhead, is it not? Or rather there is no over head ventilation in No. 1? A. No over head ?

Q. Yes? A. No, it is down draft ventilation.

Q. In No. 2 it is over head ventilation ? A. No 2, I am not sure of that.

Q. Well, what is the use of telling me it is the same if you don't know ? A. Well, these two shops are ventilated --

can put it.

MR. KENNEDY: Well, the e are one or two things I want to ask a e of the representatives of the company in connection with it because I want the different types of ventilation described to the Commission.

MR. DIXON: Well, do you want to do that now ?

MR. CHARLES LORSI: Be right as well if there is anybody here that can answer it.

WILLIAM JOHN DE KENYON, Recalled.

BY MR. MOCKRIDGE: Q. Mr. Kenyon, the type of ventilation in No. 1 mill is not the same as in No. 2, is it ? A. Yes, it is the same.

Q. Well now, you say that it is the same ?

A. Yes.

Q. In all respects ? A. Yes, they say --

Q. I don't want any quibbling about it; when I say type I mean is the ventilation the same ? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, the ventilation of No.1 is all overhead, is it not? Or rather there is no over head ventilation in No. 1? A. No over head ?

Q. Yes? A. No, it is down draft ventilation.

Q. In No. 2 it is over head ventilation ?

A. No 2, I am not sure of that.

Q. Well, what is the use of telling me it is the same if you don't know ? A. Well, these two shops are ventilated --

Q. I am serious about this ? A. Well, I am trying to be serious.

Q. There is no use saying it is the same if it is not? A. These two shops are ventilated from the same chimney stack.

Q. I did not ask that question. What I want is the ventilation the same in both mills because we have a condition in one that does not exist in the other? A. Well, I don't know that it materially affects the air flow whether the ventilation is up or down.

Q. I am not asking that . I am trying to get at the facts. A. I know there is down draft ventilation in No. 1 but I do not know whether there is upward ventilation in No. 2.

Q. Who can tell us about this ventilation, because the secretary of the Commission has been able to go up there and see it ? A. Mr. Douglas can.

Page 10255 follows

Q. I am serious about it is? A. Well, I am trying to be serious.

Q. There is no use saying it is the same if it is not? A. These two shops are ventilated from the same ventilating system.

Q. I did not ask that question. What I want is the ventilation the same in both mills because we have a condition in one that does not exist in the other? A. Well, I don't know that it materially affects the air flow whether the ventilation is up or down.

Q. I am not asking that. I am trying to get at the facts. A. I know there is down draft ventilation in No. 1 but I do not know whether there is upward ventilation in No. 2.

Q. Who can tell us about this ventilation, because the secretary of the Commission has been able to go up there and see it? A. Mr. Douglas can.

Page 1026 follows

HUGH DOUGLAS, Sworn,

EXAMINED BY MR. McRUER:

Q. Do you know about the ventilation in the different units at the plant? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have full knowledge of it? A. I have.

Q. Is the ventilation the same in No. 1 now as it is in No. 2? A. It is not quite the same, the essential difference between the two units is the fact that in No. 1 we have upward fresh air ventilation system and in No. 2 we have downward system of fresh air ventilation.

Q. So that there is quite a difference in the principle? A. Yes, one is more modern than the other.

Q. And No. 2 is the more modern? A. Well, we would say that.

Q. Now, is there a difference in the number of ventilating units or --- A. Now, we are coming to a point where we are referring to fume extraction as apart from fresh air ventilation, and the extraction system in No. 1 operates with two ~~same~~ main trunking to each machine.

Q. Now, there is a fume extraction system in each unit? A. Yes, sir.

Q. In No. 1 there are two main trunking to each machine? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And No. 2? A. We have three trunking although smaller trunks.

EXAMINED BY MR. MCKAY:

Q. Do you know about the ventilation in the different units at the plant? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have full knowledge of it? A. I have.

Q. Is the ventilation the same in No. 1 now as it is in No. 2? A. It is not quite the same, the essential difference between the two units is the fact that in No. 1 we have upcast fresh air ventilation system and in No. 2 we have downcast system of fresh air ventilation.

Q. So that there is quite a difference in the principle? A. Yes, one is more modern than the other.

Q. And No. 2 is the more modern? A. Well, we would say that.

Q. Now, is there a difference in the number of ventilating units or --- A. Now, we are coming to a point where we are referring to fume extraction as apart from fresh air ventilation, and the extraction system in No. 1 operates with two ~~same~~ main trunking to each machine.

Q. Now, there is a fume extraction system in each unit? A. Yes, sir.

Q. In No. 2 there are two main trunking to each machine? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And No. 2? A. We have three trunking

Q. There are three trunkings? A. Yes.

Q. So that the aggregate fume extraction space, we would call it, or the aggregate size of the trunking would be larger in No. 2 than it is in No. 1? A. No, very much about the same. We have two larger ones in No. 2 and three smaller ones in No. 1. The total area would be much about the same in both cases.

Q. Is it the same per floor space? A. Well, we would not definitely carry it out on the basis of floor space, we would carry it out on spindle basis. We have slightly larger machines in one unit than in the other.

Q. At any rate, the three trunkings I suppose would be located in different places? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And how many machines are there for each one? A. Well, the trunking runs the complete length of the spinning room. They run as a channel underneath the spinning machines and---

Q. So that on each frame there are three connections with the trunk lines? A. Quite.

Q. In No. 2? A. Yes.

Q. In No. 1 there are only two? A. Yes.

Q. You say they are larger? A. Yes, they are larger.

Q. Now, apparently you have given some attention to this question of ventilation? A. I certainly have.

Q. What is your office there? A. I am Assistant

Q. There are three trunkings? A. Yes.

Q. So that the aggregate fume extraction space, we would call it, or the aggregate size of the trunking would be larger in No. 2 than it is in No. 1?

A. No, very much about the same. We have two larger ones in No. 2 and three smaller ones in No. 1. The total area would be much about the same in both cases.

Q. Is it the same per floor space? A. Well, we would not definitely carry it out on the basis of floor space, we would carry it out on equitable basis. We have slightly larger machines in one unit than in the other.

Q. At any rate, the three trunkings I suppose would be located in different places? A. Yes, sir.

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Q. Now, apparently you have given some attention to this question of ventilation? A. I certainly have.

Q. What is your office there? A. I am Assistant

Manager there. Mr. Kenyon is the Manager.

Q. And is not it apparent to you that there is more difficulty with the fume affecting the eyes in No. 1 than there is in No. 2? A. We are aware of that but that is due to the fact that they are spinning a higher average denier in No. 1 than in No. 2. By that I mean the type of yarn is coarser and heavier in No. 1 than has been spun in No. 2.

Q. There has never been these complaints in No.2? A. We have had them in No. 2.

Q. Is there anything you can do about this? A. We have done everything we have been able to do about it. In No. 1 unit we have two exhaust extractions systems whereas we have one in No. 2 and one in our third unit. We have realised there is essential difference in the size of the unit and we have made arrangements to account for that.

Q. Tell me, do you consider the extraction plant in No. 2 or the whole ventilation plant, at any rate, in No. 2 more up to date than in No. 1? A. Well, it is more up to date but that is essentially a matter of plant lay-out. You could hardly do the same thing in No. 1 because it is an older plant. The plant would have of necessity have to be designed around the ventilation system.

Q. Have you considered that, that being done?

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A. Well, it is more up to date but that is essentially a matter of plant lay-out. You could hardly do the same thing in No. 1 because it is an older plant. The plant would have of necessity have to be designed around the ventilation system.

Q. Have you considered that, that being done?

A. Up to the present time we have considered our present ventilating space in No. 1 adequate for our needs, although we have taken steps to improve the extraction.

Q. What steps have you taken? A. We have increased the speed of our exhaust fans in order to have better suction on our exhaust ducts on our machines.

Q. I may be frank with you - the Minister of Labour of Ontario wrote me specially asking me to exhaust this because he wants to have it corrected if he can and it is something that affects the employees here and comes within our Commission. Are you going ahead to try and fix it up? A. Certainly, we are actually doing that now. We have spent a good deal of money and time on the question over a period of years.

Q. Are your improvements working yet? A. Oh, yes.

Q. So that the condition these men tell us about in the last two or three days seems to exist despite these improvements that you say you have been putting on? A. Well, the condition that has existed in the past two or three days is aggravated by the weather. When we have heavy humid weather and the atmosphere outside is heavy we have difficulty in getting normal natural draught from our fume stack. You will appreciate that, when you are trying to push air out in the dense atmosphere you do not get anywhere near as good

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extraction as you do on a good fine day.

Q. Have you had English experience in the English mills? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What experience did you have in the English mills? A. I have spent five years in the various plants we have in England.

Q. Have they this trouble in England? A. Yes, we experienced exactly the same thing in England and I think it is a thing that is encountered wherever viscose yarn is spun.

Q. Have they as much difficulty with it in England as they have here? A. Yes, have very much the same difficulty.

Q. Well, this does not seem to be a matter that has been drawn to the attention of the Workmen's Compensation Board by your Firm? A. Well, I think without exception I can say that nobody has experienced any permanent disability from that sort of thing. It is a thing that is essentially temporary.

Q. You say that they do not have permanent disability from it in England? A. Quite, I can be sure of that.

Q. No Workmen's Compensation on it in England? A. No.

Q. None at all have arisen in your plant there? A. None that I am aware of.

Q. Has it been considered any way of devising anything to protect the Workmen's eyes? A. Well,

[illegible] as you do in a good [illegible] ?

Q. Have you had English experience in the English mills? A. Yes, sir.

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Q. No workmen's compensation on it in England? A. No.

Q. Have at all have arisen in your plant there? A. None that I am aware of.

Q. Has it been considered any way of devising something to protect the workmen's eyes? A. Well,

we generally feel that insofar as the general run of the plant is concerned that whenever a man is affected with sore eyes we endeavour to take him away from the spinning machines if possible or if that is not possible at the time to put him on machines which are spinning a lighter denier, know he will find conditions appreciably better.

Q. The doctor yesterday said that some men were more susceptible to it than others?

A. Yes, sir, that is so.

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-- The Commission adjourned at 5 o'clock P.M. to resume at 10 A.M. tomorrow, Friday, October 23rd, 1936.

-- The Commission adjourned at 5 o'clock P.M. to resume at 10 A.M. tomorrow, Friday, October 26th, 1956.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

HON. MR. JUSTICE W.F.A. TURGEON,

Commissioner,

A.S. Whiteley, Secretary,

SEVENTY-FOURTH DAY

(October 23rd, 1936)

Robert Brydie,
Official Reporter.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

HON. MR. JUSTICE W.F.A. TURGEON,

Commissioner.

A.S. Whiteley, Secretary,

Appearances:

J.C. McRuer, K.C. and E. Beauregard, K.C.	Commission Counsel,
J.P. Lanctot, K.C. and R.L. Kellock, K.C.	For Special Committee, on Primary Textile Industries.
C.G. Heward, K.C. Aime Geoffrion, K.C. and C.T. Ballantyne,	For Dominion Textile Company.
S.G. Dixon, K.C.	For Courtaulds, Limited.
L.A. Forsyth, K.C.	For Canadian Celanese Ltd. and Canadian Silk Products Limited.

-- oOo --

J.A. Holiday, Secretary.

A p p e a r a n c e s :

G.O. Monet, K.C. and E. Bourassa, K.C.	Counsel for Canadian Celanese Ltd.
J.F. Lawson, K.C. and A.L. Vallee, K.C.	For Special Commission on Primary Textile Industries.
C.S. Howard, K.C. and Alan Chatten, K.C. and C.T. Hallantyne.	For Dominion Textile Company.
R.E. Sims, K.C.	For Government, Ontario.
J.A. Forsyth, K.C.	For Canadian Celanese Ltd. and Canadian Silk Producers Limited.

-- 2/3 --

Advenant 10 hrs. 23 octobre la Commission se continue.

A COMPARU: EMILE LEGAULT.

Lequel témoin est assermenté.

Interrogé par Mtre BEAUREGARD:

Q Quel âge avez-vous M.Legault? R Trente-trois ans.

Q Où travaillez-vous? R A la Canadian Cottons Limited.

Q A quel moulin travaillez-vous? R A la Canada Mill.

Q Quelle est votre occupation? R Je suis weaver.

Q Depuis combien de temps êtes-vous weaver? R Depuis 19 à 20 ans.

PAR M. LE COMMISSAIRE.

Q A quel moulin? R A la Canada Mill.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD.

Q Quelle espèce de travail faites-vous de ce temps là? R Je travaille sur le fancy, sur le dobby.

Q C'est de l'ouvrage fancy? R Oui,c'est de l'ouvrage fancy, pour les patrons.

Q C'est de l'ouvrage difficile? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Combien avez-vous de métiers là? R J'ai douze métiers.

Q Combien y a-t-il de temps que vous avez douze métiers? R Tout près de huit ans.

Q Avant de travailler sur douze métiers, combien aviez-vous de métiers? R J'avais six métiers.

Avancez 10 fois. Me retourne la Commission de son ligne.

A Commission: [illegible]

Lequel témoin est assermenté.

Interrogé par son solicitor:

Q. Quel âge avez-vous M.Lapointe? R. Trente-trois ans.

Q. Où travaillez-vous? R. A la Canadian Cottons Limited.

Q. A quel moulin travaillez-vous? R. A la Coaticook Mill.

Q. Quelle est votre occupation? R. Je suis weaver.

Q. Depuis combien de temps êtes-vous weaver?

[illegible]

R. Le second soir.

Q. A quel moulin? R. A la Coaticook Mill.

[illegible]

Q. Quelle espèce de travail faites-vous là-bas? R. Je travaille sur le fancy, sur le dobby.

Q. C'est de l'ouvrage fancy? R. Oui, c'est de l'ouvrage fancy, pour les patrons.

Q. C'est de l'ouvrage difficile? R. Oui, moyenment.

Q. Combien avez-vous de métiers là? R. J'ai douze métiers.

Q. Combien y a-t-il de temps que vous avez douze métiers? R. Tout près de huit ans.

Q. Avant de travailler sur douze métiers, combien avez-vous de métiers? R. J'avais six métiers.

Q Vous dites qu'il y a huit ans vous aviez six métiers? R Oui.

Q Et que vous avez passé de six métiers à douze métiers? R Oui.

Q En passant de six metiers à douze métiers avez-vous eu une augmentation de salaire correspondante?

R Non.

Q Avez-vous eu une augmentation de salaire?

R J'ai pas eu d'augmentation de salaire.

Q Avez-vous eu des aides quand vous avez eu douze métiers? R Oui.

Q Quelle espèce d'ouvrage ces aides étaient appelés à faire? R Ils étaient appelés à fournir les machines.

Q Ils fournissaient les machines? R Oui, les battery hands, les battery boys.

Q Quel a été votre salaire à la dernière semaine?

R $16.15.

Q Ca représente combien d'heures? R Cinquante heures.

Q Cinquante heures d'ouvrage pour la semaine?

R Oui.

Q Travaillez-vous de jour ou de nuit? R Je travaille de jour.

Q Cinq jours de 10 heures? R Cinq jours de neuf heures et une demie journee de cinq heures.

Q Sur quoi votre salaire est-il basé, est-ce à l'heure ou à la pièce? R A la pièce, dernièrement ça a été changé, on est aux picks.

Q A la pièce d'étoffe que vous étiez? R A la cut.

Q Vous dites qu'il y a eu une voie ferrée aux métaux? R Oui.

Q Et que vous avez passé le pris métaux à Donne métaux? R Oui.

Q Un passant de pris métaux donne métaux avec-vous la une association de malaise quelquement?

R Non.

Q Avez-vous eu une conversation de malaise?

R Il n'a pas eu d'conversation de malaise.

Q Avez-vous eu des aides quand vous avez eu donné malaise? R Oui.

Q Quelle espèce d'avantage des aides étaient spécialement à lui? R Ils étaient accolés à l'entrée des machines.

Q Ils travaillent des machines? R Oui, les battery house, les battery boys.

Q Quel a été votre salaire à la corporation minière? R $15.15.

Q Et représente combien d'heures? R Dix-neuf heures.

Q Disposiez-vous d'autres pour la semaine? R Oui.

Q Travaillez-vous le jour ou la nuit? R Le travail de jour.

Q Cinq jours de 10 heures? R Cinq jours de neuf heures et une demie journée de cinq heures.

Q Sur quoi votre salaire est-il basé, est-ce à l'heure ou à la pièce? R A la pièce, actuellement, a été changé, on est aux pièces.

Q A la pièce d'étoile que vous étiez? R A la pièce.

Q Depuis dernièrement vous êtes aux picks, récemment? R Il y a...ça fait une couple de mois, moi ça fait trois à quatre semaines.

Q Trois à quatre semaines? R Oui.

Q Quelle différence avez-vous trouvé dans le salaire depuis que vous êtes aux picks, plutot qu'à la cut? R Une différence de $3.00 à $4.00.

Q Par semaine? R Oui.

Q En plus ou en moins? R En moins.

Q Vous constatez que pour le même travail produit un salaire moindre de $3.00 à $4.00 par semaine?

R Oui.

Q C'est votre début au cadran ça? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Trois à quatre piastres de moins par semaine?

R Oui.

Q Q Si vous avez fait un salaire dans ce temps là, la dernière semaine, 50 heures, de $16.15, devons nous comprendre que vous faisiez $19.00 avant?

R Oui, $19.00, $20.00.

Q Vos payes anterieures etaient de $19.00 à $20.00?

R Oui.

Q Dites-vous que c'est sur les mêmes machines?

R Oui.

Q Le même nombre de machines? R Oui.

Q Le même genre d'ouvrage? R Oui.

Q Le même genre de tissu? R Oui.

Q Et vous avez donné le même temps, le même soin?

R Oui.

Q La même attention? R Oui.

Q La seule chose qui a varié c'est le salaire?

Lequel.

Q. Pouvez-vous certifiérement vous rappeler sur quoi, exactement? R. Il y a...je fait une coupe de mois, moi, a fait trois à quatre semaines.

Q. Trois à quatre semaines? R. Oui.

Q. Quelle différence avez-vous trouvé dans la balaie depuis que vous êtes avec nous? Quelle est la cut? R. Une différence de $3.00 à $4.00.

Q. Par semaine? R. Oui.

Q. En plus ou en moins? R. En moins.

Q. Vous constatez une pour le même travail présent à un salaire moindre de $3.00 à $4.00 par semaine?

R. Oui.

Q. C'est votre désir au système, et monsieur.

Q. Trois à quatre plusieurs de moins par semaine?

R. Oui.

Q. Q. Si vous avez fait un salaire dans ce temps là, la dernière semaine, 50 heures, de $16.10, devons nous comprendre que vous faisiez $14.00 avant?

R. Oui, $16.00, $20.00.

Q. Vos payes antérieures étaient de $16.00 à $20.00?

R. Oui.

Q. Dites-vous que c'est sur les mêmes machines?

R. Oui.

Q. Le même nombre de machines? R. Oui.

Q. Le même genre d'ouvrage? R. Oui.

Q. Le même genre de travail? R. Oui.

Q. Et vous avez donné le même temps, le même soins?

R. Oui.

Q. Le même attention? R. Oui.

Q. La seule chose qui a varié c'est le salaire?

R Oui.

Q Avez-vous déjà subi une autre coupe de salaire avant ça? R Oui, voilà une couple d'années, on nous a coupé de 10%.

Q Et quelque temps après on vous a remis 5%?

R Oui, ils nous ont remis 5%.

Q Savez-vous combien de temps après la coupe de 10%? R Je ne peux pas dire, mais à peu près un an à un an et demi plus tard.

Q Un an ou un an et demi plus tard on vous a remis 5%? R Oui.

Q Quand vous n'aviez que six métiers, vous n'aviez pas de cadran dans ce temps là? R Non.

Q Vous n'aviez pas d'aide? R Non.

Q Vous faisiez pratiquement le même salaire?

R Pas tout à fait, à peu près $17.00, $18.00.

Q Vous faisiez plus que vous avez fait à votre dernière paye, mieux que lorsque vous étiez à la cut sur 12 métiers? R Oui monsieur.

Q Quand vous étiez à la cut, est-ce que plusieurs employés travaillaient sur le même métier, je veux dire un de jour et un de nuit, sur le même métier?

R Un certain temps oui.

Q Comment divisait-on le travail? R Ils nous ... ils arrangeait ça le mieux qu'ils pouvaient.

Q Vous aviez aucun contrôle personnellement?

R Non.

Q Vous n'assistiez pas au mesurage? R Non, monsieur.

Q Ni au pesage de l'étoffe? R Non.

Q Vous preniez la paye qu'on vous donnait?

R Oui.

Q Avez-vous déjà eu une autre coupe de salaire avant ?a? R Oui, voilà une couple d'années, on nous a coupé de 15%.

Q Et quelque temps après on vous a remis 5%?

R Oui,ils nous ont remis 5%.

Q Savez-vous combien de temps après la coupe de 15%? R Je ne peux pas dire, mais à peu près un an à un an et demi plus tard.

10 Q Un an o un an et demi plus tard on vous a remis 5%? R Oui.

Q Quand vous n'aviez que six mètres, vous n'aviez pas de cedran dans ce temps là? R Non.

Q Vous n'aviez pas d'aide? R Non.

11 Q Vous faisiez pratiquement le même salaire?

R Pas tout à fait,à peu près $17.00, $16.00.

Q Vous faisiez plus que vous avez fait à votre dernière paye, mieux que lorsque vous étiez à la cut sur 12 mètres? R Oui monsieur.

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Q Comment divisait-on le travail? R Il a nous ... il a arrangeait ,a le mieux qu'il pouvaient.

15 Q Vous aviez aucun contrôle personnellement?

R Non.

Q Vous n'assistiez pas au mesurage? R Non, monsieur.

Q Il au passe de l'étoffe? R Non.

30 Q Vous payaiez la paye qu'on vous donnait?

R Oui monsieur.

Q Vous entrez au travail à quelle heure?

R A sept heures le matin.

Q Vous sortez à quelle heure? R A cinq heures le soir.

Q Vous avez une heure pour diner? R Oui.

Q Allez-vous manger chez vous? R Non, on mange à la manufacture.

Q Vous mangez sur place? R Oui.

Q Près de vos moulins? R Oui.

Q Travaillez-vous pendant l'heure du diner?

R Non.

Q Les hommes de nuit entrent à quelle heure eux?

R A six heures le soir.

Q Ils sortent à six heures le matin? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Avez-vous eu du travail continuellement dans les derniers temps? R Oui.

Q Vous avez travaillé cinq jours et demi les dernières payes? R Oui.

Q Est-ce qu'il y a longtemps que vous travaillez cinq jours et demi? R Oui, tout le temps plein temps.

Q Vous avez toujours travaillé plein temps?

R Oui, monsieur.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE.

Q Vous avez dit cinq jours et demi? R Oui.

PAR MTRE BRUNEAU.

Q Quand est-ce que vous avez été mis sur le nouveau système de paye? R Voilà trois semaines, un mois.

Q Est-ce que vous le savez, est-ce que vous pou-

Q. Oui, merci.

Q. Vous entrez au travail à quelle heure?

R. A sept heures le matin.

Q. Vous sortez à quelle heure? R. A cinq heures le soir.

Q. Vous avez une heure pour dîner? R. Oui.

Q. Allez-vous manger chez vous? R. Non, on mange à la manufacture.

Q. Vous mangez sur place? R. Oui.

Q. Près de vos moulins? R. Oui.

Q. Travaillez-vous pendant l'heure du dîner?

R. Non.

Q. Les hommes ne sont entrés à quelle heure ce matin?

R. A six heures le soir.

Q. Les enfants à six heures le matin? R. Oui.

Q. Avez-vous eu du travail continuellement cette dernière temps? R. Oui.

Q. Vous avez travaillé cinq jours et demi les dernières paye? R. Oui.

Q. Est-ce qu'il y a longtemps que vous travaillez cinq jours et demi? R. Oui, tout le temps plein temps.

Q. Vous avez toujours travaillé plein temps?

R. Oui, toujours.

PAR M. LE COMMISSAIRE:

Q. Vous avez dit cinq jours et demi? R. Oui.

PAR MAÎTRE DUMAS:

Q. Quand est-ce que vous avez été mis sur le nouveau système de paye? R. Voilà trois semaines, environ.

Q. Est-ce que vous le savez, est-ce que vous pou-

vez le préciser au juste? R Je ne comprends pas bien bienles grands mots.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE.

Q Pouvez-vous nous dire au juste quand ça été changé?- R Il y a à peuprès trois semaines, un mois.

PAR MTRE BRUNEAU.

Q On est rendu au 23 octobre? R Oui.

Q Est-ce avant la fin de septembre? R Au commencement d'octobre.

Q Pour quelle raison selon vous est-ce que vous ne pouvez pas faire aussi bien aux picks?

R Je ne peux pas faire mieux qu'on fait là, c'est le mieux qu'on peut faire.

Q Est-ce que vous êt s certain pour quelle raison vous pouvez pas faire mieux? R Parce que l'ouvrage est trop difficile, c'est le mieux qu'on peut faire.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE.

Q C'est le même ouvrage que vous faisiez auparavant? R Oui, c'était juste pour fournir avant aussi.

PAR MTRE BRUNEAU.

Q Quand vous dites que l'ouvrage est trop difficile qu'est-ce que vous voulez dire par ça?

R On a bien des machines à fournir.

Q Je veux savoir de vous pourquoi vous gagnez moins à ce systèmes là qu'à l'autre, parce que l'expérience universel est au contraire, c'est l'information que j'ai? R D'après ce qu'on peut voir le prix a changé, on est payé aux 100000 picks, au

voz la préciser au juste? R Je ne comprends pas bien bien grands mots.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE.

Q Pouvez-vous nous dire au juste quand ça été changé?- R Il y a à peu près trois semaines un mois.

PAR MEME MEMBRE.

Q On est rendu au 25 octobre? R Oui.

Q Est-ce avant la fin de septembre? R Au commencement d'octobre.

Q Pour quelle raison selon vous est-ce que vous ne pouvez pas faire aussi bien aux pickez?

R Je ne peux pas faire mieux qu'on fait là, c'est le mieux qu'on peut faire.

Q Est-ce que vous êt à certain pour quelle raison vous pouvez pas faire mieux? R Parce que l'ouvrage est trop difficile, c'est le mieux qu'on peut faire.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE.

Q C'est le même ouvrage que vous faisiez auparavant? R Oui, c'est juste pour fournir [illegible].

PAR MEME MEMBRE.

Q [illegible] qu'est-ce que vous voulez dire par ça?

R On a bien des machines à fournir.

Q Je veux savoir de vous pourquoi vous regardez moins à ce système là qu'à l'autre, parce que l'expérience universel est au contraire, c'est l'information que j'ai? R D'après ce qu'on peut voir le [illegible], on [illegible], on

cadran, avant on était àla pièce.

Q Est-ce que vous avez travaillé aussi bien pendant cette semaine là? R Oui.

Q Vous êtes certain de ça? R Oui.

Q Vous restez au moulin pour manger? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Est-ce que c'est assez comfortable? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Est-ce qu'on s'est jamais plaint de ce système? R Non.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD.

Q D'après vous Monsieur Legault avez-vous produit autant d'ouvrage et de la même qualité, depuis octobre, que vous produisiez auparavant?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q La différence pour vous, c'est dans le prix? R Oui.

Q Et non pas dans la quantité d'ouvrage que vous avez fait? R Non.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE.

Q Est-ce que vos compagnons sont dans le même cas? R Oui monsieur.

Q Tous gagnent moins maintenant qu'auparavant? R Oui.

ET le témoin ne dit rien de plus.

-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE: C'est un point qui mérite d'être éclairci, s'il dit vrai, il y a une réduction très considérable.

-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

[illegible] avant, on a vu à [illegible] plus.

Q Est-ce que vous avez travaillé assez bien pendant cette semaine là? R Oui.

Q Vous êtes certain de ça? R Oui.

Q Vous restez au moulin pour manger? R Oui, [illegible].

Q Est-ce que c'est assez confortable? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Est-ce qu'on s'est jamais plaint de ce système? R Non.

[illegible]

Q D'après vous Monsieur Legault avez-vous conduit autant d'ouvrage et de la même qualité, depuis [illegible]? R Oui, monsieur.

Q La différence pour vous, c'est dans le prix? R Oui.

Q Et non pas dans la quantité d'ouvrage que vous avez fait? R Non.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE.

Q Est-ce que [illegible] dans le même cas? R Oui monsieur.

Q Vous savez mêmes maintenant qu'auparavant? R Oui.

ET le témoin ne dit rien de plus.

-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE: C'est un point qui mérite d'être éclairci, s'il est vrai, il y a des [illegible].

-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

A COMPARU: EDOUARD CONTANT.

Lequel témoin est assermenté.

Interrogé par Mtre BAUREGARD.

Q Quel âge avez-vous M.Contant? R Vingt-sept ans.

Q Vous habitez Cornwall? R Oui.

Q Vous travaillez au moulin de la Canadian Cottons Ltd? R Oui.

Q A quel moulin travaillez-vous? R A la Canada Mills.

Q Etes-vous compagnon de travail de Monsieur Legault qui vient d'être entendu? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous êtes tisseur,weaver? R Oui.

Q Vous travaillez avec M.Legault? R Oui.

Q Etes-vous dans le même département que lui? R Oui.

Q Faites-vous le même ouvrage que lui? R Oui.

Q Le même genre de tissu? R Oui.

Q Vous travaillez sur les machines du même genre que lui? R Oui.

Q Vous étiez présent en Cour quand M.Legault a été entendu comme témoin? R Oui.

Q Monsieur Legault vient de nous dire, que lorsqu'on a posé, lorsqu'on a commencé à mesurer son travail, au commencement d'octobre, plutot qu'à la cut qu'auparavant, comme auparavant, que ceci avait entrainé dans son salaire une diminution d'environ $3.00 par semaine? R Oui.

Q Pour le même travail? R Oui.

A Quebec: [illegible]

Legal Medical examination.

Interrogé par Mtre BACHOLAND.

Q. Quel âge avez-vous M.Dumont? R. Vingt-sept-ans.

Q. Vous demeurez actuellement? R. Oui.

Q. Vous travaillez au moulin de la Canadian cotton ltd? R. Oui.

Q. A quel moulin travaillez-vous? R. A la Dominion Mills.

Q. Dans quel département de l'usine le Canadian cotton ltd vient d'être examiné? R. Oui.

Q. Vous être blessé, vendredi? R. Oui.

Q. Vous travaillez avec M.Lamoulet? R. Oui.

Q. Etes-vous sous le même département que lui? R. Oui.

Q. Fait-on la même ouvrage que lui? R. Oui.

Q. Le même genre de travail? R. Oui.

Q. Vous travaillez sur les machines du même genre que lui? R. Oui.

Q. Vous étiez présent au jour quand M.Legault a été entendu comme témoin? R. Oui.

Q. Rappelez-vous vient de nous dire, que lorsqu'on a posé, lors qu'on a commencé à mesurer au travail, au commencement d'octobre, plutôt qu'à la cut qu'auparavant, comme auparavant, que cet [illegible] ... Lamoulet l'environ $13.00 par semaine? R. Oui.

Q. Pour le même travail? R. Oui.

R Sur les mêmes machines? R Oui.

Q Pour le même temps? R Oui.

Q C'est comme ça pour vous aussi? R Oui.

Q C'est la même mesure pour vous? R Oui.

Q Quel est le dernier salaire que vous avez retiré vous? R Cette semaine j'ai retiré $17.50.

Q Pour combien d'heures? R Pour 50 heures.

Q Considérez-vous que c'est une diminution sur votre salaire antérieur? R Oui.

Q Une diminution de combien en piastres?

R Je dirais environ $2.00 à $3.00 certain.

Q $2.00 à $3.00 par semaine? R Oui, avant on faisant $19.00 à $20.00.

Q Par semaine? R Oui.

Q Etes-vous en état de dire à la Commission que pendant les dernières semaines.... R Pardon monsieur ça fait pas rien que deux ou trois semaines que je suis sur le cadran, je pense que ça fait deux mois que je suis sur le cadran.

Q Ca fait plus longtemps que Legault? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous avez éprouvéen débutant sous le cadran le même désagrément que Monsieur Legault?

R Oui.

Q C'est depuis que vous êtes sous le cadran que vous subissez cette perte de $2.00 à $3.00 par semaine.

Q Avant d'être sous le cadran, aviez-vous le même nombre de métiers? R Oui.

Q Douze? R Oui.

R Sur les mêmes soumissions? R Oui.

Q Pour le même temps? R Oui.

Q C'est comme ça, pour vous aussi? R Oui.

Q C'est la même chose pour vous? R Oui.

Q Quel est le dernier salaire que vous avez reçu, vous? R Cette semaine j'ai reçu $17.50.

Q Pour combien d'heures? R Pour 50 heures.

Q Connaissez-vous que c'est une diminution sur votre salaire antérieur? R Oui.

Q Une diminution de combien en pratique?

R Je dirais environ $4.00 à $3.00 certain.

Q [illegible] R [illegible]

Tirant $16.00 à $20.00.

Q [illegible] R Oui.

Q Pensez-vous en tant de cause à la Commission que pendant les dernières semaines.... R Parce monsieur ça fait pas rien que deux ou trois semaines que je suis sur le quarts, je pense que ça fait deux mois que je suis sur le quarts.

Q Ça fait plus longtemps que la suite? R Oui, [illegible].

Q Vous avez également débuté sous le contrat le même arrangement que Monsieur Loza.147?

R Oui.

Q C'est aussi que vous êtes sous le quarts que vous subissez cette perte de $4.00 à $3.00 par [illegible].

Q Avant d'être sous le quarts, avez-vous le même nombre de matériel? R Oui.

Q [illegible] R Oui.

Q Les mêmes métiers? R Oui.

Q Vous faisiez le même genre d'ouvrage?

R Oui.

Q Un ouvrage de spécialité? R Oui.

Q Un ouvrage assez difficile à faire? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Pouvez-vous donner plus d'attention à votre travail que vous en donnez? R C'est toujours le même ouvrage.

Q Le même temps? R Ah oui, monsieur.

Q Avant d'être sous le cadran, vous faisiez $2.00 à $3.00 de plus que depuis que vous êtes sous le cadran? R Oui monsieur.

Q Par semaine? R Oui.

Q Il n'y a pas eu d'autres changements que ça dans le travail, de même que dans le tissu à fabriquer, ou dans les aides? R Non, on a toujours eu un aide pourremplir nos magazines, le restant on le fait nous autres même, on ote nos cuts, on run les métiers, quand les métiers arrêtent, on les fait repartir.

Q En tous cas ce dont je veux être bien sur, c'est qu'il n'y a pas eu de changement entre la période ou vous aviez pas de cadran et la période que vous avez eu un cadran, si ce n'est que vous retirez moins de salaire qu'avant? R Oui.

Q Avant d'avoir douze métiers vous en aviez combien? R Quand ils runnaient six métiers, je faisais pas ça.

Q Vous vous avez commencé avec 12 métiers?

R Oui.

Q A part de ce que j'appellerais une diminution

Q Les mêmes métiers? R Oui.

Q Vous faisiez le même genre d'ouvrage?

R Oui.

Q Un ouvrage de spécialité? R Oui.

Q Un ouvrage assez difficile à faire? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Pouvez-vous donner plus d'attention à votre travail que vous en donnez? R C'est toujours le même ouvrage.

Q Le même travail? R Oui ou, monsieur.

Q Tout d'abord le matin, vous faites plus à $3.00 de plus que depuis que vous êtes dans le métier? R Oui monsieur.

Q Pas seulement? R Non.

Q Il n'y a pas ou d'autres ouvriers mêmes que vous dans le travail, de même que dans le tissu à fabriquer, ou dans les ciseaux? R Non, on a toujours eu un aide pour emmailler des chaussures, le restant on le fait nous autres mêmes, on ote des outils, on les bêtiers, quand les métiers arrêtent, on les fait repartir.

Q En tout cas ce dont je veux être bien sûr, c'est qu'il n'y a pas eu de changement entre la période où vous avisez pas de salaire et la période que vous avez eu un salaire, si ce n'est que vous retirez moins de salaire qu'avant? R Oui.

Q Avant l'avis [illegible] vous en avez eu combien? R Quand j'ai travaillé six mois, je faisais pas ça.

Q Vous avez commencé avec le métier?

R Oui.

Q A part de ce que j'appellerais une diminution

de salaire imposée parle cadran, vous avez eu une diminution de salaire de 10% appliquée à vous comme aux autres? R Oui.

Q Avec ensuite, après un an environ, un rétablissement de 5% ? R Oui,monsieur.

Q Depuis que vou êtes sous le régime du cadran, y a-t-il eu un changement dans le tarif, dans le tarif,le prix du 100000 picks? R Ca toujours été le même prix,ils nous ont mis un prix, 46 cts pour 100000 picks, et ça jamais été changé.

Q Vous avez pas eu de modification dans le 100000 picks depuis que vous êtes sous le cadran?

R Non, voyez-vous on a eu deux prix il y a l'édredon qui donne 52 cts et le tweed qui donne 46 cts.

Q Pour l'édredon vous avez 52 cts et pour le tweed 46 cts? R Oui monsieur.

Q $17.50 est-ce une paye ordinaire pour vous depuis le cadran? R Oui,des fois je retire $16.00, $16.00, $17.00,c'est environ le salaire que je fais.

PAR MTRE BRUNEAU.

Q Je vois ici vos trois dernières payes, qui ont été de $17.51, $18.29, $17.95? R Oui.

Q C'est correct ça? R Oui.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD.

Q Prétendez-vous ou persistez-vous à dire que malgré ces chiffres, qu'il y a une différence de $2.00 à $3.00 par semaine entre ces chiffres là, et ce que vous faisiez auparavant,avant les cadrans?

R Oui monsieur.

A COMPARU: MEDORE DAOUST.

Lequel témoin est assermenté.

Interrogé par Mtre BEAUREGARD.

Q Quel âge avez-vous Monsieur Daoust? R Quarante-deux ans.

Q Vous demeurez à Cornwall? R Oui.

Q Vous travaillez à la Canadian Cottons Ltd?

R Oui.

Q Dans quel moulin? R A la Stormont Mills.

Q Quel est votre travail? R Weaver.

Q Depuis combien de temps? R Vingt ans.

Q Vous avez toujours travaillé à la Stormont?

R Oui.

Q Et vous aveztoujours weavé depuis 20 ans?

R Oui.

Q Voulez-vous direla variante de votre salaire depuis vingt ans? R $16.00, $17.00, par semaine, jusqu'à $19.00.

Q De $15.00 à $19.00? R Oui.

Q Il y a pas eu de variantes plus grandes que ça depuis vingt ans? R Non.

Q Ca remonte à 1916? R Oui.

Q C'est ça? R Oui.

Q Vous avez combien de métiers actuellement?

R Huit.

Q Quel genre de travail,quelle espèce de travail fabriquez-vous? R Je travaille aux pantalons.

Q Avez-vous déjà eu moins de métiers que ça?

R Non, j'en avais dix avant, dernièrement ils m'en ont donné huit.

A CONTRE-INTERROGATOIRE.

Lequel témoin est assermenté.

Interrogé par Mtre BRADFORD.

Q. Quel âge avez-vous Monsieur Sewell? R. Soixante-deux ans.

Q. Vous demeurez à Connelly? R. Oui.

Q. Vous travaillez à la Consolidated Bottling Ltd?

R. Oui.

Q. Dans quel service? R. A la Stoney Point Mills.

Q. Quel est votre travail? R. Brasseur.

Q. Depuis combien de temps? R. Vingt ans.

Q. Vous avez toujours travaillé à la Stoneman?

R. Oui.

Q. Et vous avez toujours resté depuis 20 ans?

R. Oui.

Q. Voulez-vous dire vingt ans de votre salaire depuis vingt ans? R. $16.00, $17.00, par semaine, jusqu'à $19.00.

Q. De 16.00 à 19.00? R. Oui.

Q. Il y a pas eu de versantes plus grandes que ça depuis vingt ans? R. Non.

Q. On remonte à 1910? R. Oui.

Q. C'est ça? R. Oui.

Q. Vous avez connu de mêmes actuellement?

R. Oui.

Q. Quel genre de travail, quelle espèce de travail faisiez-vous? R. Je travaillé aux cental ma

Q. Avez-vous déjà eu moins de salaire que ça?

R. Non, j'en avais six avant, dernièrement ils m'en ont donné huit.

Q Est-ce que ça amenéune diminution de salaire en passant de 10 à 8? R Oui.

Q Vous étiez payé plus à 10 qu'à huit?

R Oui monsieur.

Q Etes-vous sous le système du cadran vous?

R Dans lemoment.

Q Depuis combien de temps? R Un mois.

Q Depuis un mois faites-vous encore le même genre de travail que vous faisiez avant ce mois là?

R Oui.

Q Je veux dire la même somme de travail,sur les mêmes métiers? R Oui.

Q Avec la même quantité d'aides, s'il y a des aides? - R Non, on a pas plus d'aide qu'avant.

Q Faites-vous autant qu'avant? R Non.

Q Depuis qu'il y a un cadran vous constatezune diminution dans le salaire? R Oui.

Q De combien? R Je retire $12.00, $11.00, $12.85.

Q Avant vous retiriez combien, avant le cadran?

R $14.00 à $15.00.

Q Vous retiriez toujours plus? R Oui.

Q Vous retiriez plus avantles troisou quatre semaines que les cadrans sont installés? R Oui.

Q Vous travaillez combien d'heures par semaine?

R Cinquante heures.

Q Est-ce qu'il y a longtemps que vous faites cinquante heures par semaine? R Oui.

Q. Est-ce une diminution de salaire en passant de 10 à 8? R. Oui.

Q. Vous étiez payé à 10 qu'à huit?

R. Oui monsieur.

Q. Avez-vous sous le système du contrat vous?

R. Pas le moment.

Q. Depuis combien de temps? R. Un mois.

Q. Depuis un mois l'avez-vous encore le même genre de travail que vous faisiez avant ce mois là?

R. Oui.

Q. Je veux dire la même somme de travail, sur les mêmes outils? R. Oui.

Q. Avec la même quantité d'ouvrage, n'il y a pas eu de diminution? R. Non, on a pas plus d'aide qu'avant.

Q. Restez-vous autant qu'avant? R. Non.

Q. Depuis qu'il y a un contrat vous constatez une diminution dans le salaire? R. Oui.

Q. De combien? R. De retire $12.00, $11.00, $12.55.

Q. Avant vous retiriez combien, avant le contrat? R. $14.00 à $16.00.

Q. Vous retirez toujours plus? R. Oui.

Q. Vous retirez plus avec les trois quarts ouvriers que les ouvriers sont travailler? R. Oui.

Q. Vous travaillez combien d'heures par semaine? R. Dix heures.

Q. Est-ce qu'il y a l système que vous faites augmenter heures par semaine? R. Oui.

Q C'est une longue période de comparaison pour cinquante heures de travail, pour le même homme, les mêmes machines, les mêmes étoffes, les mêmes circonstances de travail? R Oui.

Q D'après vous depuis que le cadran est installé il y a moins d'argent? R Oui.

Q Vous l'avez payé le cadran là? R ....

Q A part de recevoir un cadran vous avez reçu une diminution, il y a quelques années, de 10%?

R Oui.

Q Et ensuite un rétablissement de 5%? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous avez subi ce contrecoup là comme les autres?

R Oui.

PAR MTRE BRUNEAU.

Q Monsieur Daoust d'après les renseignements que j'ai devant moi, je vois que vous gagnez moins que d'autres ouvriers qui font le même ouvrage?

R Oui.

Q Pourquoi? R Parce que le coton est plus difficile.

Q N'est-il pas vrai aussi que c'est parce que vous êtes pas un aussi bon travailleur que les autres?

R Non.

Q N'est-il pas vrai qu'on vous a laissé aller pour cette cause là déjà? R Non, j'ai été clairé.

Q On vous a laissé aller à cause que l'ouvrage que vous faisiez n'était pas aussi satisfaisant?

R Oui.

PAR MR LE COMMISSAIRE:

Q Quand est-ce ça? R Voilà sept ans, je crois bien.

D'où des longues périodes de commencion pour
quelque heure de travail, pour le même homme,
même mécanicien, les mêmes étoffes, les mêmes
conditions de travail? R Oui.

D'après vous, semble que le système est impossible
il y a moins d'argent? R Oui.

Vous l'avez que le système là? R ....

A part de renouveler un système vous avez, en
diminution, il y a quelques années, de 10%?

R Oui.

Et maintenant réalisement le 30%? R Oui,
monsieur.

Vous avez aussi de contrôle là comme les autres?

R Oui.

[illegible]

Remarquez bien d'après un [illegible] que
j'ai [illegible]
d'autre à [illegible] qui font le même ouvrage?

R Oui.

[illegible]

[illegible] tout le [illegible]

Et à un aussi bon travailleur que les autres?

R Oui.

[illegible]

pour cette année là, oui. R Non, j'ai été clairs.

Q Un vous a laissé aller à cause que l'ouvrage
que vous faisiez n'était pas aussi satisfaisant?

R Oui.

[illegible]

Q Quand est-ce que? R Voilà cette année, je crois
bien.

PAR MTRE BRUNEAU.

Q On vous a repris quand? R Ils m'ont pris il y a deux ans passé.

Q A la demande de qui? R De Monsieur....

Q Avez-vous été demandé pour qu'on vous reprenne?

R Oui, à M. Judson, j'ai étélui demander.

Et le témoinne dit rien de plus.

-o-o-o-o-o- -o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

A COMPARU: JEAN CHOUINARD.

Lequel témoin est assermenté.

INTERROGE par Mtre BEAUREGARD:

Q Quel âge avez-vous Monsieur Chouinard?

R Vingt-cinq ans.

Q Vous travaillez à la Canadian Cottons?

R Oui monsieur.

Q Au même moulin que les témoins précédents?

R Oui.

Q Depuis quel temps? R Huit ans.

Q Vous êtes tisseur aussi, weaver? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous êtes un compagnon de travail des autres témoins qui ont été entendus? R Oui.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE:

Q A quel moulin travaillez-vous? R La Canada Mill.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD.

Q Avez-vous un cadran sur vos métiers?

R Oui monsieur.

JEAN MARIE BOURNAND.

Q. On vous a rapporté quand? R. Il m'ont pris il y a deux ans passés.

Q. A la demande de qui? R. De Maître....

Q. Mr. à M. Jacson, j'ai étaient semonder.

Et le témoins dit rien de plus.

-o-o-o- -o- -o- -o-o-o-o-o-o-

A Contre-M. Jean Jacquet.

Lequel témoin est assermenté.

Q. Quel âge avez-vous? Quelle occupation?

R. Vingt-quatre ans.

Q. Vous rappelez-vous d'avoir été assigné?

R. Oui monsieur.

Q. Au même moulin que les témoins précédents?

R. Oui.

Q. Pourquoi quel temps? R. Huit ans.

Q. Vous étes un compagnon de travail des autres témoins qui ont été entendus? R. Oui.

Q. A quel moulin travaillé-vous? R. La Vouge Mill.

Q. Avez-vous entendu les témoins?

R. Oui monsieur.

Q Depuis combien de temps? R Depuis environ un an.

Q Quelle espèce d'étoffe fabriquez-vous?

R Du stuff à pantalon, le tweed pour les breeches, et les windbreakers.

Q Y a-t-il l ngtemps que vous faites de ça?

R Depuis quatre ans.

Q Alors il y a un an lorsqu'on a posé les cadrans sur vos moulins, vous faisiez la même chose?

R Oui, mais on nous a jamais payé aux picks avant il y a un mois passé.

Q Le cadran était sur les métiers et ils s'en servaient pas, ils étaient là depuis un an, mais on s'en servait pas pour apprécier votre travail, vousétiez payé à la cut? R Oui.

Q Ce n'est que depuis un mois que vous êtes payé sur le cadran? R Oui.

Q Avez-vous érpouvé un changemen dans votre salaire depuis qu'on se sert du cadran?

R Moi, j'ai des métiers qui runnent sur la cut, ils me payent au morceau, d'autres sur le cadran.

Q La moitié de vos métiers vous êtes payé ala cut et l'autre moitié sur le cadran? R Oui, des nuits quand on run cinq six, des nuits huit.

Q Travailles-vous de jour ou de nuit?

R De jour.

Q Et sur ces mêmes métiers il y a un homme qui travaille de nuit? R Oui.

Q Vous avez un certain nombre de métiers sur la cut et un certain nombre sur le cadran?

R Oui.

Q Depuis combien de temps? R Depuis environ un an.

Q Quelle année l'étoile tourne-t-elle?

R Du stuff à ventilation, le travail pour les bresonos, et les windbreakers.

Q Y a-t-il l motsmous que vous faites de ça?

R Depuis quatre ans.

Q Alors il y a un an lorsqu'on a posé les ventrons sur vos moulins, vous faisiez la même chose?

R Oui, mais on nous a jamais payé aux pieces avant il y a un mois passé.

Q Les ouvriers étaient sur les moteurs et ils s'en occupaient tout, [illegible] on, [illegible] on s'en servait pas pour apporter votre travail, vous aviez payé à la out? R Oui.

Q Ce n'est que depuis un mois que vous êtes payé sur le cadran? R Oui.

Q Avez-vous trouvé un changement dans votre salaire depuis qu'on se sert du cadran?

R Moi, j'ai des moteurs qui tournent sur la out, ils ne savent au moteur, d'autres sur le cadran.

Q La moitié de vos moteurs vous êtes payé à la out et l'autre moitié sur le cadran? R Oui.

Les nuits quand on run sing ess, les nuits huit.

Q Travaillez-vous de jour ou de nuit?

R De jour.

Q Et sur ces mêmes moteurs il y a un homme qui travaille de nuit? R Oui.

Q Vous avez un certain nombre de moteurs sur la out et un certa o nombre sur le cadran?

R Oui.

Q Depuisqu'on se sert du cadran pour un certain nombre de vos metiers, avez-vous constatéun changement dans le salaire, dans le rapport de ces metiers, au point de vue salaire? R Oui, on sait jamais comment on va retirer.

Q Avez-vous retiré plus depuis un mois ou moins?

R Moins jusqu'à cette semaine, j'ai retiré environ la même affaire, même un peu plus qu'avant.

Q Combien avez-vous eu de paye cette semaine?

R $17.75.

Q $17.75? R Oui.

Q Vous considérez que c'est plus qu'auparavant?

R Oui.

Q C'est 50 heures comme les autres que vous faites?

R Oui.

Q A part de cette semaine, aviez-vous constaté une difierence dans vos gages, depuiseque le cadran est installé, comparativement à la périodes précédente le cadran? R Pas dans le temps qu'ils travaillent nuit et jour, quand on retire $15.00 c'est beau.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous voulez dire par nuit et jour, c'est pas vous c'est la machine qui travaille nuit et jour? R Oui.

Q C'est à dire que votre metier vous le faites fonctionner de jour et quelqu'un le fait fonctionner la nuit? R Oui.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous voulez dire, quand vous dites que vous savez pas combien vous aller avoir quand on travaille jour et nuit, c'est à cause de l'employé de nuit? R Oui,monsieur.

Q. Depuis qu'on se sert du cadran pour un certain nombre de vos matières, avez-vous constaté une augmentation dans le salaire, dans le rapport de ces matières, au point de vue salaire? R. Oui, on sait jamais comment on va retirer.

Q. Avez-vous retiré plus cette année ou moins?

R. Moins jusqu'à cette semaine, j'ai retiré environ la même efforts, même un peu plus qu'avant.

Q. Combien avez-vous au de pays cette semaine?

R. $17.75.

Q. $17.75? R. Oui.

Q. Vous connaissez que c'est plus qu'auparavant?

R. Oui.

Q. Et au moins comme les autres que vous les avez?

R. Oui.

Q. A part de cette semaine, avez-vous constaté une différence dans vos gages, depuis que la coupe est instalée, comparativement à la période précédente le cadran? R. Pas dans le temps qu'ils travaillent tout le jour, [illegible] d'abord.

Q. Qu'est-ce que vous voulez dire par nuit et jour, c'est pas vous, c'est la machine qui travaille nuit et jour? R. Oui.

Q. C'est à dire que votre machine vous le fait sans interrompre de jour et quand on a fait interrompre la nuit? R. Oui.

Q. Qu'est-ce que vous voulez dire, quand vous disez que vous avez pas combien vous allez avoir quand on travaille jour et nuit, c'est à cause de l'amplive de nuit? R. Oui, monsieur.

Q Savez-vous comment on divise l'ouvrage, pour les métiers que vous travaillez à la cut? R Non.

Q Vous vous êtes jamais informé de ça?

R Quand j'ai commencé à travailler la nuit, j'ai demandé à celui là qui tient le temps, pour voir combien ça payait au pick, il m'a fait réponse qu'il le savait pas.

Q C'est celui qui tient le temps qui vous a dit ça? R Oui, comment ils nous payaient du 1000 picks.

Q Vous vous avez une partie de votre travail qui marche à la cut? R Oui, c'est ce qui m'a été dit, quand j'ai demandé lundi passé, il m'a dit que j'avais des métiers qui étaient pour me payer au morceau.

Q A la pièce? R Oui.

Q Vous n'avez aucun moyen de controle de savoir ce que votre travail représente? R Non, monsieur.

Q Y a-t-il longtemps que vous travaillez sur 10 métiers? R J'ai travaillé sur 10 métiers depuis quatre ans passées.

Q Avant ça? R Avant que je run 10 métiers, j'en runnais 14, sur la flannel.

Q Depuis le temps que vous travaillez à la Canadian Cottons, quelle est la meilleure paye que vous avez eue, vers quel temps que ça remonte, les gros salaires?

R C'est sur la flannelle.

Q C'était plus payant sur la flannelle?

R Oui, Voilà audessus de quatre ans passés.

Q. Savez-vous comment on divise l'ouvrage, pour les mineurs que vous travaillez à la cut? R. Non.

Q. Vous vous êtes, sans s lmitor de ça?

R. Quand j'ai commencé à travailler le matin, j'ai demandé à celui là qui tient le temps, pour voir comment ça savait au pick, il m'a fait réponse qu'il le savait mal.

Q. C'est celui qui tient le temps que vous a dit ça? R. Oui, comment il nous a pris au 1000 alors.

Q. Vous vous avez une partie de votre travail qui monte à la cut? R. Oui, c'est ce qui m'a été dit, quand j'ai commencé l'ab. passe, il m'a dit que j'avais des mineurs qui étaient pour me payer au mètre.

Q. Et la pièce? R. Oui.

Q. Vous n'avez aucun moyen de contrôle de savoir ce que votre travail représente? R. Non, monsieur.

Q. Y a-t-il I mineurs que vous travaillez sur 10 mètres? R. J'ai travaillé sur 10 mètres de - puis quatre ans passées.

Q. Avant ça? R. Avant que je fum 10 mètres, j'e runnais 14, sur le flannel.

Q. Depuis le temps que vous travaillez à la Canadian Cottons, quelle est la meilleure paye que vous avez eue, vers quel temps que ça remonte, les gros salaires?

R. C'est sur la flannelle.

Q. C'était plus payant sur la flannelle?

R. Oui, Voilà sûrement de toutes ses paures.

Q Combien étaient vos bonnes payes? R On faisait environ $19.00, $18.00.

Q Par semaine? R Oui.

Q D'une façon régulière? R Oui.

Q Cinquante heures? R Oui, pareil.

Q Alors en changeant d'étoffe, votre paye a diminué? R Oui.

Q En laissant la cut pour le cadran, ça parait être encore une autre marche d'escalier? .....

PAR MTRE BRUNEAU.

Q Vous dites que votre meilleure paye que vous avez eue c'était il y a quatre ans, environ $18.00 à $19.00, sur la flannelle? R Oui.

Q Depuis ce temps là il y a une une réduction d'environ 5%, de 10% et 5% de remis ensuite? R Oui.

Q Et puis aujourd'hui la dernière paye que vous avez eu c'est $17.75? R Oui.

Q Alors à part cette réduction vous recevez environ autant que votre meilleure paye, moins 5%, - je ne vous demande pas de faire de mathématique, quand vous receviez $18.00 à $19.00? R Voilà quatre ans passé, plus qu'on travaille sur ces métiers là, un homme qui run 10 métiers, qui fait $17.00 il faut qu'il se court bien plus, depuis quatre ans passés, il faut qu'un homme travaille steady toute la semaine pour faire $17.00.

Q Vous avez fait $17.75? R Oui, la semaine passée.

Q Est-ce que vous êtes maintenant payé au pick ou à la cut? R sur des métiers au pick et à la cut.

Q Sur les deux systèmes? R Oui.

Et le témoin ne dit rien de plus.

Q Combien étaient vos bonnes payes? R On
faisait environ $18.00, $18.00.
Q Par semaine? R Oui.
Q D'une façon régulière? R Oui.
Q Régulièrement payé? R Oui, parfait.
Q Alors en dégagent d'autre, votre paye a diminué?
R Oui.
Q En laissant la cut pour le cadeau, y a pourrait être
encore une autre marque d'avantage? .....
PAR LTRE BROUEAO.
Q Vous dites que votre meilleure paye que vous
avez eue c'était il y a quatre ans,environ $18.00
à $18.00,sur la financiel? R Oui.
Q Depuis ce temps là il y a une réduction
d'environ 8%, de 10% et 5% de perte ensuite?
R Oui.
Q Et cela aujourd'hui la dernière paye que vous
avez reçu? R Oui.
Q Alors à part cette réduction vous recevez environ
autant que votre meilleure paye, moins 8%. - Je ne
vois rien de pas en ligne de mathématique, ou ne
vous reçoive $18.00 à $18.00? R Voilà quatre
ans passé, plus qu'on travaille sur ces moteurs là,
un homme qui run 10 moteurs, ou fait $17.00 il faut
qu'il ne coûte bien plus, depuis quatre ans passés,
il faut qu'un homme travaille atteqy toute la se-
maine pour faire $17.00.
Q Vous avez fait $17.75? R Oui,la semaine passée.
Q Est-ce que vous a été régulièrement payé au plus ou
à la cut? R sur des moteurs au pick et à la cut.
Q Et le système ne dit rien de plus.

A COMPARU: GERARD BOUCHARD.

Lequel témoin est assermenté.

INTERROGE-Par Mtre BEAUREGARD.

Q Quel âge avez-vous M.Bouchard? R Vingt et un ans.

Q Vous travaillez à quel moulin? R A la Canada.

Q Depuis combien de temps? R Huit ans.

Q Quel est votre emploi? R Je remplis les magazines.

Q Vous êtes battery hand? - R Oui.

Q Combien d'heures travaillez-vous par jour?

R Neuf heures par jour.

Q Combien de jours par semaine? R Cinq jours et demi par semaines.

Q Cinquante heures? R Oui.

Q Quel est votre salaire? R $11.50.

Q Ca ne change pas? R Non.

Q Vous êtes payé à l'heure,à la semaine?

R On se trouveà avoir 23 cts de l'heure.

Q Vous recevez $11.50 par semaine de 50 heures?

R Oui.

Q Depuis combien de temps est-ce votre salaire?

R Quand ils ont oté le 10% nous autres on avait $9.00 on a été à $11.50, mais ils nous ont donné plus d'ouvrage, on avait 14 machines et on en a donné 20.

Q Au lieu de travailler sur 14 machines ils vous en ont donné 20? R Oui.

Q C'est à dire qu'il vous ont donné un tiers de travail de plus? R Oui.

-Q

A COMPTE: GERMAIN BOUCHARD.

Lequel témoin est assermenté.

INTERROGATOIRE PAR MONSIEUR:

Q. Quel âge avez-vous M. Bouchard? R. Vingt et un ans.

Q. Vous travaillez à quel moulin? R. A la Canada.

Q. Depuis combien de temps? R. Huit ans.

Q. Quel est votre emploi? R. Je remplis les magasins.

Q. Vous êtes battery boy? R. Oui.

Q. Combien d'heures travaillez-vous par jour?

R. Neuf heures par jour.

Q. Travaillez le jour ou le soir? R. Le jour et deux jours par semaine.

Q. Combien gagnez? R. Oui.

Q. Quel est votre salaire? R. $11.50.

Q. Ce ne change pas? R. Non.

Q. Vous êtes payé à l'heure, à la semaine?

R. On me trouve $11.50 par semaine de 50 heures.

Q. Oui.

Q. Depuis combien de temps est-ce votre salaire?

R. Quand ils ont été la 10% nous autres on avait $9.00 on a été à $11.50, mais ils nous ont donné plus d'ouvrage, on avait la moitiés et on a donné $.

Q. Ils vous ont travaillé sur la moitiés ils vous ont donné $.? R. Oui.

Q. C'est à cause qu'il vous ont donné la tiers de travail ce plus? R. Oui.

Q Vous avez eu $2.00 de plus par semaine?

R Oui.

Q Vous avez pas subi la diminution de salaire de 10% comme les autres? R Ils ont remis le 5%.

Q Avez-vous eu une diminution de salaire de 5%?

R Oui, on avait $11.00 onétait supposé avoir $11.50.

Q Vous avezsubi la diminution d'une façonplus spéciale, c'est à dire que vous avez eu $11.00, quand on a remis le 5% aux autres vous avez eu $11.50?

R On était supposé avoir $11.55, on a eu $11.50, tous les battery boys.

Q A quel salaire avez-vous commencé vous?

R $8.00.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous faisiez là? R Je ramassais les bobines.

Q Quand avez-vous commencé à être battery hand?

R Voilà quatre ans à peu près.

Q Vous travailliez au moulin avant quatre ans?

R Oui, j'ai travaillé six mois àla Dundas.

Q Combien de temps en tout avez-vous travaillé dans les moulins de coton? R Huit ans, j'ai laché plusieurs fois, et j'ai été clairé deux fois.

Q Etes-vous garçon ou marié? R Je suis garçon.

Q Savez-vous combien ça coute la pension des garçons à Cornwall? R $7.00, c'est ce que je paye chez nous.

Q $7.00 par semaine? R Oui.

Q C'est le prix à Cornwall pour un jeune homme?

R Je payeais $6.00 mais le linge pas lavé.

LEAGUE

Q Vous avez eu $2.00 de plus par semaine?

R Oui.

Q Vous avez eu pas subi la diminution de salaire de 10% comme les autres? R Ils ont remis le 5%.

Q Avez-vous eu une diminution de salaire de 5%?

R Oui, on avait $11.00 cependant supposé avoir $11.55.

Q Vous avez subi la diminution d'une journée après-midi, c'est à dire que vous avez eu $11.00, quand on a remis le 5% aux autres vous avez eu $11.55?

R On était supposé avoir $11.55, on a eu $11.50, tous les battery boys.

Q A quel salaire avez-vous commencé vous?

R $3.00.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous faisiez là? R Je remplissais les bouteilles.

Q Quand avez-vous commencé à être battery man?

R Voilà quatre ans à peu près.

Q Vous travailliez au moulin avant quatre ans?

R Oui, j'ai travaillé aux moulins à Dundas.

Q Comment de temps en tout avez-vous travaillé dans les moulins de cotton? R Huit ans, j'ai laisse plusieurs fois, et j'ai été chez deux fois.

Q Etes-vous garçon ou marié? R Je suis garçon.

Q Savez-vous combien y a coûté la pension des garçons à Cornwall? R $7.00, c'est ce que je paye moi-même.

Q $7.00 par semaine? R Oui.

Q C'est le prix à Cornwall pour un seul homme?

R Je payerais $6.00 mais je mange pas ici.

Q $6.00 et $7.00 le linge lavé? R Oui.

Q C'estle prix de la pension? R Oui.

ET LE TEMOIN NE DIT RIEN DE PLUS.

PAGE 10295 follows.

Q. $6.00 et $7.00 le linge lavé? A. Oui.

Q. C'était prix de la pension? R. Oui.

IT IS WORTH TO PUT THIS ON FILE.

HON. JONES follows.

JAMES HARRIS, Sworn,

EXAMINED BY MR. McRUER:

Q. You worked with Canadian Cottons? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What Department? A. Napping room.

Q. Where is the napping room located? A. It is on the south side, I suppose - on the east side of the weave shed.

Q. And on what floor is it? A. First floor.

Q. You are not in the basement? A. We are most of the time, half of the time we are in the basement.

Q. How is that? A. Well, we work on finishing machine.

Q. And tell us the nature of the work you have to do? A. Well, we have got to size the cloth and dry it when it comes from the dye-house and stretch it too.

Q. And what takes you to the basement? A. Well, the main machine is down in the basement.

Q. And what is thenature of that machine? aA. There is squeeze rolls, stretchers and dryers.

Q. What is the condition of the temperature when you are working in that room? A. Well, I could not say about exactly what it really is but it is pretty warm. On odd days, windy days, it is not too bad but when no wind outside we find it considerably warm down there.

Q. How hot will it get? A. It will get over 125.

Q. And is it humid? A. Yes.

Q. Is there steam in the air all the time? A. Most

YOUNG BROTHERS, ORILLIA.

EXAMINATION OF MR. WARREN

Q. You worked with Canadian Woolens? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What do attempt? A. Napping room.

Q. Where is the napping room located? A. It is on the south side, I suppose - on the east side of the weave shed.

Q. And on what floor is it? A. First floor.

Q. You are not in the basement? A. We are most of the time, half of the time we are in the basement.

Q. How is that? A. Well, we work on finishing machine.

Q. And tell us the nature of the work you have to do? A. Well, we have got to size the cloth and dry it when it comes from the dye-house and stretch it too.

Q. And what takes you to the basement? A. Well, the main machine is down in the basement.

Q. And what is character of that machine? A. The [illegible] machine.

Q. What is the condition of the temperature when you are working in that room? A. Well, I could not about exactly what it really is but it is pretty warm. On cold days, windy days, it is not too bad but when no wind outside we find it considerably warm down there.

Q. How hot will it get? A. It will get over 120.

Q. And is it humid? A. Yes.

Q. Is there steam in the air all the time? A. Yes.

of the time. Well, when the water is boiling it is always steaming.

Q. Are there open vats of boiling water there?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. So that there would be steam coming off these open vats? A. Yes.

Q. What system of ventilation is there?
A. They have windows all around.

Q. In the winter-time can they be opened? A. They are never opened very seldom in the winter-time.

Q. And in the summer-time? A. They are open in the summer-time.

Q. Well now, how is your shift in the room located with the other work? A. Shift - how?

Q. You say you spend half of your time in that room- how many hours of your time will you spend there?
A. Every second week one man starts down at seven and finishes at ten and goes upstairs and the other fellow comes down.

Q. And he will work from 10 to what hour?
A. Until 12.

Q. Then does the other man come back? A. Well, at noon-hour, at 1 o'clock, I go down again.

Q. The first man goes down again? A. Yes.

Q. Now, how are you paid by the hour or by the day?
A. By the hour.

Q. How much an hour are you paid? A. 29½¢ an hour.

Q. Are the men that work in the room where the heat

of the time. Well, when the water is boiling it is always steaming.

Q. Are there open vats of boiling water there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. So that there would be steam coming off these open vats? A. Yes.

Q. What system of ventilation is there?

A. They have windows all around.

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A. Every second week one man starts down at seven and finishes at ten and goes upstairs and the other fellow takes down.

Q. And he will work from 10 to what hour?

A. Until 12.

Q. Then does the other man come back? A. Well, at noon-hour, at 1 o'clock, I go over again.

Q. The first man goes down again? A. Yes.

Q. Now, how are you paid by the hour or by the day?

A. By the hour.

Q. How much an hour are you paid? A. 22½¢ an hour.

is so great at times paid any more than the men who do not work in there? A. No.

Q. What have your pays amounted to? A. Well, some weeks we put in on day shift, we put in 54 hours, 56 hours.

Q. How much on the night shift? A. Night shift? Make $23.00, that gives us 78 hours.

Q. And would half of that 78 hours be spent in this hot room? A. Yes.

Q. How many of you are there that have to work down there? A. Well, in the daytime ---

Q. On one shift? A. In the daytime there are three men.

Q. And how many on the night shift? A. One.

Q. Well, he cannot alternate. Does he do the whole thing? A. Well, it has three machines down there. There are three ~~dyr~~ dryers.

Q. I know - there will be just one down there at a time? A. In the night.

Q. But that work will be divided among how many men? A. Just two.

Q. Two alternate? A. Yes.

Q. When they are on night work how does one man handle the roll? A. Well, he has to handle it himself.

Q. Well, in the daytime are there two men to do that? A. Well, when he is there he helps and when he is not we have to do it ourselves.

is so great at times paid any more than the men who do not work in there? A. No.

Q. Just have your pays amounted to? A. Well, some weeks we put in on day shift, we put in 56 hours, 48 hours.

Q. How much on the night shift? A. Night shift make $26.00, that gives us 78 hours.

Q. And would half of that 78 hours be spent in this not room? A. Yes.

Q. How many of you are there that have to work down there? A. Well, in the daytime ---

Q. On one shift? A. In the daytime there are three men.

Q. And how many on the night shift? A. One.

Q. Well, he cannot alternate. Does he do the whole thing? A. Well, it has three machines

Q. There are three ---

Q. I know - there will be just one down there at a time? A. In the night.

Q. But that work will be divided among how many men? A. Two men.

Q. Two alternate? A. Yes.

Q. When they are on night work how does one man handle the roll? A. Well, he has to handle it himself.

Q. Well, do the daytime men have to do do that? A. Well, when he is there he helps and when he is not we have to do it ourselves.

Q. What is the nature of this work in handling these rolls? Why is it in the daytime if a man is there one assists the other? A. In the daytime we do not handle many of those rolls because they do not come from the dye-house in the daytime, come after 5 o'clock.

Q. How heavy are these? A. They weigh on the average 300 to 500 pounds.

Q. What have you to do with them, if there is one man alone? A. Just have to put bar through and lift them about a foot off the floor.

Q. How do you lift a 500-pound roll off the floor? A. We don't lift it ourselves, there is a thing to hold the bar up and then we lift the other side.

Q. You have to lift one end of the lever? A. Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Q. About this 78-hours a week, that would make six days of 13 hours? A. We start on Sunday night at 11 o'clock and we get through at 7 o'clock next morning and then next night start at 5 and quit at 7.

Q. That is, 14 hours? A. Yes.

MR. McRUER: Q. Now, Mr. Harris, I am looking at the pay rolls of October 17th. There are apparently 8 men employed in the finishing room on this week. This is for the week ending October 17th. I see that Bergron worked 78 hours that week - on the 12th, 8 hours, and 14 hours on each of the other days of the week. You apparently worked 53 hours that week? A. 53

Q. What is the nature of this work in handling the rolls? Why is it in the mornings if a man is there one morning the other? A. In the morning we do not handle many of these rolls because they do not come from the dye-house in the morning, some after 2 o'clock.

Q. How heavy are these? A. They weigh on the average 300 to 500 pounds.

Q. What have you to do with them, if there is one man alone? A. That have to put her through and lift them about a foot off the floor.

Q. How do you lift a 500-pound roll off the floor? A. We don't lift it ourselves, there is a thing to hold the bar up and then we lift the other side.

Q. You have to lift one end of the barrel? A. Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Does this work a week, that would make six days of 12 hours? A. We stop on Sunday night at 11 o'clock and we get through at 7 o'clock next morning and then last night start at 5 and quit at 7.

Q. That is, 14 hours? A. Yes.

MR. MORGAN: Q. Now, Mr. Harris, I am looking at the pay rolls of October 17th. There are apparently 8 men employed in the finishing room on this week. This is for the week ending October 17th. I see that Bergron worked 78 hours that week - on the 12th, 5 hours and 14 hours on each of the other days of the week.

and three-quarters that week.

Q. And for your 53 and three-quarter hours, you got $15.85? A. Yes.

Q. And Alex Gadbois worked 78 hours that week?

5 A. They were on together, the two of them.

Q. Gadbois and Bargron would be working together? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That would be the night shift? A. Yes, sir.

10 Q. I cannot quite understand why men are working 78 hours in this day and generation. Can you tell us if there is anything in the nature of the work that requires some man to be on there such long hours, 14 hours a day? A. Well, we used to work,

15 you know, just until we got through. When we got through the dye we would go home. Well now, since a little while back, we had a lot of dye, we had to dry it.

20 Q. Well, it is getting ~~busy~~ busier ? A. Yes.

Q. But instead of putting on more men the same men are doing the work? A. Well, they put on two more men.

Q. But instead of putting on men so that the work

25 could be divided up, at any rate - they are working 78 hours? A. Yes.

Q. How long would it take to learn this job that you are doing? A. Well, it is not a very

30 difficult job but it takes awhile to catch on to the knack of putting cloth in right without tearing it, an-

and three-quarters that week.

Q. And for your 53 and three-quarter hours, you got $13.80? A. Yes.

Q. And Alex Dadbois worked 73 hours that week?

A. They were on together, the two of them.

Q. Dadbois and Bergren would be working together?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That would be the night shift? A. Yes, sir.

Q. I cannot quite understand why men are working 73 hours in this day and generation. Can you tell us if there is anything in the nature of the work that requires some man to be on there such long hours, 14 hours a day? A. Well, we used to work, you know, just until we got through. When we got through the dye we would go home. Well now, since a little while back, we had a lot of dye, we had to dry it.

Q. Well, it is getting very busy? A. Yes.

Q. But instead of putting on more men the same men are doing the work? A. Well, they put on two more men.

Q. But instead of putting on men so that the work could be divided up, at any rate - they are working 73 hours? A. Yes.

Q. How long would it take to learn this job that you are doing? A. Well, it is not a very difficult job but it takes awhile to catch on to the knack of putting cloth in right without tearing it, and

we have some responsibility of watching the cloth, we don't care to tear it.

Q. Have you anything to do with mixing the dyes? A. No, we have nothing to do with that, we have just to size.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. BRUNEAU:

Q. How often do you have to do work as much as 78 hours? A. Well, I have not got to do it so often there now, I do that once in a month.

Q. About once in a month? A. Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: I understood him to say that the weekly night shift was 78 hours, is that right? A. Yes.

Q. Every time you work at night you work 78 hours a week? A. Yes.

MR. McRUER: Q. They evidently rotate that among these eight men? A. Yes.

MR. BRUNEAU: Q. So that two men each week handle that night shift? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do they work steadily right through the night? A. Oh, yes.

Q. You are paid over time, I understand, for that 78 hours? A. We do not get no extra in money, we only get 29½ cents an hour.

MR. McRUER: This man Bergron got $23 and Alex Gadbois got $23, according to the pay roll.

we have some responsibility of watching the clock, we don't care to hear it.

Q. Have you anything to do with making the dress?

A. No, we have nobody to do with that, we have just to sleep.

Q. How often do you have to do work as hard as Ya mosky? A. Well, I have not got to do it so often there now, I do this once in a month.

Q. About once in a month? A. Yes.

MR. COMMISSIONER: I understood him to say that the weekly night shift was 78 hours, is that right?

A. Yes.

Q. Every time you work at night you work 78 hours a week? A. Yes.

MR. MORDEN: Q. They evidently rotate that among more night men? A. Yes.

MR. MORDEN: Q. So that two men even each handle that night shift? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do they work steadily night through the night? A. Yes.

Q. You are paid over time, I understand, for that 78 hours? A. We do not get no extra in money, we only get 22½ cents an hour.

MR. MORDEN: This man Barron got $33 and Alex Mackie got $35, according to the pay roll.

A COMPARU: OMER BELANGER.

LEQUEL témoin est assermenté.

Q Quel est votre âge Monsieur Bélanger? R Vingt-cinq ans.

Q Etes-vous marié? R Oui.

Q Avez-vous des enfants? R Non, j'en ai eu mais ils sont morts.

Q Vous travaillez à quel moulin? R A la Stormont.

Q Depuis combien de temps travaillez-vous là? R Sept à huit ans.

Q Quel est votre ouvrage actuel? R Section hand.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous faites? R C'est moi qui sert les doffers, qui donne l'ouvrage aux doffers.

Q Qu'est-ce que ça veut dire "leur donner l'ouvrage", pour leur donnez les bobines? R Je vais les chercher pour les autres, et je punch le doff qu'ils font, on met les dices en bas et on commence à runner leurs machines.

Q Un témoin nous a dit que pour avoir plus d'ouvrage et plus de paye, qu'ils étaient obligés de "jipper" quelqu'un? R Oui, c'est moi qui se fait "jipper".

Q Je crois que ce témoin est Lalonde? R Moi j'ai 16 machinesà voir, quand il manque de roving il faut que je cours pour chercher le spare hand, ils viennent aider aux spinners.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous disiez là? R J'ai 16 machines à avoir soin.

Q Quand vous manquez de materiel, que les doffers

A Com. Ant: OSCAR BRAZEAU.

Le témoin est assermenté.

Q. Quel est votre âge s'il vous plaît? R. Vingt ans.

Q. Etes-vous marié? R. Non.

Q. Avez-vous des enfants? R. Non, j'en ai eu mais ils sont morts.

Q. Vous travaillez à quel moulin? R. A la Gorman.

Q. Depuis combien de temps travaillez-vous là? R. Sept à huit ans.

Q. Quel est votre ouvrage actuel? R. Sectionneur.

Q. Qu'est-ce que vous faites? R. C'est moi qui sort les billons, que comme l'ouvrage aux lattes.

Q. Qu'est-ce que ça veut dire "leur donner l'ouvrage pour leur donner les poignées? R. Je vais les chercher pour les autres, et, à mesure le bois qu'ils font, on met les dives en bas et on commence à faire les poignées.

Q. Un témoin nous a dit que pour avoir plus d'ouvrage et plus de paye, qu'il était obligé de "tipper" quelqu'un? R. Non, c'est moi qui me tipe.

Q. Je crois que ce témoin est Leblanc? R. Non j'ai 10 manières, voir, quand il manque de travail il faut que je coupe pour couper le bois mort, ils viennent aider aux autres.

Q. Qu'est-ce que vous disiez là? R. J'ai la manière à avoir mon.

Q. Comme vous manquez de matériel, que les colleurs

n'ont pas cé qu'il leur fait? R Comme les bobines, il faut que j'aille les chercher.

Q Ensuite qu'est-ce que vous faites quand vous les avez? R Je les donne aux doffers, ils sont tous à l'élévateur, qui attendent, je leur donne, ils se bousculent pour en avoir, le plus fort de la gang a tout.

Q Celui qui s'empare de la plus grande quantité, il sert bien ses clients, et plus son temps compte? R Oui.

Q C'est vous qui tenez le temps de ces gens là? R Oui.

Q Ceux qui n'ont rien eu? R Ils se trouvent pas à doffer.

Q Et s'ils doffent pas, ils ont pas de temps de paye? R Non.

Q Autrement dit le doffer perd du temps? R Oui.

Q Il travaille pas parce qu'il a pas été assez vite pour se bousculer, assez fort? R Oui, ils ont pas la peine de me bousculer moi.

Q Mais vous êtes le bousculé? R ....

Q Combien en avez-vous de doffers? R Moi, j'en ai sept sur mon bord, j'en ai deux qui prennent la place de un.

Q Vous en aviez combien avant? R 16 à 18, durant le temps j'étais pas là.

Q Pour remplacerce même nombre là on en a mis 7? R Oui.

Q Ca fait combien de temps de ça? R Ca fait neuf ans, huit ans.

n'ont pas été qu'il leur fait? R Comme les bobines, il faut que j'aille les chercher.

Q Quelle qu'est-ce que vous faites quand vous les avez? R Je les donne aux coffres, ils sont tous à l'élevateur, qui attendent, je leur donne, ils ne bougent pour en avoir, le plus fort de la gang a tout.

Q Celui qui a commandé la plus grande quantité, il sort bien ses clients, et puis son temps compté?

R Oui.

Q C'est vous qui tenez le temps de ces gens là?

R Oui.

Q Ceux qui n'ont rien eu? R Ils se trouvent pas à coffer.

Q Et s'ils coffrent pas, ils ont pas de temps de payé? R Non.

Q Autrement dit le coffer paré de temps?

R Oui.

Q Il travaille pas parce qu'il a pas été assez vite dans la Lumière, [illegible] Oui. Ils ont pas la peine de me contrarier moi.

Q Mais vous êtes le boss-boy? R ....

Q Comment en avez-vous le coffres? R Moi, j'ai si sept sur mon bord, j'en ai deux qui prennent la place de un.

Q Vous en avez combien avant? R 16 à 18, dans le temps j'étais pas là.

Q Pour remplacerce même nombre là on en a mis 72

R Oui.

Q Ça fait combien le temps ça? R Ça fait neuf ans, huit ans.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous faisiez dans ce temps là, c'est dans le temps que vous êtes entré vous?
R Oui.
Q Qu'est-ce que vous faisiez vous dans ce temps là?
R Je travaillais pas là.
Q Vous travailliez où? R J'ai commencé à travailler, j'allais à l'école.
Q Vous alliez dans le moulin? R Oui.
Q Vous alliez à l'école, ça veut dire que vous étiez pas payé? R Non, j'ai jamais travaillé pour rien, la minute que j'ai commencé à travailler ils m'ont payé.
Q Vous avez eu combien, quel a été votre premier salaire? R Pour quatre jours, $5.05.
Q Quand vous étiez commençant là, il y avait dans ce département là deux fois plus de doffers qu'aujourd'hui? R Oui.
Q Maintenant, ce qui se produit, ce que vous venez de décrire là, quand vous servez les doffers, ou quand ils se servent à vos dépens, est-ce que ça peut se répéter dans le courant de la journée?
R Oui.
Q C'est à chaque distribution de bobines ou de fuseaux que ça recommence? R Pardon, voyez-vous il y a des machines plus vites les unes que les autres, comme sur mon bord, j'en ai 5 ou 6 qui runnent vite, il faut que je me tienne à voyager up and down tout le temps, des fois je suis à l'autre bout, supposons que j'ai mis le guide...
Q C'est à direque vous avez fait partir la machine?
R Oui, le temps que je suis à l'aut e bout, le doffer met sa carte en bas, quand je reviens ça

Q. Qu'est-ce que vous faisiez dans ce temps là, c'est dans le temps que vous étes entre voyage?

R. Oui.

Q. Qu'est-ce que vous faisiez vous dans ce temps là?

R. Je travaillais pas là.

Q. Vous travailliez où? R. J'ai commencé à travailler, j'allais à l'école.

Q. Vous alliez dans le moulin? R. Oui.

Q. Vous alliez à l'école,je veut dire que vous étiez sa payé? R. Non, j'ai jamais travaillé pour rien, la minute que j'ai commencé à travailler ils m'ont payé.

Q. Vous avez un combien, quel a etc votre premier salaire? R. Pour quatre jours, $5.00.

Q. Quand vous étiez commençant là, il y avait une ce département là aux fois plus de fois que j'ai-jouid'hui? R. Oui.

Q. Ma réponse,ce qui se produit, ce que vous venez de décrire là, quand vous servez les dollars, ou quand ils se savent à vos dépens, est-ce que ça peut se répéter dans le courant de la journée?

R. Oui.

Q. C'est à chaque distribution de bobines ou de fusseaux que ça recommence? R. Pardon, voyez-vous il y a des machines plus vites les unes que les autres, comme sur mon bord, j'en ai 5 ou 6 qui roulent vite, il faut que je me tienne à voyager up and down tout le temps, des fois je suis à l'autre bout, supposons que j'ai mis le guide...

Q. C'est à chaque vous avez fait partir la machine?

R. Oui, le temps que je suis à l'est a bout, je mettet ma carte au bas, quand je reviens ça

m'a parti de l'idée, c'est comme ça qu'ils se trouvent à me jypper.

Q Autrement dit il se fait servir deux fois coup sur coup? R Il a pour son dire qu'il a assez de misère à gagner son ouvrage.

Q Ceci peut se produire à n'importe quel moment de la journée suivant la rareté des bobines?

R Pas rien que ça, ils se défendent aussi qu'ils sont payés trop cheap.

Q Maintenant, ces doffers là, je comprends que depuis un certain temps qu'ils sont à la pièce, à tant de la machine? R Oui.

Q Est-ce qu'ils travaillent toute la journée?

R Ils sont payés à la machine.

Q Est-ce un ouvrage fatiquant ça? R Des certains temps, ils ont des bobines, c'est un travail vite.

Q Est-ce qu'il doff toute la journée? R Il faut qu'ils se dépêchent.

Q Y a-t-il un certain nombre de doffs à faire par jour, plus ou moins? R Ils sont poussé dans le dos, pour en faire plus.

Q Plus ils en font? R Plus ils ont d'argent, mx mieux c'est pour la compagnie.

Q Mais les fileurs n'ont pas d'ouvrage, les fileurs ne sont pas à la pièce dux autres? R Non.

Q Quel est votre salaire vous? R $9.55.

Q Vous êtes à la semaine vous? R Oui.

Q Combien de jours? R Quatre jours.

Q Combien d'heures par jour? R 9 heures par jour, 36 heures par semaine, j'ai la charge des doffers et je me cours d'un bord et l'autre.

Q Vous avez combien de doffers qui dépendent de vous?

m'a parti de l'idée, c'est comme si qu'ils se trouvent à me juger.

— Autrement dit il se doit convoit sur l'ex coup sur coup? R — Il a pour son dire qu'il a assez de misère à régler son ouvrage.

— Cela peut se produire à n'importe quel moment où la journée avant la fatigue des moissons?

R — Les ilon que ça, ils se seulement sous qu'ils sont payés trop cher.

— Mais ont, sur quoi là, si — [illegible] pour un certain temps qu'ils sont à la grève, à tant de la moisine? R Oui.

— Mais-ce qu'ils [illegible] ?

R Ils sont payés à la machine.

— Est-ce un nouveau instrument ? R Que cette temps, ils ont des machines, c'est du travail vite.

— Mais-ce qu'il [illegible] ? — Il est que'ils se dégonnent.

— Y a-t-il un certain nombre de dattes à faire par jour, plus ou moins? R Ils sont pousse dans le sol, pour en faire plus.

— Plus ils en font? R Plus ils ont d'argent, mieux c'est [illegible] la [illegible] vie.

— Si la les filles n'ont pas d'avance, les filles ne sont pas à la pioche aux autres? R Non.

— Quel est votre salaire venu? R $3.55.

— Vous êtes à la semaine vous? R Oui.

— Combien de jours? R Quatre jours.

— Combien d'heures par jour? R 9 heures par jour, 36 heures par semaine, j'ai la charge des [illegible] et je me couche d'un bord et l'autre.

— Vous avez une [illegible] de [illegible] que [illegible] de vos

R Sept.

Q Combien y a-t-il de temps que vous faites ce métier là? R Au delà de deux ans.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous faisiez avant ça?

R Je doffais.

Q C'est plus payant d'être doffer que ce que vous faites là? R Oui, il faut se dépêcher plus, mois j'ai pas d'affaires à courir, mais il faut que je me tienne l'oeil partout.

Q C'est plus fatiguant d'être doffer? R Moi j'ai plus de marchement à faire.

PAR MTRE BRUNEAU.

Q Monsieur Bélanger, vous avez parlé de ce bousculage qui a lieu parmi les doffers, qst-ce qu'il y en a qui le sont sérieusement moins que les autres, comme résultat de ce bousculage? R Supposons qu'un jeune arrive au contraire d'un gros, il se fait bousculer, c'est le gros qui a les bobines.

Q Qui sont les gros? R Prenez un homme qui arrive au contraire d'un homme, un homme de 145 à 150 à un autre de 118 livres, ils se bousculent.

Q M.Lalonde me paraissait pas bien gros?

R Il est assez pesant, il est massif, il pèse au dessus de 145 livres.

Q Lui c'est le plus gros? R Ah non, il y en a d'autres plus gros.

Q M.Proulx est un des gros? R Non, il pèse à peu près 130 livres.

Q Est-ce que lui a beaucoup de difficultés?

R C'est un homme capable de se défendre, et je le blame pas non plus.

R Non.

Q Combien y a-t-il de temps que vous êtes ici ou en étiez là? R Au moins de deux ans.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous faisiez avant ?

R Je dormais.

Q C'est plus urgent d'être dortoir que de vous [illegible]

R Oui, il faut le [illegible],

mais j'ai pas d'efforts à compte, mais il faut que je me tienne l'esprit propre.

Q C'est plus intéressant d'être dortoir? R Moi j'ai plus de mouvement à faire.

Le Juge BOURGAC.

Q Quand vous [illegible] que vous avez pris la [illegible] lorsque vous n'avez pas pris les autres, quelle réaction ça a bouleversé? R Supposons que quand jeune arrive au contraire d'un prise, il se fait bousculer, c'est le gros qui a les bonnes.

Q Qui sont les gros? R Prenons un homme qui arrive au contraire d'un homme, un homme de 165 à 180 à un autre de 110 livres, ils se bousculent.

Q M.Salonde ne partageait pas bien gros?

R Il est assez petit, il est mesuré, il pèse au dessus de 165 livres.

Q Lui c'est le plus gros? R Oui mon, il y en a d'autres plus gros.

Q M.Proulx est un des gros? R Non,il pèse à peu près 180 livres.

Q Est-ce que lui a beaucoup de difficultés?

R C'est un homme capable de se défendre,et je le blâme pas non plus.

Q M.Lalonde pareillement? R Oui.

Q Quels sont les plus faibles parmi vos doffers, qui peuvent pas se défendre? R Il y a deux jeunes.

Q Lesquels? R Un nommé Masson et le jeune Proulx.

Q Ephrem Proulx? R Oui.

Q Je vois que pour 18 heures la semaine passée, ces deux jeunes gens ont travaillé que deux jours, et que pour ces deux jours ils ont fait 150 doffs, c'est à dire 75 doffs par jour? R Pour deux jours, 75 par jour, mais c'est coupé en deux, ils sont deux pour les 75 doffs mon cher ami.

Q C'est marqué ici 150 doffs à 3½ cts- $5.25, chacun de ces hommeslà a reçu $5.25 pour 18 heures? R Oui, ça leur donne 1¾ cts la doffe, ils ont 3½ cts qu'ils séparent en deux, je le sais c'est moi qui les marquent.

Q Ils recoivent ensemble $10.50, comparez avec les autres, je vois pour 18 heures ces deux jeunes gens ont fait ensemble 300 doffs tandis que M.Armand Proulx ~~xxxx~~ pour 33 heures en a fait 300, ils font aussi bien l'un que l'autre? R Non, Monsieur Proulx a été paye à 3½ cts pour 300 doffs, et Ephrem Proulx a été payé à 1¾ cts, parce que ça été divisé en deux.

Q Il a travaillé que 18 heures? R Oui, le jeune homme depuis qu'il est là, il travaille pour moi.

Q C'est vous qui êtes chargé de cette distribution de bobines? R Non, pardon, ils sont supposés d'aller les chercher, moi je les mets à l'élévateur.

— Balanda parallèment? — Oui.

— Quels sont les plus faibles mains vous notiez, qui peuvent peut se détourner? — Il y a deux jeunes hommes? — Un nommé Warren et le jeune Proulx.

— Warren Proulx? — Oui.

— Et ce que pour le jeunes hommes, ces deux jeunes gens ont travaillé que deux jours, et que pour ces deux jours ils ont reçu 150 dollars, c'est à dire 75 dollars par jour? — Pour deux jours. 75 par jour, mais c'est coupé en deux, ils sont deux pour les 75 dollars non pas seul.

— C'est marqué ici 150 dollars à 39 cts.?

Quand de ces messieurs a reçu 44.15 pour 18 heures?

— Oui, je leur donne 1½ cts la dollar, ils ont 39 cts qu'ils dépensent en deux, je le sais c'est moi qui les rapporte.

— Ils reçoivent ensemble $10.50, comparée avec les autres, je vois pour 18 heures ces deux jeunes gens ont reçu ensemble 300 dollars tandis que M. Warren et Proulx ont pour 25 heures un a reçu 300, ils sont sûrs bien l'un que l'autre? — Non, Monsieur Proulx a été payé à 39 cts pour 300 dollars, et Warren Proulx a été payé à 1½ cts, comme que je vous l'ai dit en haut.

— Il a travaillé ces 18 heures ici? — Oui, le jeune homme depuis qu'il est là, il travaille pour moi.

— C'est vous qui êt a chargé de cette distribution de bonheur? — Non, Warren, ils sont supposés d'aller les chercher, moi je les mets à l'élévateur.

Q C'est vous qui leur servez? R Oui.

Q Alors s'il y a du désordre c'est parce que vous les controlez pas? R Quoi voulez-vous faire, chacun pour soi, il faut qu'ils aient des bobines.

Q Je pensais que c'était vous qui leur serviez les bobines? R Je vais les chercher à l'élévateur, je leur donne le truck de bobines, et arrangez-vous avec.

Q Je vois que comme résultat de ce système que M. Cliff Lalonde a fait 300 doff pour 36 heures, Armand Proulx 300 pour 36 heures, Maurice Lalonde 310 pour 32 heures, c'est le meilleur apparemment, M. Saucier 280, Séguin 290, Eddy Lalonde 290, il y a pas plus de difference entre ces gens? R Il y en a qui ont des machines plus vites que les autres, il leur faut et ils font plus de doff.

Q Un des témoins a dit que le bousculage n'était rien de sérieux? R Non, mais c'est pour dire, que s'il y avait....

Q Ils se dépêchent alors? R Oui.

Q Vous avez parlé du système par lequel on vous trichait, c'est vous qui marquez les cartes?

R Oui.

Q Qu'est-ce qui arrive quand quelqu'un se fait marquer deux fois, comment s'arrange-t-il pour ça?

R Il prend la carge il la met en bas, sur la machine.

Q Sur votre machine à vous ou à lui?

R Sur sa machine à lui.

Q C'est à vous à aller voir cette carte qui montre qu'il a fini son ouvrage? R Oui. Il prend la carte, il la met sur sa machine, moi supposons que je l'ai punchée cette doff là, queje suis à

Q. C'est vous qui leur servez? R. Oui.

Q. Alors s'il y a du désordre c'est parce que vous les contrôlez pas? R. Quoi voulez-vous faire, comme pour moi, il faut qu'ils aient des cochons.

Q. Je pensais que c'était vous qui leur serviez les boissons? R. Je vais les chercher à l'élévateur, je leur donne la trace de boisson, et ensuite-vous savez.

Q. Je vois que cela ressemble de ce qu'étaient que M. Cliff Salomon a fait 3.00 coff pour 35 bouteres, Raymond Kendal 3.00 pour 35 bouteres, Maurice Salomon 3.10 pour 34 bouteres, c'est le meilleur apparemment, M. Sauter 3.05, Wagman 3.00, Rudy Salomon 3.05, il y a pas plus de différence entre ces gens? R. Il y en a qui ont des meilleures place vides que les autres, il leur faut et ils font plus de coff.

Q. Ou des tournées c'est que le commerce n'était rien de sérieux? R. Non, mais c'est pour être, que s'il y avait....

Q. Ils se désaltèrent alors? R. Oui.

Q. Vous avez parlé en quelques pas lequel on vous trichait, c'est vous qui remplissez les cartes?

R. Oui.

Q. Qu'est-ce que arrive quand quelqu'un se fait marquer deux fois, comment s'arrange-t-il pour ça?

R. Il prend la carte il le met en bas, sur la machine.

Q. Sur votre machine à vous ou à lui?

R. Sur sa machine à lui.

Q. C'est à vous à aller voir cet a carte qui montre qu'il a fait son ouvrage? R. Oui. Il prend la carte, il la met sur sa machine, moi supposons que je l'ai punchée cette coff là, elle sera à

l'autre bout, il faut que j'aide aux doffers à winder, à mettre les brins.

Q Quand vous revenez? R La carte est en bas, c'est la seule manière qu'il peut me jyffer, il me dit qu'il l'a mis à la doff à la machine, à la place de m'attendre.

Q Il vous a dit quoi? R Qu'il a mis la doff sur la machine au lieu d'attendre après moi, moi je suis à l'autre bous.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD.

Q Le système actuel est un bon système pour faire dépêcher les doffers? R Oui, c'est la seule manière qu'ils peuvent les faire dépêcher.

ET LE DIT TEMOIN NE DIT RIEN DE PLUS.

- -o-o-o-o-o-o-o- -o-o

Page 10311 follows.

l'autre bout. Tout ce que j'ai eu ces docteurs à vingt à mettre les bouts.

Q. Quand vous vous êtes mort R. Le corps est en bas, c'est la seule manière qu'il peut se jeter, il me dit qu'il l'a eu à la mort à la maison, à la place de m'attendre.

Q. Il vous a dit ça? R. Qu'il a mis le coup sur la ma ine en lieu d'est coupé sonné moi, on le sang à l'autre bout.

Les Mots Rabelais.

Q. Le standard notarial est un peu synonyme pour leurs empêcher les doctrines R. Oui, c'est la seule manière qu'ils peuvent les faire monsieur.

Q. Et ils ont tout ? R. Et ils ont tout.

Pour Jusqu'à Colleau.

MR. BRUNEAU: There is just one question I want to ask Mr. Harris.

JAMES HARRIS Recalled

BY MR. BRUNEAU: Q. There is just one question I want to ask the witness, my lord. You have spoken of the temperature of 125 degrees ? How is that measured? A. That is just guess work.

Q. You don't know? A. No, we don't know for sure, but it is very warm there because one machine throws a heat of 220 degrees and there is bound to be quite a bit of heat come out of that . Then, there is two other machines that are open.

Q. You never measured the exact heat ? A. No, I didn't. I had a thermometer one day and I put it near the side of the door but I did not put it near where we work and it went up to 138.

Q. Where was that thermometer ? A. Just on the side of the dryer. We have no door, anyway, and I just put it on the side there to see how hot it was.

Q. Inside the housing ? A. It was not inside, it was just on the side of the frame of the door.

Q. It was not outside ? A. It was not outside and it was not inside.

Q. Was the sun on it ? A. No sun, we don't see any sun.

THE COMMISSIONER: You have raised the temperature by that question.

MR. BRUNEAU: Pardon.

THE COMMISSIONER: You have raised the temperature

MR. BRUNNEAU: There is just one question I want to ask Mr. Harris.

CROSS EXAMINATION (continued)

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Q. You never measured the exact heat ? A. No, I didn't. I had a thermometer one day and I put it near the side of the door but I did not put it near where we work and it went up to 150.

Q. Where was that thermometer ? A. Just on the side of the dryer. We have no door, anyway, and I just put it on the side there to see how hot it was.

Q. Inside the housing ? A. It was not inside, it was just on the side of the frame of the door.

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Q. Was the sun on it ? A. No sun, we don't see any sun.

THE COMMISSIONER: You have raised the temperature by that question.

MR. BRUNNEAU: Pardon.

THE COMMISSIONER: You have raised the temperature

by that question.

MR. BRUNEAU: We raised the temperature.

THE WITNESS: I am not complaining about the work at all. It is just as we want because there is fellows in the napping room making a little more money than we are and we are doing the same amount of work.

Q. How do you get on with that heat, Mr. Harris. Do you get cold, do you suffer from colds ? A. Like now, you take to-day, we cannot open the windows at all because we get chilly right away. Whenever we go upstairs the boys upstairs, they are warm, and we have been down there in that heat. When we go up they want the windows open and we want them shut, and we cannot fight against the whole napping room.

Q. Do you find there is sufficient moisture to keep it from being a dry heat ? A. Oh, yes, sure.

Q. How has your health been affected, that is what I would like to know ? A. Not very much since --

Q. How long have you been working there? A. Over a year.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. How old are you ? A. Twenty-four.

MR. BRUNEAU: That is all.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Mr. Harris, as a matter of interest, you are a young man twentyfour and you have been showing a willingness to work 78 hours a week. Can you see any future --

MR. BRUNEAU: Once a month.

BY MR. Mc RUER: Q. Well, 78 hours a week once

by that question.

MR. BRUNELLI: He raised the temperature.

THE WITNESS: I am not complaining about the work at all. It is just as we went because there is fellows in the working room making a little more money than we are and we are doing the same amount of work.

Q. How do you get on with that heat, Mr. Harris. Do you get cold, do you suffer from colds? A. Like now, you take to-day, we open the windows at all because we get chilly right away. Whenever we go upstairs the boys upstairs, they are warm, and we have been down there in that heat. When we go up they open the windows open and we warm them out, and we cannot fight against the whole working room.

Q. Do you find there is sufficient moisture to keep it from being a dry heat? A. Oh, yes, sure.

Q. Now I've gone through this. Is that what I would like to know? A. Not very much since

Q. How long have you been working there? A. Over a year.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. How old are you? A. Twenty-four.

MR. BRUNELLI: That is all.

BY MR. HERMAN: Q. Mr. Harris, as a matter of interest, you are a young man twenty-four and you have been showing a willingness to work 72 hours a week. Can you see any future --

MR. BRUNELLI: Long a month.

BY MR. HERMAN: Q. Well, 72 hours a week once

a month ? A. We used to do it twice a month.

Q. 78 hours a week twice a month ? A. We don't do it now,

Q. Any time my friend does it once a year I will ask him to write to me and tell me about it.

MR. BRUNEAU: It happened often, Mr. McRuer, that has happened already.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. I want you to tell me if you see any future for you there in the business? A. Well, in fact, I have not got much education and I would not see much future any other place. So we have just got to work, I suppose.

Q. I know, but do you see any opportunity -- You certainly have shown a disposition to work, you are willing to work -- any opportunity of earning more than $15.00 a week ? A. Well, if I could get it I would work for it. I am willing to work any place at all no matter what it is.

Q. Now, about this heat; how are you clothed when you are working in heat like that? Do you strip off pretty much altogether ? A. We take off as much as we possibly can.

Q. When you go out in the winter time do you leave that room and go out to go for your lunch ? A. Yes.

Q. Does that not affect your health ? A. It didn't seem to. It bothers some of the boys. They get a cold once in a while.

Q. It does affect some of them ? A. Oh, yes, some of them get colds.

a month ? A. We used to do it twice a month.

Q. 75 hours a week twice a month ? A. We don't do it now.

Q. Any time my friend does it once a year I will ask him to write to me and tell me about it.

MR. HOUSEAU: It happened often, Mr. Lemmer, that has happened already.

BY MR. MORTON: Q. I want you to tell me if you are any future for you there in the business? A. Well, in fact, I have not got much encouraging and I would not see much future any other place. So we have just got to work, I suppose.

Q. I know, but do you see any opportunity -- You certainly have shown a disposition to work, you are willing to work -- any opportunity of earning more than $15.00 a week ? A. Well, if I could get it I would work for it. I am willing to work any place at all no matter what it is.

Q. Now, about this heat; how are you clothed when you are working in heat like that? Do you strip off pretty much altogether ? A. We take off as much as we possibly can.

Q. When you go out in the winter time do you leave that room and go out to go for your lunch ? A. Yes.

Q. Does that not affect your health ? A. It didn't seem to. It bothers some of the boys. They get a cold once in a while.

Q. It does affect some of them ? A. Oh, yes, some of them get colds.

AVAN BONEILLE sworn.

EXAMINED BY MR. BEAUREGARD: Q. How old are you, Mr. Boneille ? A. 18.

Q. Where do you work? A. Canada Mill.

THE COMMISSIONER: You must speak much louder than that? A. Canada Mill.

BY MR. BEAUREGARD: Q. You are a big fellow so speak out? A. Canada Mills.

Q. What kind of work do you perform there ? A. Pass the filling.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. What ? A. Pass the filling.

MR. BEAUREGARD: You pass the fillings.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Pass the fillings ? A. That runs for the weavers.

BY MR. BEAUREGARD: Q. Are you a battery hand? A. No.

Q. What do you do with the filling, you go and get the filling ? A. I have got to take it and pass it on the trucks and take it to the weaver's boxes and pile it in the boxes and the battery fillers take it and put it in the batteries and they weave it.

Q. How many hours a day do you work? A. Eight.

Q. Do you work at day time or night? A. Day.

Q. Since how long have you been at work? A. A year and a half.

Q. What is your salary for that work? A. Eight dollars.

W.M. BONELLE sworn.

Examined BY MR. [illegible]: Q. How old are you, Mr. Bonelle? A. 16.

Q. [illegible] A. [illegible] mill.

THE COMMISSIONER: You must speak much louder [illegible]? A. [illegible] mill.

BY MR. MACDONALD: Q. You are a big fellow so speak out? A. Canada Mills.

Q. What kind of work do you perform there? A. Pass the filling.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. What? A. Pass the filling.

MR. [illegible]: You pass the filling.

[illegible]

A. That runs for the weavers.

BY MR. MACDONALD: Q. Are you a battery hand? A. No.

Q. What do you do with the filling, you go and get the filling? A. I have got to take it and pass it on the trucks and take it to the weaver's boxes and pile it in the boxes and the battery filler take it and put it in the bobbins and they weave it.

Q. How many hours a day do you work? A. Eight.

Q. Do you work at day time or night? A. Day.

Q. Since how long have you been at work? A. A [illegible] half.

Q. What is your salary for that work? A. Eight dollars.

Q. Nine hours a day ? A. Yes.

Q. 56 and a half hours ? A. Yes.

Q. And you get eight dollars for 50 hours'work. Are there many young men doing that work in the mill? A. Yes, there is a few doing that.

Q. How many should we say ? A. I cannot just tell how many.

Q. How many would you state ? A There is about seven.

Q. Seven? A. Yes.

Q. This would be, as I understand, below the average wages for women? A. Yes.

Q. If you would be a female for the same work you would receive 20 cents an hour, I suppose? A. Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: He gets 16 cents an hour .

MR. BEAUREGARD: He gets 16 cents an hour. Is it hard work to perform ? A. Well, it is hard enough. When the filling goes low I have got to hurry up and try and get the weavers going because they have stopped.

Q. When they stop they look after you for more work ? A. Yes.

Q. They just want the filling boy to be there in attendance ready for the work? A. Yes.

Q. So you have to hurry up and get the filling? From whom do you get the filling ? A. I get it from the fellows that bring it over from the dye house. I have got to take it and take it to the filling room, take it in the cases and cut it in the boxes and pile it on the trucks and take it to the weavers.

Q. Nine hours a day? A. Yes.

Q. 56 and a half hours? A. Yes.

Q. And you get eight dollars for 56 hours' work. Are there many young men doing that work in the mills? A. Yes, there is a few doing that.

Q. How many should we say? A. I cannot just tell how many.

Q. How many would you state? A. There is about seven.

Q. Correct? A. Yes.

Q. This would be, as I understand, below the average wages for women? A. Yes.

Q. If you would be a female for the same work you would receive 20 cents an hour, I suppose? A. Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: He gets 16 cents an hour.

MR. BURGESS: He gets 16 cents an hour.

Is it hard work to perform? A. Well, it is hard enough. When the filling goes low I have got to hurry up and try and get the weavers going because they have stopped.

Q. When they stop they look after you for more work? A. Yes.

Q. They just want the filling boy to be there immediately ready for the work? A. Yes.

Q. So you have to hurry up and get the filling? From whom do you get the filling? A. I get it from the fellows that bring it over from the dye house. I have got to take it and take it to the filling room, take it in the cases and put it in the boxes and pile it on the trucks and take it to the weavers.

Q. Does it happen you have a delay in this and you cannot get the filling ? A. Yes, when they go low on roving at Dundas the filling becomes low and just comes over a little at a time.

Q. How many weavers do you fill ? A. 7 weavers.

Q. Do you know how many looms each of them operates ? A. They have each got 12 I guess.

Q. Each of them have got 12 looms to operate ? A. Yes.

Q. And you have 7 weavers. Well, all right, your witness.

MR. BRUNEAU: No questions.

PATRICK WATSON sworn.

EXAMINED BY MR. BEAUREGARD: Q. Mr. Watson, how old are you? A. 20 years old.

Q. You work at the Canada ? A. Yes sir.

Q. How long? A. Five and a half years .

Q. What is your present occupation? A. Filling batteries.

Q. Did you perform any other work outside of that before that ? A. For two and a half years I picked bobbins.

Q. What was your salary for your work ? A. For the first year it was $7.65 and then after they made us a cut of 10 per cent.

Q. After the $7.65 ? A. Yes, they made it $7.20. Then aftertwo and a half years I went on filling batteries at $11.00 a week.

Q. Does it happen you have a delay in this and you cannot get the filling? A. Yes, when they go low on roving at Dundas the filling becomes low and just comes over a little at a time.

Q. How many weavers do you fill? A. 7 weavers.

Q. Do you know how many looms each of them operates? A. They have each got 12 I guess.

Q. Each of them have got 12 looms to operate?

A. Yes.

Q. And you have 7 weavers. Well, all right, Mr. [illegible].

Mr. [illegible]: No questions.

[illegible]

EXAMINED BY MR. [illegible]: Q. Mr. [illegible], how old are you? A. 20 years old.

Q. You work at the Canada? A. Yes sir.

Q. How long? A. Five and a half years.

Q. What is your present occupation? A. Filling batteries.

Q. Did you do some other work outside of that before that? A. For two and a half years I picked bobbins.

Q. What was your salary for your work? A. For the first year it was $7.00 and then after they made us a cut of 10 per cent.

Q. What is $7.00? A. Six, they made it $7.20. Then afterwards and a half years I went on filling batteries at $11.00 a week.

Q. You started at $11.00 a week? A. Yes, and they gave us 5 per cent. back.

Q. When the rebate you suffered while in the other employment was rendered to you they gave you back 5 per cent.? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You suffered a reduction of 10 per cent before? A. Yes.

Q. And you were given back 5 per cen t? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You had not the same job but you were given 5 per cent? A. Yes.

Q. That brought your salary to $11.50 ? A. Yes.

Q. That is what it is now? A. It should be $11.55 by rights but it is only $11.50.

Q. It is short five cents ? A. Five cents.

MR. BRUNEAU: You might explain how 23 cents an hour for 50 hours is short five cents. We are not stealing nickels from our employees.

MR. BEAUREGARD: You can ask the witness that.

THE COMMISSIONER: He was getting $11.00 and he received an increase.

MR. BEAUREGARD: He was supposed to get an increase of 5 per cent which would be 55 cents, but he got just 50.

MR. BRUNEAU: He got an increase on the hourly rate.

BY MR. BEAUREGARD: Q. Would you be able now to start weaving? A. Yes, if there was a job vacant for me.

Q. If there was a job ; I suppose that is

Q. You started at $11.00 a week? A. Yes.

and they gave us 5 per cent. back.

Q. When the rebate you suffered while in the other employment was rendered to you they gave you back 5 per cent.? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You suffered a reduction of 10 per cent before? A. Yes.

Q. And you were given back 5 per cent? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You had not the same job but you were given 5 per cent? A. Yes.

Q. That brought your salary to $11.50 ? A. Yes.

Q. That is what it is now? A. It should be $11.55 by rights but it is only $11.50.

Q. It is short five cents ? A. Five cents.

MR. [illegible]: You might explain how 55 cents an hour for 50 hours is short five cents. We are not stealing nickels from our employees.

MR. [illegible]: You can see the witness that.

MR. COMMISSIONER: He was getting $11.00 and he received an increase.

MR. [illegible]: He was supposed to get an increase of 5 per cent which would be 55 cents, but he got just 50.

MR. [illegible]: He got an increase on the hourly rate.

BY MR. [illegible]: Q. Would you be able now to start working? A. Yes, if there was a job vacant for me.

Q. If there was a job ; I suppose that is

within your expectations, that you would become a weaver because you attend the weavers all the time? A. Yes, sir.

Q. All right, your witness.

BY MR. BRUNEAU: Q. What do you mean when you say you did not get five cents a week you should get ? A. I think if we were getting eleven dollars and they would give us 5 per cent that would make 55 cents.

Q. Well, that $11.00 did not represent any cut, from what the other battery hands have said. They got 50 cents given to them when they had not had a cut before.

THE COMMISSIONER: They explained they were getting 5 per cent. and you said yourself a while ago --

MR. BRUNEAU: It was 5 per cent on the hourly rate. They moved up the hourly rate to 23 cents. Have you ever complained you did not get your full salary? A. No, why should we complain about a nickel, but it is a nickel just the same.

Q. When you were given $11.50 the first week did yiu say anything about it? A. No, we were tickled to death to get $11.50, 50 cents more.

Q. I should think you should be .

THE COMMISSIONER: All right.

-- The Commission adjourned for a short recess.

Page 10320 follows

within your expectations, that you would become a weaver because you attend the weavers all the time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. All right, your witness.

BY MR. BRUMMAN: Q. What do you mean when you say you did not get five cents a week you should get?

A. I think if we were getting eleven dollars and they would give us 5 per cent that would make 55 cents.

Q. Well, that $11.00 did not represent any cut, from what the other battery hands have said. They got 50 cents given to them when they had not had a cut before.

MR. O'MEARA: They explained they were getting 5 per cent, and you said yourself a while ago --

MR. BRUMMAN: It was 5 per cent on the hourly rate. They moved up the hourly rate to 25 cents. Have you ever complained you did not get your full salary?

A. No, why should we complain about a nickel, but it is a nickel just the same.

Q. When you were given $11.50 the first week did you say anything about it? A. No, we were sticking to death to get $11.50, 50 cents more.

Q. I should think you should be.

MR. O'MEARA: All right.

-- The Commission adjourned for a short recess.

Page 10550 follows

WILLIAM JONES, Sworn,

MR. McRUER: I suggested to Mr. Dixon that the Accountant who really prepared these figures would be satisfactory to me to give the evidence. Mr. Jones does not feel very well to-day.

THE COMMISSIONER: Why not have them both together?

MR. DIXON: The Accountant is here.

THE COMMISSIONER: I think now you had better begin with Mr. Jones.

BY MR. McRUER:

Q. What office do you hold with Courtaulds Limited? A. Secretary-treasurer.

Q. How long have you been Secretary-treasurer? A. Since Courtaulds (Canada) Limited was formed in 1928.

Q. Were you with the branch Courtaulds Limited? A. Yes.

Q. Did you come out here in 1927? A. I came out in 1924.

Q. And then they started a branch here and I believe built a building, before the new company was formed, as a branch of the English Company? A. Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Is that in 1924? A. Yes.

MR. McRUER: Q. And they had the business running and incorporated as a Canadian company in 1928? A. Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Is that the first incorporation

[illegible] Cont'd.

MR. MORDEN: I suggested to Mr. Buxton that the Accountant who really prepared these figures would be satisfactory to me to give the evidence. Mr. Jones does not feel very well to-day.

THE COMMISSIONER: Why not have them both to-gether?

Mr. Jones: The accountant is here.

THE COMMISSIONER: I think now you had better begin with Mr. Jones.

BY MR. MORDEN:

Q. What office do you hold with Consumers Limited?

A. Secretary-treasurer.

Q. How long have you been secretary-treasurer?

A. Since Consumers (Canada) Limited was formed in 1926.

Q. Were you with the branch Consumers Limited?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you come out here in 1927? A. I came out in 1924.

Q. And then they started a branch here and I believe built a building, before the new company was formed, as a branch of the English Company? A. Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Is that in 1924? A. Yes.

MR. MORDEN: Q. And they had the business running and incorporated as a Canadian company in 1928?

A. Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Is that the first incorporation

of the Canadian Company? A. Yes, in August 1928.

MR. McRUER: Q. So that the Canadian Company was incorporated in 1928 with a share capital of 25,000 6% preferred shares of $100 each and 25,000 common shares of $100 each - that is correct? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, the preferred stock was sold for cash - that is correct? A. The preferred stock?

Q. Yes, $2,500,000 invested in cash.

A. The original ---

Q. The original preferred? A. The $6,000,000 was given for the assets of the Company as it stood.

Q. Yes, $6,000,000 was given for the assets of the Company as it stood---

THE COMMISSIONER: Q. That is of the Canadian company A. Yes.

MR. McRUER: Q. Now, what cash had the English Company invested in the Canadian Company prior to 1928, outside of the profits that the Canadian Company may havemade? A. Well, I do not know whether I have that particular figure with me or not.

Q. Why is it that in your returns you set up the preferred stock as having been sold for cash of $2,500,000? A. That is correct. I see that figure now.

Q. And the common stock $1,051,084.50 shown as cash? A. Yes.

Q. And the balance of $3,500,000 was good will ? A. Good will and ---

Q. So that the good will amounted to $2,448,915.30?

of the Canadian Company? A. Yes, in June of 1923.

MR. MONDER: Q. So that the Can-Alan Company was incorporated in 1920 with a share capital of $5,000 6% preferred shares of $100 each and 55,000 common shares of $100 each - that is correct? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, the preferred stock was sold for cash - that is correct? A. The preferred stock?

Q. Yes, $2,500,000 invested in cash.

A. The original ---

Q. The original preferred? A. Yes, $2,500,000 was given for the assets of the Company as it stood.

Q. Yes, $6,000,000 was given for the assets of the Company as it stood---

THE COURT REPORTER: Q. That is of the Can-Alan Company?

A. Yes.

MR. MONDER: Q. Now, what cash had the English Company invested in the Canadian Company prior to 1923, outside of the profits that the Can-Alan Company may have made? A. Well, I do not know whether I have that particular figure with me or not.

Q. Why is it that in your returns you set up the preferred stock as having been sold for cash of $4,000,000?

A. That is correct. I see that figure now.

Q. And the common stock $1,081,084.50 shown as cash?

A. Yes.

Q. And the balance of $3,000,000 was good will ?

A. Good will and ---

Q. So that the good will amounted to $2,448,315.4

A. That is correct.

Q. And in the years 1926, 1927 and the first eight months of 1928 - apparently the new company started in September, 1928? A. It was incorporated August 22nd, 1928, actually.

Q. The books were closed? A. As of 31st of August.

Q. Now, there apparently was transferred to Courtaulds (England) Coventry, England, reserve account. I am dealing with the summary of the profits for the first three years. After making all necessary charges for taxes and everything there apparently was transferred to Courtaulds, Limited, Coventry, England in 1926, $443,095.06? A. Yes.

Q. In 1927, $802,644.55? A. Correct.

Q. In 1928, $459,083.04? A. That was not transferred, that went to the Reserve account that amount.

Q. But was that one of the assets that was taken over by the new company? A. Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Do these figures show net profits? Isthat what they show?

MR. McRUER: It is more than net profits, it is actually transferred to Reserve Account after everything is taken care of? A. Yes.

Q. Depreciation, taxes, and any salary, etc. So that evidently in the assets for which the capital stock of $3,551,084. was issued - that is, leaving out

A. That is correct.

Q. And in the years 1925, 1927 and the first eight months of 1928 - apparently the new company started in September, 1927? A. It was incorporated August, 1927, actually.

Q. The books were closed? A. As of 31st of August.

Now, there apparently was transferred to Consolidated (England) Coventry, England, reserve account, I am dealing with the summary of the profits for the first three years. After making all necessary charges for taxes and everything there apparently was transferred to Consolidated, Limited, Coventry, England, in 1928, $445,000.00? A. Yes.

Q. In 1928, $605,644.00? A. Is that.

Q. In 1929, $409,025.04? A. That was not transferred, that went to the same as account that [illegible]

Q. But was that one of the assets that was taken over by the new company? A. Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Do these figures show net profits that they show?

MR. MORRIS: It is more than net profits, it is actually transferred to Reserve Account after everything is taken care of? A. Yes.

Q. Depreciation, taxes, and any salary, etc.

Q. Do that evidently in the assets for which the capital stock of $5,351,000. was issued - that is, leaving on

the amount issued for good will - there were cash profits that had been made out of the business, in round figures, $1,700,000 - that is the total amount of the reserve account that was set up? A. That is correct.

Q. So that when we come to consider the cash investment that the parent company made in this company at the inception, $1,700,000 of it were actual cash profits that they had made while they were carrying on the branch here? A. During those three years, yes.

Q. Now then, one other word on capital structure and we can leave that, just to get on the record the variation that was made. In 1931 the share capital was altered by Suplementary Letters Patent - that is correct? A. No, May 1931 there was a further $750,000 which Courtaulds sent over for No.2 extension.

Q. In 1931 the first change - you are right. The parent company invested a further $750,000 for which they received 7,500 shares of preferred stock? A. That is correct.

Q. Then on December 2nd, 1933, there was a change in the capitalization when the shares were changed to Class A and Class B shares? A. That is correct.

Q. Consisting of 32,500, class A shares of $100 each and 35,000 Class B shares of $100 each or making a

the amount issued for good will - there were open profits that had been made out of the business, in round figures, $1,750,000 - that is the total amount of the reserve account that was set up? A. That is correct.

Q. So that when we come to consider the cash investment that the parent company made in this company at the inception, $1,000,000 of it were actual open profits that they had made while they were carrying on the crown here? A. During those three years, yes.

Q. So then, one other word on cutting structure and we can leave that, just to put on the record the variation that was made. In 1921 the share capital was altered by supplementary letters patent - that is correct? A. No, May 1921 there was a further $750,000 which debentures went over for no.2 extension.

Q. In 1921 the first change - you are right. The parent company invested a further $750,000 for which they received 7,500 shares of preferred stock.

A. That is correct.

Q. Then on December 2nd, 1922, there was a change in the capitalization when the shares were changed to Class A and Class B shares? A. That is correct.

Q. Debentures of $1,000, shares of $100 and 55,000 Class B shares of $100 each or making a

total capitalization of 3,250,000.

MR. DIXON: Issued.

MR. McRUER: Q. That is the issued stock?

A. That is of the A Class and $35,000 of the B.

Q. The B shares have not been issued, is that correct? A. No, that is a mistake there.

Q. Or were not issued at the time, rather. The net result of this was that the preferred shares were changed into A? A. Class A, that is it, and common into B.

Q. And then in July, 1934, the parent company made a further subscription for stock amounting to $750,000 andtock Class A, shares, and another subscription amounting to $500,000, and took Class B, shares for it? A. Yes, that is correct.

Q. So that the total common stock now issued is $8,000,000? A. $8,000,000 A and B.

Q. And of that $5,551,084.50 has been issued for cash and the balance for good will. A. That is correct.

Q. And of that cash $1,700,000, in round figures, is accounted for in profits that was built up in a reserve account when the branch was carried on. A. Yes.

Q. The rest of it was new money that was invested by the English Company? A. Yes, ~~eef~~ for No. 2 and 3 extensions.

Q. And all these share capital is owned by the

total capitalization of $3,250,000.

Q. Issued.

MR. MORGAN: Q. That is the issued stock?

A. That is of the A Class and $35,000 of the B.

Q. The B shares have not been issued, is that correct? A. So, that is a[illegible] basis.

Q. Or were not issued at the time, rather. The net result of this was that the preferred shares were changed into A? A. Class A, that is it, and common into B.

Q. And then in July, 1924, the parent company made a further subscription for stock amounting to $750,000 ordinary Class A, shares, and another share issue amounting to $500,000, and took Class B, shares for it? A. Yes, that is correct.

Q. So that the total common stock now issued is $3,000,000? A. $3,000,000 A and B.

Q. And of that $3,301,084.50 has been issued for cash and the balance for good will. A. That is correct.

Q. And of that cash $1,700,000, in round figures, is accounted for in profits that was built up in a reserve account, was invested, was capitalized, was issued?

A. Yes.

Q. The rest of it was new money that was invested by the Mullish Company? A. Yes, ~~and~~ for No. 2 and 3 extensions.

Q. And all these share capital is owned by the

English Company except the directors'qualifying shares? A. Correct.

Q. Now, I want to get the amount written off plant for depreciation prior to the incorporation of this Company. I think that is shown on the first page ofSchedule 13? A. No. 16, is it?

Q. 13-A, is not it, second page of 13-A. Yours is not numbered. I am dealing with the branch prior to incorporation. It is the short one, just the three columns? A. Yes A. This is it.

Q. The accountant can go around and help Mr.Jones. The amount written off machinery in 1926 for depreciation was $336,704.20? A. That is correct.

Q. In 1927, $271,659.65, and in 1928 $202,576.? A. That is correct.

Q. So that prior to incorporation $800,000, in round figures, or $810,000 was written off the machinery? A. Correct.

Q. How much had the machinery actually cost, do you know, up to that time? You might tell me this- was the machinery taken over in that valuation that was put on it for the issue of stock in the company? Was it taken over at the depreciated value or at the cost value? A. At the depreciated value.

Q. Well,buildings were depreciated in those three years as follows: In 1926 $58,044.90. In 1927 $56,174.25, and in 1928, $44,134.94? A. Correct.

Q. Now, can you tell me what your assessment for

English Company except the directors'qualifying shares?

A. Correct.

Q. Now, I want to get the amount written off plant for depreciation prior to the incorporation of this company. I think that is shown on the first page of schedule 1?

Q. Is, Mr. Ah, is 15?

Q. 13-A, is not it, second page of 13-A. It is not numbered. I am dealing with the branch prior to incorporation. It is the second one, just the three columns? A. This is it.

Q. The accountant can go around and help Mr.Jones. The amount written off machinery in 1926 for depreciation was $586,704.207 A. That is correct.

Q. In 1927, $271,699.65, and in 1928 $202,578.?

A. That is correct.

Q. So that prior to incorporation $800,000, in round figures, or $810,000 was written off the machinery? A. Correct.

Q. How much had the machinery actually cost, do you know, up to that time? You might tell me this, was the machinery taken over in that valuation that was put on it for the issue of stock in the company? Was it taken over at the depreciated value or at the cost value? A. At the depreciated value.

Q. Well,buildings were depreciated in these three years as follows: In 1926 $58,044.90. In 1927 $58,174.25, and in 1928, $44,134.94? A. Correct.

Q. Now, can you tell me what your assessment for

plant, buildings and machinery is or are you just outside the town of Cornwall? A. In the township of Cornwall.

Q. What is the assessment, A. $800,000.

Q. Is that a fixed assessment? A. Yes, sir.

Q. For how long a period? A. For ten years ending 1944.

Q. So that it evidently was renewed? A. For another 10 years.

Q. In 1934? A. Yes.

Q. Now, the total book value of your plant, machinery and everything as contained in the last balance sheet is how much? A. You mean the 1935 balance sheet?

Q. Yes? A. Do you mean lands, buildings and the plant, or do you wish them separately?

Q. Plant, buildings, and machinery? A. The total is $4,912,027.20, December 31st, 1935.

Q. Give us building and plant separately?

A. Building, $2,627,645.15.

Q. Plant and machinery? A. $2,256,382.05.

Q. So that the buildings with the machinery, the fixtures, comes to $4,912,000? A. That is correct.

Q. Now then, I want to deal with the profits. We have had the profits for the three years with the Company running as a branch. It is the Profit and Loss Account I want 1928 to 1936? A. Yes.

plant, buildings and machinery is or are you just outside the town of Cornwall? A. In the township of Cornwall.

Q. What is the assessment, A. $800,000.

Q. Is that a fixed assessment? A. Yes, sir.

Q. For how long a period? A. For ten years ending 1944.

Q. So that it evidently has remained? A. For another 10 years.

Q. In 1934? A. Yes.

Q. Now, the total book value of your plant, machinery and everything as contained in the last balance sheet is how much? A. You mean the 1930 balance sheet?

Q. Yes? A. Do you mean lands, buildings and the plant, or do you wish them separately?

Q. Plant, buildings, and machinery? A. The total is $4,912,027.30, December 31st, 1934.

Q. Give us building and plant separately?

A. Building, $2,327,040.15.

Q. Plant and machinery? A. $2,585,987.05.

Q. So that the buildings with the machinery, the fixtures, comes to $4,912,000? A. That is correct.

Q. Now then, I want to deal with the profits. We have had the profits for the three years with the Company running as a branch. It is the Profit and Loss Account I want 1932 to 1936? A. Yes.

Q. The net profit on sales for 1928 appear to be $272,234.34? ~~A. Correct.~~

Q. 1929, $407,454.87? A. Correct.

Q. 1930, $243,160.73? A. Correct.

Q. 1931, $424,302.19? A. Correct.

Q. 1932, $360,444.08? A. Correct.

Q. 1933, $517,862.07? A. Right.

Q. 1934, $893,986.53? A.Correct.

Q. 1935, $933,703.95? A. Correct.

Q. Now, Mr. Jones, during the Examination of Mr. Johnston he rather suggested that owing to the prices that were obtained for rayon prior to 1930 that the profits were very much higher but apparently your net profits have never been so high as they were in the year 1935? A. Well, I think that is exeplainable by the amount of sales that we have made actually, the total weight sold.

Q. It is not a question of that altogether. Now, I am quite willing to deal with it on that basis and take your percentage of profit to sales between 1929---

THE COMMISSIONER: Have you the percentages running down through the years?

MR. McRUER: No, I have not. Mr Howson gave us the average percentage, which we got in Mr. Johnson's evidence, was over the total period - it was 17.22 per cent. I have not got it from year to year. Mr. Howson will have to give us that later.

Q. Just let us get your sales in the year 1929,

Q. The net profit on sales for 1928 appear to be

[illegible]

[illegible] — Observed.

[illegible] A. Correct.

[illegible] A. Not that.

[illegible] A. Correct.

[illegible] A. Right.

[illegible] A. Correct.

[illegible] A. Correct.

Q. Now, Mr. Jones, during the examination of Mr. Johnson he rather suggested that owing to the prices that were obtained for rayon prior to 1930 that the profits were very much higher but apparently your net profits have never been so high as they were in the year 1929? A. Well, I think that is explainable by the amount of sales that we have made actually, the total weight sold.

Q. It is not a question of that altogether. Now, I am quite willing to deal with it on that basis and take your percentage of profit to sales between 1928--

THE COURT: Have you the percentage running down through the years?

MR. ROBSON: No, I have not. Mr Howson gave us the average percentage, which we got in Mr. Johnson's evidence, was over the total period - it was 17.32 per cent. I have not got it from year to year. Mr. Howson will have to give us that later.

Q. Just let us get your sales in the year 1929,

for instance. We will get that from the same account. Your sales in 1929 were $2,942,237.57?
A. Yes.

Q. In 1935, $5,410,843.36. Your net profit in 1929 was $407,454. In 1935 it was $933,000. So that you see yoursales have not been doubled but your net profits have been very much more than doubled. In 1930 the sales were $2,984,000, and the net profits, $243,000, and in 1935, $5,400,000 as against $933,000. So now when we come to it that whether the price of rayon is lower or not than it was in 1930, whether it is lower or higher, your net profits have been very much greater? A. Yes.

Q. So that when you were increasing your rayon price in 1931 you were doing it in the face of an increasing net profit and did it and kept it up in the face of increasing net profit, did you not?
A. That is a hard question for me to answer, actually, the figures show that, admitted.

THE COMMISSIONER: Q. That is the point - do the figures show that? A. The figures show that.

MR. McRUER: Q. All right, you went to the Government and asked for an increase in tariff and if I would judge rightly the spirit of your letter was that you would not take advantage of the increase in tariff to increase the profits to this concern but the idea was to give more jobs to men in Canada. Now, do you not consider that you have violated the undertaking to

for instance. So will get that from the same [illegible]. Your sales in 1928 were $2,[illegible],[illegible],[illegible] - 1928.

A. In 1928, $2,410,816.36. Your net profit in 1929 was $407,[illegible]. In 1930 it was $[illegible],000. So that you see yourselves have not been doubled but your net profits have been very much more than doubled. In 1930 the sales were $2,[illegible],000, and the net profits $[illegible],000, and in 1928, $2,400,000 as against $[illegible],000. So now when we come to it that whether the price of rayon is lower or not than it was in 1930, whether it is lower or higher, your net profits have been very much greater? A. Yes.

Q. So that when you were increasing your rayon price in 1931 you were doing it in the face of an increasing net profit and did it and kept it up in the face of increasing net profit, did you not?

A. That is a hard question for me to answer, actually, the figures show that, admitted.

THE COMMISSIONER: Q. That is the point - do the figures show that? A. The figures show that.

MR. [illegible]: Q. All right, you went to the Government and asked for an increase in tariff and if I would just [illegible] the [illegible] of your [illegible] and that you would not take advantage of the increase in tariff to increase the profits to this concern but the idea was to give more jobs to men in Canada. Now, do you not remember that you [illegible] the [illegible]

the Government? A. No, I do not think so.

THE COMMISSIONER: Did not one of these letters at least read as if the Company was losing money?

MR. McRUER: One of the letters said that the Company was losing 5 cents a pound on every pound of rayon they sold? A. That was correct at that time, in July and August, 1931, we were.

Q. For July and August? A. That was the figure I gave to Mr. Linnett.

Q. Now, Mr. Jones, you do not pretend to say that if you had maintained the price of 72 or 73, or whatever it was at that time, that you would have lost 5 cents a pound on every pound of rayon you sold thereafter? A. We may have had to close down the plant, I do not know.

Q. If you had not raised your price? A. If we had not had the tariff.

Q. No, no, I am saying if you had not raised your price? A. If we had not raised the price we should have had a loss.

Q. You can make losses sometimes when you make profits, average profit of 17 per cent. on sales, an average net profit, you can afford to make losses for a month or so, cannot you? A. Oh, yes.

Q. Did you disclose to the Government the average net profits you had made since you came to Canada? A. Not at that time.

Q. But you went to them telling them you were losing

the Government? A. No, I do not think so.

THE COMMISSIONER: Did not one of these letters at least read as if the Company was losing money?

Mr. MONTGR: One of the letters said that the company was losing 5 cents a pound on every pound of rayon they sold? A. That was correct at that t in July and August, 1931, we were.

Q. For July and August? A. That was the figure I gave to Mr. Finney.

Q. Now, Mr. Jones, you do not present to say that if you had maintained the price of 72 or 75, or whatever it was at that time, that you would have lost 5 cents a pound on every pound of rayon you sold thereafter? A. We may have had to close down the plant, I do not know.

Q. If you had not raised your price? A. If we had not had the market.

Q. No; no, I am saying if you had not raised your price? A. If we had not raised the price we should have had a loss.

Q. You can make losses sometimes when you make profits, average profit of 17 per cent. on sales, an average net profit, you can afford to make losses [illegible]

Q. Did you disclose to the Government the average net profits you had made since you came t Canada? A. Not at that time.

Q. But you went to them telling them you were losi

5 cents a pound on every pound of rayon you sold. That was the picture the Government had without having the other side? A. By that letter that Mr. Linnett wrote, yes, sir.

Q. Now, in addition to the net profits you have made there have beencharged to repairs to buildings and machinery since 1928, $1,813,198.55, according to these figures that Mr. Dixon was good enough to have checked over for me. So that this is a new plant and in the first seven years of its operation - no, that would not be fair - in the first ten years of its operation there is charged to repairs to buildings and machinery $1,813,000, and that is all charged up before net profits are arrived at - that is correct. A. Correct.

Q. Now then, I want to see how the business has panned out in respect to employees, as compared with the net profits. If we go to the last sheet of this- this is the sheet that gives the number of mill workers, earning under $1,000, and over $1,000 - is that the sheet you have? A. Yes, sir.

X Q. Now, I have added the two together to get the whole category. In 1926 there was 1,678? A. Correct.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is the sum of the two?

MR. McRUER: Q. Of all the mill workers? A. Yes, over and under a thousand dollars per year.

Q. In 1927, 1,358? A. Correct.

5 cents a pound on every pound of rayon yarn sold. That was the picture the Government had without having the other side? A. By that letter that Mr. Linnett wrote, yes, sir.

Q. Now, in addition to the net profits you have made there have been charged to repairs to buildings and machinery since 1928, $1,812,158.58, according to these figures that Mr. Dixon was good enough to have gressed over for me. So that this is a new plant and in the first seven years of its operation - no, that would not be fair - in the first ten years of its operation there is charged to repairs to buildings and machinery $1,812,000, and that is all charged up before net profits are arrived at - that is correct, A. Correct.

Q. Now then, I want to see how the business has panned out in respect to employees, as compared with the net profits. If we go to the last sheet of this - this is the sheet that gives the number of mill workers earning under $1,000, and over $1,000 - is that the sheet you have? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, I have added the two together to get the whole category. In 1928 there was 1,879 [illegible]

[illegible]

THE COMMISSIONER: That is the sum of the two?

A. [illegible] Q. Of all the mill workers? A. Yes, over and above a thousand dollars per year.

Q. In 1929, 2,[illegible] [illegible].

Q. In 1928, 2,754? A. Yes.

Q. In 1929, 1,901? A. Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is a big drop.

MR. McRUER: Q. In 1930, 1,257; in 1931, 1,477. In 1932, 1,461; in 1933, 1,485; in 1934, 1,877; and in 1935,2,110. Now, if we compare 1928, which was the high period, with 1935, we find that there were 644 more workers in 1928 than in 1935, but your net profits in 1935 were $933,000, as against $272,000 in 1928. Now, has it been a fact that the result of the new installation of machinery, etc. has been to increase the profits to the company but ~~devereas4~~ decrease the number of workers that were employed in the mill? A. No, there was one particular department which was made obsolete and thereby lessening the number of employees.

Q. It lessened the number of employees but it tremendously increased the net profits to the company by making it obsolete? A. I would not say tremendously. I mean we were forced to do it by elimination of the industry itself to keep the industry in line with everything else.

Q. Well, it is the net affect, that is all, it is the development of the industry or whatever you like- the action of making this Department obsolete was to reduce the number of employees but from the time you made it obsolete your net profits went up - that was the development? A. That is so.

Q. In 1928, 2,724? A. Yes.

Q. In 1929, 1,901? A. Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is a big drop.

MR. MCKUEN: Q. In 1930, 1,287; in 1931, 1,477. In 1932, 1,461; in 1933, 1,485; in 1934, 1,877; and in 1935,2,110. Now, if we compare 1928, which was the high period, with 1935, we find that there were 644 more workers in 1928 than in 1935, but your net profits in 1935 were $385,000, as against $272,000 in 1928. Now, has it been a fact that the result of the new installation of machinery, etc. has been to increase the profits to the company but ~~[illegible]~~ decrease the number of workers that were employed in the mill? A. No, there was one particular department which was made obsolete and thereby lessening the number of employees.

Q. It lessened the number of employees but it tremendously increased the net profits to the company by making it obsolete? A. I would not say tremendously. I mean we were forced to do it by elimination of the industry itself to keep the industry in line with everything else.

Q. Well, it is the net effect, that is all, it is the development of the industry or whatever you like- the action of making this department obsolete was to reduce the number of employees but from the time you made it obsolete your net profits went up - that was the development? A. That is so.

Q. Well now, at this time 1928, 1929, 1930 or three years prior to 1930 when the representation was made to the Government that an increased tariff was necessary and that you were losing 5 cents a pound on all rayon that was being manufactured, I want to get your production records for that.

(Page 10334 follows)

Q. Well now, at this time 1928, 1929, 1930 or three years prior to 1930 when the representation was made to the Government that an increased tariff was necessary and that you were losing 5 cents a pound on all rayon that was being manufactured, I want to get your production records for that.

(Page 10334 follows)

According to Exhibit No. 731, which has been supplied by your company, Mr. Jones --

THE COMMISSIONER: What is the Exhibit ?

MR. McRUER: 731, my lord; the production for the month of July, 1930 was 191,460 pounds. In June it was 167,000 pounds. Now, take the same period the year before; it was 191,000 in July and June was up a little, 180,000, but you were apparently not cutting your production in those months if you are losing money on every pound you produce. Here is your production for the first seven months of 1930. 320,133 pounds in January, February 231,000, March, 242,000 pounds, April 275,000 pounds, May 215,000 pounds, June 167,000 pounds and July 191,000 pounds. In the previous year it had been in January 166,000 pounds, which is half of what it was in 1930, February 208,000 pounds, March 231,000 pounds, April 227,000 pounds, May 214,000 pounds, June 180,000 pounds, and July 191,000 pounds. So, in those seven months you had evidently produced a great deal more rayon than you had in the first seven months of 1929 ? A. Let me just look at that Mr. McRuer. I haven't got a copy with me.

Q. All right, we will take it as sales then? A. That is sales.

Q. All right, those are sales. Your sales even were up in those six months a great deal over what they were before. Now, I see that this company has in investments according to the balance sheet in 1935 $1,425,662.50, and cash on hand $1,394,465.28 ?

According to Exhibit No. 731, which has been supplied by this company, Mr. James --

THE COMMISSIONER: What is the exhibit ?

MR. MCKEER: 731, my Lord; the production for the month of July, 1930 was 191,460 pounds. In June it was 187,000 pounds. Now, take the same period the year before; it was 191,000 in July and June was up a little, 180,000, but you were apparently not cutting your production in those months if you are losing money on every pound you produce. Here is your production for the first seven months of 1930. 320,186 pounds in January, February 281,000, March 242,000 pounds, April 276,000 pounds, May 216,000 pounds, June 187,000 pounds and July 191,000 pounds. In the previous year it had been in January 186,000 pounds. which is half of what it was in 1930, February 324,000 pounds, March 341,000 pounds, April 327,000 pounds, May 214,000 pounds, June 180,000 pounds, and July 191,000 pounds. So, in those seven months you had evidently produced a great deal more rayon than you had in the first seven months of 1929 ? A. Let me just look at that Mr. McKeer. I haven't got a copy with me.

Q. All right, we will take it as sales then?

A. That is sales.

Q. All right, those are sales. Your sales even were up in those six months a great deal over what they were before. Now, I see that this company has in investments according to the balance sheet in 1930 $1,445,652.50, and cash on hand $1,394,405.28 ?

A. Correct.

Q. So that for a young company it seems to be in pretty good financial condition? A. As Mr. Johnson said, a good child.

Q. A good parent has had a good child, there is no doubt of that, but I suggest there was probably a happy union between the one parent and the other, the one being the company in England and the other the tariff protection that was afforded in Canada. It was the tariff protection that has enabled this Company in four years to build up the large profits and reserves, or in ten years, twelve years ? A. I would say yes , to a certain degree.

Q. When you say to a certain degree I would like to know to what extent you say that it has been a tariff protection that has enabled this Company to do this. When we say tariff protection we mean that the tariff protection has eliminated competition to that extent to enable you to do that ? A. I will say it has eliminated competition to a great extent. We will put it that way. It has not eliminated it altogether.

Q. Yes; well now, this Company --

THE COMMISSIONER: Can we find out to what extent it has not eliminated competition

BY MR. McRUER: Q. To what extent do you say it has not eliminated competition ? A. Well, if I remember correctly, just after the tariff went in the Dutch people were offering our customers, at least one of them that we know of -- I believe I am speaking

A. Certain.

Q. So that for a young company it seems to be in pretty good financial condition? A. Mr. Johnson said, a good child.

Q. Good natural for the a good child, there is no doubt of that, but I suggest there was probably a happy union between the one parent and the other, the one being the company in England and the other the tariff protection that was afforded in Canada. X It was the tariff protection that has enabled this Company in four years to build up the large profits and reserves, or in ten years, twelve years? A. I would say yes, to a certain degree.

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Q. Yes; that was, this Company --

THE COMMISSIONER: Can we find out to what extent it has not eliminated competition

BY MR. MOTHERWELL: Q. To what extent do you say it has not eliminated competition? A. Well, if I remember correctly, just after the tariff went in the Dutch people were offering our customers, at least one of them that we know of -- I believe I am speaking

correctly -- yarn at anything up to ten cents under whatever Courtaulds like to charge.

Q. That was for a short time; that is gone now? A. It went on for quite a time.

Q. The 28 cents a pound took care of that, I guess. Well now, Mr. Jones, this company -- Mr. Howson will summarize it in detail for us later -- but judging from your cash investment, I mean the cash balance and the investments that you have you have got the whole thing just about paid for. You have made enough on the company that the shareholders could be paid back in full all the money they invested in it and the thing would be free without the necessity of paying dividends to anybody or anything. That is in theory; of course, nobody does that, but that is just about the position they are in now? A. Yes.

Q. Why can they not go ahead and compete with the world and pay good wages with that handicap, the handicap of having to borrow no money, or no bonds, everything in such good financial shape.

THE COMMISSIONER: You mean a handicap in their favour.

MR. McRUER: A handicap in their favour; you have got a handicap on the other fellow now. You have had a good start off. You are no longer a baby industry. One of the ideas of tariff protection is to allow industries to get started and get over the initial period. Now, you are over it, what do you need a tariff for? A. I think we have done considerably well considering that in 1925 our price was about

correctly -- were at anything up to ten cents under whatever Canadian like to charge.

Q. That was for a short time; that is gone now?

A. It went on for quite a time.

Q. The 88 cents a pound took care of that, I guess. Well now, Mr. Jones, this company -- Mr. Howson will summarize it in detail for us later -- but judging from your case investment, I mean the cash balance and the investment that you have you have got the whole thing just about paid for. You have made enough on the company that the shareholders could be paid back in full all the money they invested in it and the thing would be free without the necessity of paying dividends to anybody or anything. That is my theory; of course, nobody does that, but that is just about the position they are in now?

A. Yes.

Q. Why can they not go ahead and compete with the world and pay good wages with the handicap, the handicap of having to borrow no money, or no bonds, everything in such good financial shape.

[illegible]: You need a handicap in order to [illegible].

Mr. Lockhart: A handicap in their favour: you have got a handicap on the other fellow now. You have had a good start off. You are no longer a baby industry. One of the ideas of tariff protection is to allow industries to get started and get over the initial period. Now, you are over it, what do you need a tariff for? A. I think we have done considerable well considering that in 1930 our wages was about

$1.60 a pound and we have actually got that down to 57 cents a pound which is below the American price. I think we have done fairly well.

Q. Yes, but they are not below prices -- well, before I ask you that question I take it your recent prices are the lowest they have ever been, the 1935 prices were the lowest you had ever had then? A. 1936.

Q. And in 1936, but your profits in 1935 were at their maximum, are they not ? A. Yes.

Q. The past year; probably the question of the lower the prices -- A. The more the profit.

Q. The more the profit, there is something in that, you know. Well, Mr. Jones, I don't think I will keep you --

THE COMMISSIONER: Can you tell me roughly what percentage of the domestic market is filled by Courtaulds.

MR. McRUER: Well, we can easily get at that because we know what your sales are, we have that, and we know what the imports are. We will have it accurately calculated.

THE COMMISSIONER: It has not been worked out.

MR. McRUER: No. They are theonly company that sells this type of yarn. Well, I don't want to keep Mr. Jones any longer.

MR. DIXON: I will bring Mr. Jones back after lunch for a few questions if that is suitable to you.

THE COMMISSIONER: All right.

--The Commission adjourned at 12:40 p.m. to resume at 2 p.m. --

$1.60 a pound and we have actually got that down to 57 cents a pound which is below the American price. I think we have done fairly well.

Q. Yes, but they are not below prices -- well, before I ask you a that question I take it your recent prices are the lowest they have ever been, the 1935 prices were the lowest you had ever had there?

A. 1935.

Q. And 1936, but our profits in 1935 were at their maximum, are they not? A. Yes.

Q. The past year; probably the operation of the lower the prices -- A. The more the profit.

Q. The more the profit there is something in that, you know. Well, Mr. Jones, I don't think I will keep you --

THE COMMISSIONER: Can you tell me roughly what percentage of the domestic market is filled by Canadians.

MR. MONCH: Well, we can easily get at that because we know what your sales are, we have that, and we know what the imports are. We will have it accurately calculated.

THE COMMISSIONER: It has not been worked out.

MR. MONCH: No. They are the only company that sells this type of yarn. Well, I don't want to keep Mr. Jones any longer.

MR. DIXON: I will bring Mr. Jones back after lunch for a few questions if that is suitable to you.

THE COMMISSIONER: All right.

AFTERNOON SESSION

-- The Commission resumed at 2:00 P.M.

WILLIAM JONES, Examination resumed.

BY M.R McRUER: Q. Mr. Jones, there is one other matter I want to deal with before you leave the witness box, and that is an analysis that has been prepared of the pay rolls that were subkitted by Courtaulds Limited. These ha ve been analyzed in the Statistical Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce, and I have copies for you.

THE COMMISSIONER: Is this a new exhibit .

MR. McRUER: Yes, my lord; this is distribution of mill employees by hourly earnings .

THE COMMISSIONER: Just a minute, that will be No. 735.

MR. McRUER: Yes.

EXHIBIT No. 735: Distribution of Mill Employees by Hourly Earnings, 1936, Courtaulds, Ltd.

THE COMMISSIONER: What is it ?

MR. McRUER: Distribution of Mill employees by hourly earnings, for the year 1936. Now, the statement shows that the two largest groups are those between 35 and 40 cents an hour, that is under 40 but 35 or over, and between 45 and 50 cents per hour. That is among the males. There are 130 males getting between 35 and 40 cents and 613 between 45 and 50 cents per hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION

-- The Commission resumed at 2:00 P.M.

WILLIAM JONES, Examination resumed.

MR. R. MORDEN: Q. Mr. Jones, there is one other matter I want to deal with before you leave the witness box, and that is an analysis that has been prepared of the pay rolls that were submitted by Courtaulds Limited. These have been analyzed in the Statistical Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce, and I have copies for you.

THE COMMISSIONER: Is this a new exhibit.

Q. Mr. Jones, do you have this information of all employees by hourly earnings.

THE CHAIRMAN: Just a minute, that will be No. 72A.

A. Yes.

EXHIBIT No. 72A: Distribution of all employees by hourly earnings, 1956, Courtaulds Ltd.

THE COMMISSIONER: What is it ?

MR. MORDEN: Distribution of All employees by hourly earnings, for the year 1956. Now, the statement shows that the two largest groups are those between 35 and 40 cents an hour, that is under 40 but 35 or over, and between 45 and 50 cents per hour. The is among the males. There are 150 males getting between 35 and 40 cents and 213 between 45 and 50 cents

So of the total of 995 employees whose pay has been analyzed 84 per cent are in the class under 50 cents and 23 per cent. in the class under 40 cents so your lordship will see that 60 per cent of the employees are between 45 and 50 cents an hour.

THE COMMISSIONER: 60 per cent.

MR. McRUER: 61 per cent.

THE COMMISSIONER: 61.61.

MR. McRUER: Yes, that is of the male employees. Then we come to the female employees. The two largest groups there are 21 to 25 cents and 25 to 30 cents. In the form or group there are 323 and in the latter group 367 out of a total of 825 employees. Or in those two groups 83 per cent of all the employees, 83.7 per cent really. Now, unless there is anything you want to comment about that, Mr. Jones, there is nothing I want to say about it at the moment ? A. This was taken from that analysis we sent in ?

Q. Yes, yes. A. I have no comment.

Q. Now, the next is distribution of employees according to earnings in pay period.

THE COMMISSIONER: In what ?

MR. McRUER: In one pay period. This is in 1936, isn't it , Mr. Whiteley ? It doesn't say so.

SECRETARY WHITELEY: Yes, in the same pay-period.

THE COMMISSIONER: Is that for a week.

MR. MCRUER: It is. The weekly earnings, yes, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: 736.

50 of the total of 990 employees whose pay has been analyzed 84 per cent are in the class under 30 cents and 25 per cent. In the class under 40 cents so your lordship will see that 90 per cent of the employees are between 40 and 50 cents an hour.

THE COMMISSIONER: 50 per cent.

MR. MORGAN: 84 per cent.

THE COMMISSIONER: 81.81.

MR. MORGAN: Yes, that is of the male employees. Then we come to the female employees. The two largest groups there are 21 to 25 cents and 20 to 30 cents. In the form or group there are 325 and in the latter group 387 out of a total of 822 employees. So in these two groups 86 per cent of all the employees, 86.7 per cent really. Now, unless there is anything you want to comment about that, Mr. Jones, there is nothing I want to say about it at the moment? A. This was taken from that analysis we sent in?

A. Yes, yes. A. I have no comment.

Q. The next is distribution of employees according to earnings in per centum.

THE COMMISSIONER: In what?

MR. MORGAN: In one pay period. This is in 1956, isn't it, Mr. Whiteley? It doesn't say so.

[illegible]

[illegible]

my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: [illegible]

EXHIBIT No. 736: Distribution of employees according to earnings in Pay-Period, Courtaulds Ltd.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Now, the groups are all small until we get to the $14 to $15 group. Below that there are 27 employees who receive less than $13. a week, or 1.9 per cent. The largest group is between $22 and $25. a week, 430 employees are in that group, or 43.22 per cent, and the next largest group is betwe n $25. and $30. a week, or 254 employees or 25 per cent., or in those two groups 68.07 per cent of the employees are receiving between $22.and $30. a week. That is the male employees. Now, the female employees; There are 825 all together and 100 per cent of them receive below $20. a week. The first large group is the between $7. and $8. a week being 106. In that group, and there are 50 per cent of the female employees receiving less than $12. a week. 19 per cent of them receive less than $8. a week.

THE COMMISSIONER: 50 per cent receive less than $12. a week ?

MR. McRUER: Yes, my lord, and 63 per cent less than $13. a week and 86 per cent less than $14. a week. Now, Mr. Jones, what do the female employees do at the mill ? A. You can put them into three sections, really. One is sorting, one is reeling and the other is processing.

. Now, is the work, the actual labour they do, comparable to the labour performed by the men?

MARKET ST. MILL: Distribution of employees according to earnings in Pay-Period, Tarbellds Ltd.

BY MR. MOFFATT: Q. Now, the groups are all small until we get to the $14 to $15 group. Below that there are 27 employees who receive less than $14. a week, or 5.4 per cent. The largest group is between $22 and $30. a week, 450 employees are in that group, or 44.22 per cent, and the next largest group is betwe n $25. and $30. a week, or 364 employees or 25 per cent., or in those two groups 68.07 per cent of the employees are receiving between $22. and $30. a week. That is the male employees. Now, the female employees; There are 285 all together and 100 per cent of them receive below $20. a week. The first large group is the between $7. and $8. a week being 108. In that group, and there are 50 per cent of the female employees receiving less than $12. a week. 10 per cent of them receive less than $8. a week.

MR. CHARLES MAY: 50 per cent receive less than $12. a week ?

MR. MOFFATT: Yes, my lord, and 65 per cent less than $14. a week and 75 per cent less than $14. a week. Now, Mr. Jones, what do the female employees do at the mill ? A. You can put them into three sections, really. One is sorting, one is reeling and the other is processing.

Now, is the work, the actual labour they do, comparable to the labour performed by the men?

A. No, I don't think it is.

Q. Well, what is the difference in the actual labour? None of it is very heavy labour ? A. There is not muc manual labour attached to the girls ' work at all. It is all machine labour .

Q. Is there much manual labour attached to the spinners, for instance, what the men are doing? A. I would say yes.

Q. When you say the girls are all machine labour, what do you mean? A. Practically all they do is look after the machines. The machines do the work.

Q. There seems to be a very wide discrepancy between the rates of pay of the girls and the rates of pay of the men. As far as the pay rolls go the rates, I believe, of the male employees in your industry seem to me to be high, quite good compared with other industries that we have met in with,, but the rates of the female employees seem to be low ? A. Well, there is an explanation of that for this particular week. I think you will find they are all the same. It is in the processing, that is, processing the yarn after it has been produced. These girls at the present time are working two shifts and naturally they cannot get in the full 50 hours like the other girls can. That is the reason you see a big number there, 106 girls getting around $8. a week, because if they could work a 50 hour week they would be up amongst those other people getting $12. a week or around that. I cannot say exactly, but around $12.

A. No, I don't think it is.

Q. Well, what is the difference in the actual labour? None of it is very heavy labour? A. There is not much manual labour attached to the girls' work at all. It is all machine labour.

Q. Is there much manual labour attached to the spinners, for instance, what the men are doing?

A. I would say yes.

Q. When you say the girls are all machine labour what do you mean? A. Practically all they do is look after the machines. The machines do the work.

Q. There seems to be a very wide discrepancy between the rates of pay of the girls and the rates of pay of the men. As far as the only rolls go the rates, I believe, of the male employees in your industry seem to me to be high, quite good compared with other industries that we have met in with, but the rates of the female employees seem to be low? A. Well, there is an explanation of that for this particular week. I think you will find they are all the same. It is in the processing, that is, processing the yarn after it has been produced. These girls at the present time are working two shifts and naturally they cannot get in the full 50 hours like the other girls can. That is the reason you see a big number there, 108 girls getting around $9. a week because if they could work a 50 hour week they would be up amongst those other people getting $12. a week or around that. I cannot say exactly, but

Around $12.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. How many hours are they working? A. They are working 42 hours.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Well, even when we go up to the other ones there are 101 that get less than $12. ? A. $13.00.

Q. 101, rather, that are in the $12. to $13. class, but if we take the total number getting less than -- well, 50 per cent are getting less than $12. a week. There are 98 in the class from eleven to twelve, 48 in the class ten to eleven, and 40 in the class nine to ten, and 76 in the class eight to nine. Now -- A. There is another thing that has to be taken into consideration, Mr. McRuer. The average denier that we spin has a lot to do to a certain extent with the times that the girls have to work. I mean if we are spinning a very light count the men have plenty of time and the girls have more. As a matter of fact, we can do with less girls. In other works they can reel that particular yarn off much faster, at least, it does not need the number of hands, there isn't the number of cakes there to reel. Therefore, we split the work up between the girls and they do not have to wirk quite so long. Therefore they go home sometimes twice and three times a week probably about three o'clock in the afternoon. There isn't work for them.

Q. When one is considering what a girl has got to live on, whether it is a light count yarn or a heavy count yarn, she has only got the amount she takes home in her pocket-book on pay day to live on ?

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. How many hours are they working? A. They are working 42 hours.

BY MR. MORGAN: Q. Well, even when we go up to the other ones there are lot that get less than $12. ? A. $13.00.

Q. Rather, that are in the $12. to $13. class, but if we take the total number getting less than -- well, 50 per cent are getting less than $12. a week. There are 98 in the class from eleven to twelve, 48 in the class ten to eleven, and 40 in the class nine to ten, and 76 in the class eight to nine. Now -- A. There is another thing that has to be taken into consideration, Mr. Morgan. The average denier that we sain has a lot to do to a certain extent with the times that the girls have to work. I mean if we are spending a very light count the man have plenty of time and the girls have more. As a matter of fact, we can do with less girls. In other works they can reel that particular yarn off much faster, at least, it does not need the number of hands, there isn't the number of ends there to reel. Therefore, we suit the work up between the girls and they do not have to work quite so long. Therefore they go home sometimes twice and three times a week probably about three o'clock in the afternoon. There isn't work for them.

Q. When one is considering what a girl has got to live on, whether it is a light count yarn or a heavy count yarn, she has only got the amount she takes home in her pocket-book on any day to live on ?

A. Admitted.

Q. And when you are studying this industry in an impersonal way these figures do not seem to --

A. Well, in this particular department, Mr. McRuer, the processing girls have got anything up to four or five cents raise in their wages recently.

Q. Since this pay roll was taken off ? A. Yes, so these figures will be considerably different now.

Q. Well, would it be a very big job to analyze another pay roll since the change, Mr. Whiteley ? Couldn't we do that? I think it would be a good idea if you would send down another pay roll ?

A. If you would leave it until after the end of the month I can give you another one.

Q. Yes, because -- well, is there going to be another raise at the end of the month ? A. No, but since this strike we have been helping them out by giving them the pay as soon as it is due rather than holding any in hand.

Q. I would like to get the effect of the new increases, anyway, and we can have it analyzed ?

A. I will send one along.

Q. You see, yours is the only industry that is manufacturing this viscose yarn and we can cover it all by the one analysis. Now, the next is average hourly rates according to occupation, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: 737.

EXHIBIT NO. 737: Average hourly rate by occupation. Courtaulds Ltd.

A. Admitted.

Q. And when you are studying this industry in an impersonal way these figures do not seem to --

A. Well, in this particular department, Mr. Mahoney, the processing girls have got anything up to four or five cents raise in their wages recently.

Since this pay roll was taken off ? A. Yes, so these figures will be some deeply different now.

Q. Well, would it be a very big job to analyze another pay roll since the change, Mr. Whiteley ? Couldn't we do that? I think it would be a good idea if you would send down another pay roll ?

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Q. I would like to get the effect of the new increases, anyway, and we can have it analyzed ?.

A. I will send one along.

Q. You see, yours is the only industry that is manufacturing this viscose yarn and we can cover it all by the one analysis. Now, the next is average hourly rates according to occupation, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: 727.

EXHIBIT NO. 727: Average hourly rate by occupation.

MR. McRUER: This is also for 1934.

SECRETARY WHITELEY: For two years.

MR. McRUER: For two years, 1934 and 1936.

THE COMMISSIONER: 1934 , did you say ?

MR. McRUER: 1934 and 1936. Dealing first with adult males, weavers for testing experimental yarn -- Well, that is just one class in 1936 and they are 50 cents an hour. The fixers in the spinning in 1936 are 48.7 cents and in 1934 51 cents. The Bleachers 35.9 and 35.9; the reelers 42.8 and 41.1. The foremen and fore-ladies 56.4 in 1936 and 58.3 in 1934. The engineers 50.2 in 1936 and 54.1 in 1934. The firemen 69.2 in 1936 and 49.2 in 1934. Warehouse shipping 43.9 in both years. Sweepers, watchmen and janitors 39.5 in 1936 and 36.7 in 1934. Viscose makers 47.8 in 1936 and 47. 5 in 1934. Experimental Labour 47.5 in both. Cafeteria 41.7 in 1936 and 47.5 in 1934. Now, --

THE COMMISSIONER: You have not read the spinners.

MR. McRUER: Oh yes, spinners 45.3 in 1936 and 45.2 in 1934. The average for the mill was 45.9 in 1936 and 46.1 in 1934. Now, we find four cases, four occupations, where the average has decreased between 1934 and 1936. Why were those employees reduced in wages during those years ? A. It cannot be because of reduction, Mr. McRuer. It may be -- you see, these are two particular weeks in the year.

Q. Yes? A. They may differ. I mean this is one in 52 weeks in each year. You will find a difference in every week.

MR. MORDEN: This is also for 1954.

MR. MORDEN: For two years, 1954 and 1956.

THE COMMISSIONER: 1954, did you say?

MR. MORDEN: 1954 and 1956. Dealing first with adult males, weavers for testing experimental yarn -- well, that is just one class in 1956 and they are 80 cents an hour. The fixers in the spinning in 1956 are 48.7 cents and in 1954 51 cents. The Bleachers 55.9 and 55.9; the reelers 42.8 and 41.1. The foremen and fore-ladies 56.4 in 1956 and 56.5 in 1954. The engineers 50.2 in 1956 and 54.1 in 1954. The firemen 59.8 in 1956 and 49.2 in 1954. Warehouse shipping 48.9 in both years. Sweepers, watchmen and janitors 39.5 in 1956 and 36.7 in 1954. Viscose makers 47.8 in 1956 and 47.5 in 1954. Experimental labour 47.5 in both. Dafoterts 41.7 in 1956 and 47.5 in 1954. Now, --

THE COMMISSIONER: You have not read the spinners.

MR. MORDEN: Oh yes, spinners 45.3 in 1956 and 45.2 in 1954. The average for the mill was 45.9 in 1956 and 46.1 in 1954. Now, we find four cases, four occupations, where the average has decreased between 1954 and 1956. Why were those employees reduced in wages during those years? A. It cannot be because of reduction, Mr. Morden. It may be -- you see, there are two particular weeks in the year.

Q. Yes? A. They may differ. I mean this is one in 52 weeks in each year. You will find a difference in every week.

Q. Well, I know -- A. I mean to get the actual average.

Q. Well, these are the average rates per hour, and they are rate workers so that in that way it does not -- that angle of it does not come into effect so much.

THE COMMISSIONER: This is not earnings, it is rates.

MR. McRUER: These are rates, are they rates or earnings ?

SECRETARY WHITELEY: It is the workers average hourly rates.

THE COMMISSIONER: Is it is rates it should be constant; it does not matter how much they work.

BY MR. MCRUER: Q. There must have been a reduction surely in those occupations ? A. No, there is nobody had a reduction in the whole of the mill since I have been with it, nobody at all.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Since when ? A. Since I started, my lord, in 1924, nobody has had a reduction in any rate or wages at all.

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, that is pretty definite.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Of course, you could, by changing the character of the work, bring the average down. There must be something that reduced these figures. We will see how they come out among the other occupations. Take the adult females. I do not see any reductions on that side -- oh yes, in the cafeteria only. The rest are slight increases, a fraction of a cent an hour. Girls under 18 with the exception of

Q. Well, I know -- A. I mean to get the actual average.

Q. Well, these are the average rates per hour, and they are rate workers so that in that way it does not -- that angle of it does not come into effect so much.

THE COMMISSIONER: This is not earnings, it is rates.

Mr. [illegible]: These are rates, are they rates or earnings ?

JOHN TOY WILLIAMS: It is the workers average hourly rates.

THE COMMISSIONER: Is it is rates it should be constant; it does not matter how much they work.

BY MR. MORDEN: Q. There must have been a reduction surely in these occupations ? A. No, there is nobody had a reduction in the whole of the mill since I have been with it, nobody at all.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Since when ?

A. Since I started, my lord, in 1944, nobody has had a reduction in any rate or wages at all.

THE COMMISSIONER: Oh, that is pretty definite.

BY MR. MORDEN: Q. Of course, you could, by counting the character of the work, bring the average down. There must be something that reduced these figures. We will see how they come out among the other occupations. Take the adult females. I do not see any reductions on that side -- oh yes, in the cafeteria only. The rest are slight increases, a fraction of a cent an hour. Girls under 18 with the exception of

pressers, there have been no decreases there, and the same with youth and boys. There is one decrease in the bleachers, that is all I see -- oh yes, the processers, that is a slight one. But you say there have been no decreases in rates of pay since you have come there? A. Not since 1924.

Q. That is all.

BY MR. DIXON: Q. Mr. Jones, looking at this Exhibit No. 737 the average for the mill, I notice in the case of adult males the average rates of wage in 1936 was 45.9 and in 1934 46.1. That is an apparent decrease of .2 of a cent, and in the case of youths and boys, that is under 21 years of age, is it? A. Eighteen.

Q. Under 18, the average for 1936 is 35.3 and for 1934 is 32.2. That is an increase of 3.1; am I right in that ? A. Yes, correct.

Q. In the case of adult females the 1936 average rate is 25.8 and the 1934 rate is 25.3 which is an increase of .5 ? A. Correct.

Q. And girls under 18 in 1936 the rate is 23 and in 1934 the rate is 21.6 which is an increase of 1.4 ? A. That is correct.

Q. Yesterday when Mr. Taylor was being examined a letter dated September 10th, 1930 from Courtaulds to the Hon. E. B. Ryckman, Minister of National Revenue , was put in as Exhibit 733. In the course of that letter it is said:

"In explanation we would say we are selling the same count to-day for 75 cents because of

processors, there have been no decreases there, and the same with youth and boys. There is one decrease in the bleachers, that is all I see -- oh yes, the processors, that is a slight one. But you say there have been no decreases in rates of pay since you have come ther? A. Not since 1924.

Q. That is all.

Mr. Hitchcock, Counsel for Defendant Exhibit No. 727 the average for the mill, I notice in the case of adult males the average rates of wage in 1926 was 45.9 and in 1924 46.1. That is an apparent decrease of .2 of a cent, and in the case of yo this and boys, that is under 21 years of age, is it? A. Eighteen.

Q. Under 18, the average for 1926 is 35.3 and for 1924 is 32.2. That is an increase of 3.1; am I right in that? A. Yes, correct.

Q. In the case of adult females the 1926 average rate is 25.8 and the 1924 rate is 25.5 which is an increase of .3 ? A. Correct.

Q. And girls under 18 in 1926 the rate is 23 and in 1924 the rate is 21.6 which is an increase of 1.4 ? A. That is correct.

Q. Yesterday when Mr. Taylor was being examined a letter dated September 10th, 1920 from Counsel to the Hon. E. C. Drydeman, Minister of National Revenue, was put in as Exhibit 726. In the course of that letter it is said:

"In explanation we would say we are selling

huge importations offered considerably under this figure, but we, by doing so, are losing at least 5¢ a pound on every pound of yarn we sell." Now, am I right when I say that Mr. Linnett, who was the general manager of your company in those days, would depend on you for figures of this kind ? A.Yes.

Q. You are the man who was in charge of finance and figures generally in the company? A. Yes.

Q. Now, can you tell the Commissioner -- did Mr. Linnett get the figures from you on which he based this letter ? A. Yes, he got them from me for July and August before that letter was written, I believe.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Just July and August ? A. July and August was the start of the going back.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. I didn't hear that, Mr.Jones. A. July and August was the start of our losses for that year.

BY MR. DIXON: Q. Would you tell the Commissioner the figures which you gave to Mr. Linnett and on which he bases this statement ? A. Each month I get out and estimate of our profits as we go along, and in July , 1930 we lost $20,955. and in August we lost nearly $8,000. making a total for those two months of $28,913. Those are only estimated figures, of course, that I got out. Our sales for July were $231,085. and August $256, 658., making total sales of $487,743. This divided into our sales amounted to nearly 6 cents, and not five.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. That is into your estimated loss ? A. Well, the estimated figures per month.

huge investigations offered considerably under this figure, but we, by doing so, are losing at least 3¢ a pound on every pound of yarn we sell. Now, am I right when I say that Mr. Linnett, who was the general manager of your company in those days, would depend on you for figures of this kind ? A. Yes.

Q. You are the man who was in charge of finance and figures generally in the company? A. Yes.

Q. Now, can you tell the Commissioner -- did Mr. Linnett get the figures from you on which he based this letter ? A. Yes, he got them from me for July and August before that letter was written, I believe.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. That July and August ?

A. July and August was the start of the going back.

BY MR. MORGAN: Q. I didn't hear that, Mr. Jones.

A. July and August was the start of our losses for that year.

BY MR. DIXON: Q. Would you tell the Commissioner the figures which you gave to Mr. Linnett and on which he bases this statement ? A. Each month I got out my estimate of our profits as we go along, and in July , 1930 we lost $30,000. and i August we lost nearly $2,000. making a total for those two months of $28,815. Those are only estimated figures, of course, that I got out. Our sales for July were $351,088. and August $256, 088. making total sales of $607,176. This divided into our sales amounted to nearly 6 cents, and not five.

BY MR. MORGAN: Q. That is into your estimated loss ?

A. Well, the actual figure of profit.

Q. But you have cost sheets.

MR. DIXON: Let the witness finish,: you will have a chance of doing that again ? A. They are just the sheets I make my estimated profits on which show we were making a loss. That is taken out everymonth and it was from that particular item, I believe, that Mr. Linnett sent that letter.

Q. Now, Mr. Jones, in the course of the examination of Mr. Taylor yesterday this question was asked him:

"Q. It comes to be a very important matter if you are telling the government you lost five cents on every pound of yarn you sell, a s atement made like that boldly to the government becomes a very important matter, whether you are actually losing it o the manufacture of yarn or you were losing it in not quite making your full interest on investment or making your interest on possibly some stock that does not represent cash investment."

Now, the question I want to ask you arising out of that is in preparing your cost of production, the cost of a pound of yaarn do you take into consideration any dividends, possible dividends on shares ? A. No.

Q. You cannot take into consideration bond interest because you have no bonds? A. No.

THE COMMISSIONER: Pardon me a moment; have we s statement, Mr. McRuer of the cost of production filed by this company?

Q. But you have cost sheets.

MR. DIXON: Let the witness finish: you will have a chance of doing that again? A. They are just the sheets I make my estimated profits on which show we were making a loss. That is taken out everymonth and it was from that particular item, I believe, that Mr. Linnett sent that letter.

Q. Now, Mr. Jones, in the course of the examination of Mr. Taylor yesterday this question was asked him:

"Q. It comes to be a very important matter if you are telling the government you lose five cents on every pound of yarn you sell, a statement made like that boldly to the government becomes a very important matter, whether you are actually losing it or the manufacture of yarn or you were losing it in not quite making your full interest on investment or making your interest on possibly some stock that does not represent cash investment."

Now, the question I want to ask you arising out of that is to preparing your cost of production, the cost of a pound of yarn do you take into consideration any dividends, possible dividends on shares? A. No.

Q. You would give no consideration to interest because you have no bonds? A. No.

THE COMMISSIONER: Pardon me a moment; have we a statement, Mr. Mahoney of the cost of production filed by this company?

MR. McRUER : Well, I am going to deal with that in a moment. I have one in my hand.

THE COMMISSIONER: Go on, Mr. Dixon.

BY MR. DIXON: Q. Now, there is just one other question. There was filed yesterday as part of Exhibit 733 a statement which showed the production and the cost per pound of the yarn produced from 1925 to 1930, and on this statement it was shown that the average labour cost per pound was 34.15 cents. Mr. Taylor was asked the question:

"Q. Now, can you tell me what your wages amount to per pound to-day",

and he answers "speaking from memory I would say around 15 to 16 cents a pound." Is that statement that wages amount to between 15 and 16 cents to-day correct ? A. No, it is more than that.

Q. I would as you to produce a statement, the wages cost per pound of rayon in the year 1934 and 1935 as Exhibit --

THE COMMISSIONER: 738.

EXHIBIT No. 738: Wages' cost per pound of rayon during 1934 and 1935, Courtaulds.

THE COMMISSIONER: Tell me what it is again.

MR. DIXON: Wages' cost per pound of rayon during 1934 and 1935. Now, I see from this exhibit that in 1934 the cost is apparently 22½ cents per pound and in 1935 the cost is apparently 20.87 per pound; is that right? A. That is correct.

Q. And would look at this exhibit No. 733 and

MR. MONDER : Well, I am going to deal with that in a moment. I have one in my hand.

THE COMMISSIONER: Go on, Mr. Dixon.

BY MR. DIXON: Q. Now, there is just one other question. There was filed yesterday as part of exhibit 755 a statement which showed the production and the cost per pound of the yarn produced from 1925 to 1930, and on this statement it was shown that the average January wage was [illegible] cents. Mr. Taylor was asked the question:

"Q. Now, can you tell me what your wages amount to per pound to-day",

and he answers "speaking from memory I would say around 15 to 16 cents a pound." Is that statement that wages amount to between 15 and 16 cents to-day correct? A. No, it is more than that.

Q. I would ask you to produce a statement, the wages cost per pound of rayon in the year 1924 and 1935 as exhibit --

THE COMMISSIONER: 758.

EXHIBIT No. 758.

Wages' cost per pound of rayon during 1924 and 1935, Sorrento.

THE COMMISSIONER: Tell me what it is again.

MR. DIXON: Wages' cost per pound of rayon during 1924 and 1935. Now, I see from this exhibit that in 1924 the cost is apparently 22½ cents per pound and in 1935 the cost is apparently 20.07 per pound; is that right? A. That is correct.

Q. And would look at this exhibit no. 755 and

tell me if you have figured out the wages' cost per pound in 1930? A. For those seven months for 1930 the average was 27.38 .

Q. Then, look at the first year that this covers, 1925, and state approximately what the cost per pound was in that year. A. Approximately 60, I would say.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. 60 cents ? A. 60 cents.

BY MR. DIXON: Q. Well now, can you give any explanation of the big difference between the 1930 average cost per lb. and the 1925 average cost per lb.

THE COMMISSIONER: 27 and a fraction in 1930, was it ?

MR. DIXON: Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: And 20.87 in 1935.

MR. DIXON: The question I asked was as betwenn 1925 and 1930.

THE COMMISSIONER: I beg your pardon, I thought you said between 1930 and 1935. That is from 60 cents down to 27? A. Yes, that is on account of the production, if you will notice --

Q. You mean the volume of production ? A. The volume of production. There was only half a million produced in 1925 which cost 301 odd thousand dollars where for the time in 1930 there were 2,052,000 produced with a value for the wages paid of $561,800 odd dollars. It is mainly on production.

MR. DIXON: That is all.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Mr. Jones, had you wished you could have given the government a proper statement

tell me if you have figured out the wages' cost per pound in 1930? A. For those seven months for 1930 the average was 27.2c.

Q. Then, look at the first year that this covers, 1925, and state approximately what the cost per pound was in that year. A. Approximately 60, I would say.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. 60 cents? A. 60 cents.

BY MR. PIXON: Q. Well now, can you give any explanation of the big difference between the 1930 average cost per lb. and the 1925 average cost per lb.

THE COMMISSIONER: 27 and a fraction in 1930, was it?

MR. PIXON: Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: And 20.27 in 1925.

MR. PIXON: The question I asked was as between 1925 and 1930.

THE COMMISSIONER: I beg your pardon, I thought you said between 1930 and 1935. That is from 60 cents down to 27? A. Yes, that is on account of the production, if you will notice --

Q. You mean the volume of production? A. The volume of production. There was only half a million produced in 1925 which cost 60 odd thousand dollars where for the time in 1930 there were 2.625,000 produced with a value for the wages paid of $681,000 odd dollars. It is mainly on production.

MR. PIXON: That is all.

BY MR. MONTGOMERY: Q. Mr. Jones, had you stated

of what it cost per pound for wages or anything else, couldn't you? A. Yes, if they had asked .

THE COMMISSIONER: Pardon me, Mr. McRuer, are you going back to 1930 now?

MR. McRUER: Yes, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: You mean at the time that this letter was written ?

MR. McRUER: Yes, at that time . The statement you make to the government when you are asking for an increase in tariff you send them this schedule, and you say, you are losing five cents a pound on all rayon you sell, and you say you have the equivalent of .3415 cents per pound for wages. Now, you could have told them exactly what the wages meant in 1930 if you had wanted to.

THE COMMISSIONER: The letter itself says 34 cents does it ?

MR. McRUER: No, it is the schedule, my lord, that is put in, with the equivalent of to .3415 cents per lb. for wages ? A. That was not put in the letter.

THE COMMISSIONER: These figures, apparently, were not correct if I understand the last evidence properly. We were told the amount for wages is 27 cents in 1930.

MR. DIXON: My lord, the figures are perfectly correct.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Or was this 34 per cent? A. No, 34 cents.

MR. DIXON: Cents per pound.

THE WITNESS: But that is the average over those

of what it cost per pound for wages or anything else, couldn't you? A. Yes, if they had asked.

THE COMMISSIONER: Pardon me, Mr. Mosher, are you going back to 1930 now?

MR. MOSHER: Yes, sir.

THE COMMISSIONER: You mean at the time that this letter was written?

MR. MOSHER: Yes, at that time. The statement you make to the government when you are asking for an increase in tariff you send them this schedule, and you say, you are losing five cents a pound on all rayon you sell, and you say you have the equivalent of .3415 cents per pound for wages. Now, you could have told them exactly what the wages meant in 1930 if you had wanted to.

THE COMMISSIONER: The letter itself says 24 cents does it?

MR. MOSHER: No, it is the schedule, my Lord, that is put in, with the equivalent of to .3415 cents per lb. for wages? A. That was not put in the letter.

THE COMMISSIONER: These figures, apparently, we not correct if I understand the last evidence properly we were told the amount for wages is 27 cents in 1930.

MR. DIXON: My Lord, the figures are perfectly correct.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Or was this 34 per cent? A. No, 34 cents.

MR. DIXON: Cents per pound.

MR. MOSHER: But that is the average over three

years.

MR. McRUER: What they did was to go back to --

MR. DIXON: Let me clear this up with his lordship.

THE COMMISSIONER: I want to know why two figures are given. Here we find they have stated their labour cost is 34 and a fraction cents per lb. and I understood a moment ago it was 27 and a fraction cents.

MR. DIXON: No, that was 1930, itself. This is the average over these five years.

THE COMMISSIONER: I thought they were both 1930.

MR. McRUER: That is the average including the 60 cents in 1925.

MR. DIXON: Yes, including the 60 and the 27.

MR. McRUER: What you did was when you wished an increase on tariff --

THE COMMISSIONER: Pardon me again, I think that question did arise yesterday. What was the object in telling the government in July or August or September, 1930, what was the object in dragging in the high figure of 1925 to make a high average when the cost for wages had decreased.

MR. DIXON: Presumably, my lord, they asked for it.

THE COMMISSIONER: They were not asking; you were asking for an increased tariff. It seems to me you could have very easily told them what the facts were.

MR. DIXON: We did, my lord, they are right there for any person to read.

MR. McRUER: If anybody had wanted to

years.

Mr. MORRIS: What they did was to go back to --

Mr. DIXON: Let me clear this up with his lordship.

THE COMMISSIONER: I want to know why the figures are given. Here we find they have at that their labour cost is 34 and a fraction cents per lb. and I understood a moment ago it was 27 and a fraction cents.

Mr. DIXON: No, that was 1930, itself. This is the average over these five years.

THE COMMISSIONER: I thought they were both 1930.

Mr. DIXON: That is the average including the 60 cents in 1925.

Mr. DIXON: Yes, including the 60 and the 27.

Mr. MORRIS: What you did was when you wished an increase on tariff --

THE COMMISSIONER: Pardon me again, I think that question did arise yesterday. That was the object in calling the government in July or August or September, 1930, what was the object in dragging in the high figure of 1925 to make a high average when the cost for wages had done so.

Mr. DIXON: Reasonably, my lord, they asked for it.

THE COMMISSIONER: They were not asking; you were asking for an increased tariff. It seems to me you could have very easily told them what the facts were.

Mr. Dixon: We did, my lord, they are right

MR. McRUER: If anybody had wanted in the melee that exists at that time, when they are trying to get ready for a session, if anybody had wanted to put an auditor on to check that statement to find out what is written on the form "Equivalent to .3415 cents per lb. for wages" isn't for 1929, I presume they could have, but what you put forward was what any one reading it would think, as I did yesterday, and that is that it was in 1929.

MR. DIXON: My learned friend, surely doesn't pose as an expert on figures. This is submitted to the Customs Officials who are experts and it is perfectly plain on the face of it.

MR. Mc RUER: What is more to the point was that in this letter the loss of 5¢ per lb. was estimated what it ought to be. It is stated as being an actual loss.

MR. DIXON: Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: What do you mean "estimated it ought to be".

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Well, as I understood what you said, Mr. Jones, the manner in which you calculated this loss of five cents a pound was as an estimate of what your profit should be and what your costs should be for those two months ? A. What the profits would be for those months.

Q. Estimating what the profits would be for those months; then you take the selling costs, or what you get for it and you find it 5 cents a pound under what you estimated the profits would be. Now, how do you figure that to be a loss of five cents a pound , or

MR. MOHUEN: If anybody has wanted in the
[illegible] at [illegible] time, when they were [illegible]
to get ready for a session, if anybody had wanted to
put an auditor on to check their statement to find out
what is written on the form "equivalent to .[illegible] orpha
per lb. for sugar" isn't for 1922, I presume they
would have, but what you put forward was [illegible] and you
reading it would think, as I did yesterday, and that
is that it was in 1920.

Mr. [illegible]: My learned friend, surely doesn't
pose as an expert on figures. This is submitted to
the Customs officials who are experts and it is per-
fectly plain on the face of it.

Mr. Mc [illegible]: That is more to the point was that
in this letter the loss of 5c per lb. was [illegible]
what it ought to be. It is stated as being an annual
item.

Mr. [illegible]: Yes.

Mr. [illegible]: What do you mean "estimated
it ought to be"?

BY MR. [illegible]: A. Well, as I understood what
you said, Mr. Jones, the manner in which you calcu-
lated this loss of five cents a pound was as an es-
timate of what your profit should be and what your
[illegible] should be for those two months? A. Yes; the
profits would be for those months.

Q. Estimating what the profits would be for those
months; then you chose the selling costs, or what you
you did you find it is worth a pound under-[illegible]
and estimated the profits would be. Now, how do you

six cents a pound on what you estimated the profits would be. You told the Government it was a loss of five cents a pound ? A No, the loss was in the previous month.

Q. But you had figured on what the profits would be? A. No, on what the profits were. They were gradually reducing themselves all the time. We were losing money right along from June.

Q. I want to see how this five cents a pound is figured out. Where have you got at it, or did you get at it at that time? Are these the working sheets you had at that time? A. Those are my working sheets.

Q. Were they your working sheets at that time? A. Yes.

Q. In 1930 ? A. Yes.

Q. Now, where is the figure of what the profits would be ? A. That is the profit we made.

Q. All right; now, wait a minute. This is for the month of July? A. Yes.

Q. Now, the profits you made were how much ? A. 190.

Q. 190 what ? A. 560.

Q. 190 thousand ? A. Yes, that is for the year -- that is for the seven months.

Q. For the seven months up to July ? A. Yes.

Q. Those are the figures you had before you at the time that letter was written? A. Yes.

Q Now, this showed you had made a profit that year of $190,562.12 for the first six months of the year? A. Seven months.

six cents a pound on what you estimated the profits would be. You told the Government it was a loss of five cents a pound? A. No, the loss was in the previous month.

Q. But you had figured on what the profits would be? A. No, on what the profits were. They were gradually reducing themselves all the time. We were losing money from June.

Q. I want to see how this five cents a pound is figured out. Where have you got at it, or did you get at it at that time? Are these the working sheets you had at that time? A. Those are my working sheets.

Q. Were they your working sheets at that time?

A. Yes.

Q. In 1930? A. Yes.

Q. Now, where is the figure of what the profits would be? A. That is the profit we made.

Q. All right; now, wait a minute. This is for the month of July? A. Yes.

Q. Now, the profits you made were how much?

A. 190.

Q. 190 what? A. 000.

Q. 190 thousand? A. Yes, that is for the year -- that is for the seven months.

Q. For the seven months up to July? A. Yes.

Q. Those are the figures you had before you at the time that letter was written? A. Yes.

Q. Now, I'm asked you that with a monthly average of $190,000.00 for the first six months of the year? A. Seven months.

X Q. Very well; now, what other figure did you have before you to show that you were making a loss of five cents a pound on every pound of rayon you sold other than you made $190, thousand profit on the first seven months of the year ? I want to get to the bottom of this five cents a pound loss. What other figure did you have before you ? A. I think that is sufficient. It shows we were losing money.

Q. By making a profit of $190,000 ? A. That was the profit for the seven months, but they gradually start to dwindle all the way down.

Q. Well, do you calculate you are losing money when you run into a month you do not make quite as much money as you made the month before ? A. If we start losing money one month and lose it the next month we are losing all along.

Q. Now, in the first seven months you made $190,000. A. Yes.

Q. You did not tell the government that ? A. No, they did not ask.

Q. They did not ask and you thought they would not be interested. Now, what was the next figure you put on your paper when you calculated this five cents a pound ? A. Well, there is a July loss.

Q. You show July loss of $20,953. ? A. Yes, because in June we had made $211,000.

Q. Oh, I see. A. It is bigger and then we start to lose and that is why we lost it.

Q. In June you had made $211,000 and so you figure because you had only made $190,000 in July you

Q. Very well; now, what other figure did you have before you to show that you were making a loss of five cents a pound on every pound of rayon you sold other than you made $120, the sand profit on the first seven months of the year? I want to get to the bottom of this five cents a pound loss. What other figure did you have before you? A. I think that is sufficient. It shows we were losing money.

Q. By making a profit of $120,000? A. That was the profit for the seven months, but they gradually start to dwindle all the way down.

Q. Well, do you calculate you are losing money when you run into a month you do not make quite as much money as you made the month before? A. If we start losing money one month and lose it the next month we are losing all along.

Q. Now, in the first seven months you made $120,000. A. Yes.

Q. You did not tell the government that? A. No, they did not ask.

Q. They did not ask and you thought they would not be interested. Now, what was the next figure you put on your paper when you calculated this five cents a pound? A. Well, there is a July loss.

Q. You show July loss of $20,978.? A. Yes, because in June we had made $211,000.

Q. Oh, I see. A. It is bigger and then we start to lose and that is why we lost it.

Q. In June you had made $211,000 and so you fig-

Q. In June you had made $211,000 and so you fig-

had lost $20,000. ? A. We lost $20,000 on account of importations of yarn coming in which were forcing our price down.

Q. We are talking not about whether your price was coming down but we are talking about whether you are losing five cents a pound on every pound of yarn you sold. Now, here is the calculation you made, is it, that in June you made $211,000 --

THE COMMISSIONER: Pardon me a moment. You say you made $211,000.

MR. McRUER: That is for the six months.

THE COMMISSIONER: That was the profit.

BY MR. McRUER: That is your profit, actual profit? A. Estimated.

Q. Your estimated profit ? A. Yes.

Q. What do you mean by that, that it was the estimated profit? A. Well, I mean that it would not be right to ten cents.

Q. Well, we will leave out the ten cents and deal with it in that way then. Your estimated profit for the six months was $211,000 ? A. Yes.

Q. Then your estimated profit for the seven months was $190,000 ? A. Yes.

Q. So you figured you had lost $20,953.? A. Yes.

Q. In that month ? A. Yes.

Q. In that month? Then, in August, what is the story then? A. It went down to $182,000.

Q. In August the story was that for the first six months you had made $182,000 ---

THE COMMISSIONER: Not six.

did lose $20,000. Q. So lost $20,000 on account of importations of cars coming in which were carrying our price down.

Q. We are talking not about whether your prices were coming down but we are talking about whether you are losing five cents a pound on every pound of yarn you sold. Now, here is the calculation you made, is it, that in June you made $211,000 --

THE COMMISSIONER: Pardon me a moment. You say you made $211,000.

MR. MORGAN: That is for the six months.

THE COMMISSIONER: That was the profit.

BY MR. MORGAN: That is your profit, actual profit? A. Estimated.

Q. Your estimated profit? A. Yes.

Q. What do you mean by that, that it was the estimated profit? A. Well, I mean that it would not be right to ten cents.

Q. Well, we will leave out the ten cents and deal with it in that way then. Your estimated profit for the six months was $211,000? A. Yes.

Q. Then your estimated profit for the seven months was $100,000? A. Yes.

Q. So you figured you had lost $20,000.? A. Yes.

Q. In that month? A. Yes.

Q. In that month? Then, in August, what is the story then? A. It went down to $182,000.

Q. In August the story was that for the first six months you had made $182,000 ---

THE COMMISSIONER: Not six.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. The first eight months you had a profit of $182,000 ? A. Yes.

Q. And therefore you calculated another loss of $7,960., and added those two together and made $28,913., divided it by the number of pounds you sold and said that is five cents a pound. Now, Mr. Jones, do you say that that was an honest way of calculating the loss per pound and presenting it to the Government? A. Yes, at that time, certainly.

Q. You say it shows a loss of five cents a pound? A. We were losing money right along on the yarn we sold.

Q. You mean you were not making as much profit on it as you had made . The first six months you made $211,000. ? A. $211,000.

Q. That is about $66,000. in profit per month? A. No.

THE COMMISSIONER: No.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. $30,000. profit per month. All right, start off with your $30,000. per month and you dropped $20,000 below that; you still had $10,000. per month in the month of July, You had made $10,000. in that month ?

THE COMMISSIONER: Did you ?

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Didn't you ?

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Is that right? A. No.

Q. Take July alone and separate it from the months previous to it and subsequent to it; did you make a profit or loss in July? A. We made a loss from the previous month.

BY MR. MORGAN: Q. The first eight months you had a profit of $192,000 ? A. Yes.

Q. And therefore you calculated another loss of $7,980., and added these two together and made $88,913., divided it by the number of pounds you sold and said that is five cents a pound. Now, Mr. Jones, do you say that that was an honest way of calculating the loss per pound and presenting it to the Government?

A. Yes, at that time, certainly.

Q. You say it shows a loss of five cents a pound?

A. We were losing money right along on the yarn we sold.

Q. You mean you were not making as much profit on it as you had made . The first six months you made $211,000. ? A. $211,000.

Q. That is about $86,000. in profit per month?

A. No.

THE COMMISSIONER: No.

BY MR. MORGAN: Q. $80,000. profit per month. All right, start off with your $80,000. per month and you dropped $20,000 below that; you still had $60,000. per month in the month of July, you had made $10,000. in that month ?

THE COMMISSIONER: Did you ?

BY MR. MORGAN: Q. Didn't you ?

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Is that right? A. No.

Q. Take July alone and separate it from the months previous to it and subsequent to it; did you make a profit or loss in July? A. We made a loss

Q. Never mind the previous month; take the month by itself, take what you sold ? A. Well, I haven't those figures with me, my lord, to get that particular point.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Yes, but the precise thing that you have told the government is that you made five cents a pound loss on every pound you sell and I want to know how much profit you made. Leave off the figures before. You may not have been doing quite as well one month as the others but forget about that and get down to the hard tack of whether you are losing any money or not. You cannot ask the government to guarant_ee you $211,000. for six months every year of your life, can you? A. We cannot ask the government for it.

X Q. But you do not go to the government and say we are making a loss unless we get that, that is not what you said in your letter to the Government or the action they had taken might have been very different if you had presented the true picture , might not it ? Now, let us go back to what it does cost you a pound to make this yarn. At this time you were selling that yarn at 75 cents a pound. Now, I have not got your cost sheet for 1930, but I have one for 1934 and I see your total cost per pound at that time was .5788 cents per lb. ? A. To that, of course, there are some expenses to be added. That is the actual cost.

Q. That is the actual cost of the yarn, I know. A. There is nearly another seven cents to put on top

Q. Never mind the previous month; take the month by itself, take what you sold ? A. Well, I haven't those figures with me, my lord, to get that particular point.

By Mr. Mousseau: Q. Yes, but the practice thing that you have told the government is that you made five cents a pound loss on every pound you sell and I want to know how much profit you made. Leave off the figures before. You may not have been doing quite as well one month as the others but forget about that and get down to the hard back of whether you are losing any money or not. You cannot ask the government to guarantee_ou you $211,000. for six months every year of your life, can your A. We cannot ask the government for it.

Q. But you do not go to the government and say we are making a loss unless we get that, that is not what you said in your letter to the Government or the action they had taken might have been very different if you had presented the true picture , might not it ? Now, let us go back to what it does cost you a pound to make this yarn. At this time you were selling that yarn at 75 cents a pound. Now, I haven't got your cost sheet for 1930, but I have one for 1934 and I see your total cost per pound at that time was .5788 cents per lb. ? A. To that, of course, there are some expenses to be added. That is the actual cost.

Q. That is the actual cost of the yarn, I know.

A. There is nothing more needed to get at the

of that.

THE COMMISSIONER: How much did you say a pound?

MR. McRUER: 57.88 cents a pound; I was giving it in dollars. You say selling expense costs seven cents a pound? A. I believe that is the figure I was shown.

Q. Does selling expense cost about one-third of the labour cost? A. Yes.

Q. Why should your company have selling expense amounting to one-third of the labour where you have the whole market, no competition ? You don't have to go out and rustle up and down and fight for the market. You have had the whole thing for five years and why should you have selling expense. A. We have to fight for orders just the same.

Q. You have selling expenses amounting to one-third of what the total labour bill is for the mill. How many men will that selling expense be divided among ? A. It is not that. It is not their salaries; it is travelling expenses.

Q. You do no advertising, you have a very small advertising bill? A. Well, compared with Celanese or somebody like that, yes.

Q. Compared to most firms; in these costs is there not calculated something for overhead,and so on? A. Overhead ?

Q. Yes? A. What do you mean by overhead?

Q. I mean for investment ? A. No.

Q. Nothing included for investment ? A. No.

Q. Well, your costs must be considerably below

of that.

THE COMMISSIONER: How much did you say a pound?

Mr. MORROW: $7.88 cents a pound; I was giving it in dollars. You say selling expense costs seven cents a pound? A. I believe that is the figure I had above.

Q. Does selling expense cost about one-third of the labour cost? A. Yes.

Q. Why should your company have selling expense amounting to one-third of the labour where you have the whole market, no competition? You don't have to go out and rustle up and down and fight for the market. You have had the whole thing for five years and why should you have selling expense.

A. We have to fight for orders just the same.

Q. You have selling expense amounting to one-third of what the total labour bill is for the mill. How many men will that selling expense be divided among? A. It is not that. It is not that salaries; it is travelling expenses.

Q. You do no advertising, you have a very small advertising bill? A. Well, compared with Celanese or somebody like that, yes.

Q. Compared to most firms; in view costs is [illegible]

Q. Overhead?

Q. Yes? Q. What do you mean by overhead?

Q. I mean for investment? Q. No.

Q. Nothing included for investment? A. No,

Q. Well, your costs must be considerably below

this now? A. Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Is that all?

MR.Mc RUER: Yes, my lord.

BY MR. DIXON: Q. I wish to turn just for a minute to this question of the loss. Mr. Jones, I understand up to the end of June in 1930 you had made $211,513. ? A. Yes.

Q. That, to a certain extent is an estimate ? A. Estimated, yes.

Q. I am also informed that in that estimate of things which are not definite are Income Tax ? A. There is no Income Tax.

Q. There is no Income Tax; bonuses which are repaid to customers at the end of the year; that necessarily estimated? A. Yes.

Q. Therefore these two main figures, and these are the actual figures of expenses, or receipts ? A. From the ledger, yes.

Q. Now, in the month of July you told the Commissioner you had made a loss of $20,953.? A. From the previous month.

Q. Never mind, a loss , as I understand it of $20,953.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is just the point,you cannot say "never mind"; what is meant by a loss ? The witness keeps on interjecting,from the previous month.

MR. DIXON: I think that is understandable, my lord,in that he has figured from this $211,000. Now then --

this now? A. Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Is that all?

MR. DIXON: Yes, sir, that.

BY MR. DIXON: Q. I wish to turn just for a minute to this question of the loss. Mr. Jones, I understand up to the end of June in 1930 you had made $211,818. ? A. Yes.

Q. That, to a certain extent is an estimate ?

A. Estimated, yes.

Q. I am also informed that in that estimate of things which are not definite are Income Tax ? A. There is no Income Tax.

Q. There is no Income Tax; bonuses which are paid to customers at the end of the year; that necessarily estimated? A. Yes.

Q. Therefore these two main figures, and these are the actual figures of expenses, or receipts ? A. From the ledger, yes.

Q. Now, in the month of July you told the Commissioner you had made a loss of $20,955.? A. From the previous month.

Q. Never mind, a loss , as I understand it of $20,955.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is just the point,you cannot say "never mind"; what is meant by a loss ? the witness keeps on interpreting,from the previous month.

MR. DIXON: I think that is understandable, My Lord,to that he has figures from July $211,818.

NOW THAT --

THE COMMISSIONER: Does he mean in the month of July the $211,000 profits had fallen down to a lesser figure?

THE WITNESS: To $190,000. yes, my lord.

MR. DIXON: A flat loss of $20,000.

MR. McRUER: A flat loss, it is nothing of the kind. The figure of profit the previous month had been $211,000. and then they got onto the end of July and found it was $20,000 less. They might have gone on to the end of November and fonnd it up $50,000.

MR. DIXON: If I may be allowed to put it in this way --

THE COMMISSIONER: I understand what you mean now.

MR. McRUER: My friend calls it a loss.

MR. DIXON: Yes, I call it a loss and I repeat it is a loss. My friend's office expenses for the first six months of the year are such that it has left him with a net profit of $5,000. In the month of July he does not do any business and he takes a holiday. He has to pay his rent just the same which has reduced that $5,000. down to $4,000. Now, that is on all fours with a case I am trying to put before your lordship.

THE COMMISSIONER: I understand the case, I think, thoroughly. The point is was it a fair statement to make to the Government in asking for customs' tariff increases at the time it was made in September, 1930. Of course, that is argument.

MR. DIXON: I will naturally leave that to you, and to argument, but as long as your lordship is satisfied

THE COMMISSIONER: Does he mean in the month of July the $211,000 profits had fallen down to a lesser figure?

THE WITNESS: To $190,000. Yes, my lord.

MR. DIXON: A flat loss of $80,000.

MR. MORDEN: A flat loss, it is nothing of the kind. The figure of profit the previous month had been $211,000. and then they got onto the end of July and found it was $20,000 loss. They might have gone on to the end of November and found it up $90,000.

MR. DIXON: If I may be allowed to put it in this way —

THE COMMISSIONER: I understand what you mean now.

MR. MORDEN: My friend calls it a loss.

MR. DIXON: Yes, I call it a loss and I report it is a loss. My friend's office expenses for the first six months of the year are such that it has left him with a net profit of $5,000. In the month of July he does not do any business and he takes a holiday. He has to pay his rent just the same which has reduced that $5,000. down to $4,000. Now, that is on all fours with a case I am trying to put before your Lordship.

THE COMMISSIONER: I understand the case. I have thoroughly. The point is was it a fair statement to make to the Government in asking for customs' tariff increases at the time it was made in September, 1920. Of course, that is argument.

MR. DIXON: I will certainly leave that to you.

fied --

THE COMMISSIONER: I understand perfectly what you mean.

MR. McRUER: I eant to put in an analysis of the Canadian Cottons Pay - Rolls.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is just a matter of form.

MR. BRUNEAU: I think if it was only indicated what they stand for --

THE COMMISSIONER: This is Canadian Cottons.

MR. McRUER: Yes, my lord.

MR. BRUNEAU: Is this our statement or the government analysis.

MR. McRUER: It is the government analysis of the actual pay roll that you sent in.

THE COMMISSIONER: You are putting in what ?

MR. McRUER: The first is Distribution of Male Mill employees according to hourly earnings for 1936.

MR. BRUNEAU: That is for one week; is that the week we sent in ?

THE COMMISSIONER: Distribution of male mill employees in respect to earnings.

MR. McRUER: YES.

THE COMMISSIONER: According to earnings.

MR. Mc RUER: According toearnings.

THE COMMISSIONER: For when?

MR. McRUER: For 1936.

MR. BRUNEAU: We have not got the date of the week.

SECRETARY WHITELEY: The last week in February.

THE COMMISSIONER: Exhibit 739.

find --

THE CHAIRMAN: I suppose and practically we'll

you know.

Mr. Morden: I want to put in an analysis of the

Canadian potatoes key - Reils.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is just a matter of form.

Mr. Ruttan: I think if it was only invoice and

they stand for --

THE CHAIRMAN: This is Canadian Potatoes.

Mr. Ruttan: Yes, by June.

Mr. Ruttan: Is this our statement of the payment analysis.

Mr. Morden: It is the government analysis of the actual pay roll that you want it.

THE CHAIRMAN: You can put it in that ?

Mr. Morden: The first is distribution of male full employees according to hourly earnings for 1930.

Mr. Ruttan: That is for one week; is that the week we want it ?

THE CHAIRMAN: Distribution of male full employees in respect to earnings.

Mr. Ruttan: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Agreed ?

Mr. Ro Ross: According to earnings.

THE CHAIRMAN: For what?

Mr. Morden: For 1930.

Mr. Ruttan: We have not got the 4 to of the week.

MINISTER MACKENZIE: The last week in January.

THE CHAIRMAN: Reject 708.

EXHIBIT No. 739: Distribution of make and female mill employees according to hourly earnings, 1936, Canadian Cottons Ltd.

MR. McRUER: The female employees will be attached in the same exhibit. It is a separate statement, my lord. Now, the large groups among the male employees are between 21 and 35 cents an hour, there are 126 -- between 21 and 24 cents an hour, I mean. This is in all three mills.

MR. BRUNEAU: 125.

MR. McRUER: 126, and 267 between 25 and 29 cents an hour.

MR. BRUNEAU: 25 and 30.

MR. McRUER: Yes, up to 30, that is right, and 369 from 30 to 35 cents per hour. Now, among the female employees the largest group is from 21 to 24 cents an hour, being 136.

MR. BRUNEAU: 21 to 25.

MR. McRUER: 21 to 25, that is right, and from 25 to 30 cents 112. Then, the next statement is Distribution of Male Mill Employees according to Earnings in Pay-period, 1936.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is a particular week ?

MR. McRUER: Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Exhibit 740.

EXHIBIT No. 740: Distribution of Male and female mill employees according to earnings in pay periods, Canadian Cottons Limited.

MR. McRUER: Now, in the Canada mill 10.2 per cent.

EXHIBIT No. 739: Distribution of male and female mill employees according to hourly earnings, 1926, Canadian cotton industry.

MR. MORDEN: The female employees will be attached in the same exhibit. It is a separate statement, by the Now, the large groups among the male employees are between 21 and 25 cents an hour, there are 126 -- between 31 and 35 cents an hour, I mean. This is in all three mills.

MR. MORDEN: 126, and 207 between 35 and 39 cents an hour.

MR. MORDEN: 35 and 39.

MR. [illegible] 369 from 30 to 35 cents per hour. Now, among the female employees the largest group is from 21 to 24 cents an hour, being 136.

MR. MORDEN: 21 to 25.

MR. [illegible]: 21 to 25, that is right, and from 25 to 30 cents 112. Then, the next statement is Distribution of male mill employees according to earnings in the period, 1926.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is a particular week ?

MR. MORDEN: Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Exhibit 740.

EXHIBIT No. 740: Distribution of male employees in spinning, weaving, dressing and finishing departments.

are below eight dollars a week. These are male employees. In the Stormont mill 25 per cent. are below eight dollars a week, and in the Dundas mill 1.48 per cent below eight dollars a week.

MR. BRUNEAU: That of course, is irrespective of the time work.

MR. McRUER: Yes, it is the amount.

THE COMMISSIONER: It is the earnings.

MR. BRUNEAU: It is the earnings per week, no matter if only for ten hours, or nine hours, no matter what it is.

MR. McRUER: Yes, In the Canada mill the largest group,116 out of 469 are in the $14. to $16. class. 65 per cent are below $16. in the Canada mills. In the Stormont mill 79 per cent, and in the Dundas mill 45 per cent.

MR. BRUNEAU: The Stormont mill being , my lord, the mill that is on part time.

MR. McRUER: What number is this?

THE COMMISSIONER: 740; you are attaching the females.

MR. McRUER: The female employees will be attached to that, my lord. Well now, this shows --

THE COMMISSIONER: Is this another one?

MR. McRUER: This is the female employees, the same distribution. This shows that in the Canada mill 7.07 per cent are below $9. In the Stormont mill 29.17 per cent are below $9. and in the Dundas mill 64.11 per cent are below $13., in the Stormont mill 83.33 per cent below $13., and in the Canada mill

are below eight dollars a week. These are male employees. In the stormont mill 25 per cent. are below eight dollars a week, and in the Canada mill 1.49 per cent below eight dollars a week.

MR. [illegible]: That of course, is irrespective of the time work.

M. MONAHAN: Yes, it is the amount.

THE COMMISSIONER: It is the earnings.

MR. [illegible]: It is the earnings per week, no matter if only for ten hours, or nine hours, no matter what it is.

M. BOWLEN: Yes. In the Canada mill the highest group, 1.6 out of 609 are in the 1.- to $18. class. 65 per cent are below $18. in the Canada mills. In the stormont mill 72 per cent, and in the Canada mill 48 per cent.

MR. BOWLEN: The Stormont mill being , my lord, the mill that is on part time.

[illegible]

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes: you are at noting the females.

M . BOWLEN: The female employees will be attached to that, my lord. Well now, this shows --

[illegible]

MR. BOWLEN: This is the female employees, the same distribution. This shows that in the Canada mill 7.07 per cent are below $5. In the Stormont mill 24.17 per cent are below $5. and in the Canada mill 64.11 per cent are below $15., in the stormont mill [illegible] per cent below $15., and i the Canada mill

52.72 per cent. The average shows that 63 per cent are below $12. Now, then, we have one more -- Oh, that is the lot, all right.

THE COMMISSIONER: Then we adjourn to Montreal.

-- The Commission adjourned at 3:15 p.m. to resumé in Montreal on Monday, October 26th, 1936.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD: Nous avons à la suite de l'examen des quatre tisseurs, qu'il plaise à la Cour, Legault, Chouinard et les autres, M. Bruneau nous a promis un état des salaires de ces quatre tisseurs avant la pose du cadran, pour quelques semaines avant pour ces quatre tisseurs, afin que nous puissions faire une comparaison, et les employés de la compagnie ont préparé un état qui est totalement insuffisant, mais la compagnie nous produira d'ici une semaine un état qui rapportera les dix semaines précédant la pose du cadran, et les semaines depuis que le cadran est installé, quant aux employés au nombre de 7, pour les 10 semaines précédant l'installation du cadran.

PAR M.BRUNEAU: Mes instructions sont que le gérant de la compagnie a donné instructions de changer la mesure sans faire de coupe du tout, d'après les chiffres déjà réparés il parait que ça arrive à la même chose, mais on a cru que ce serait mieux de faire un état pour 10 semaines. Il n'y a pas eu d'intention de coupe, pas de nécessité de coupe.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE. Nous allons constater ça d'après l'état qui sera produit.

-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

PAR MR. BEAUCHEMIN: Nous avons à la suite de l'examen des quatre tissaux, qu'il plaise à la Cour, Legault, Gonin-Ed et les autres, M. Bruneau nous a promis un état des salaires de ces quatre tissaux avant la pose du cadran, pour quelques semaines avant pour ces quatre tissaux, afin que nous puissions faire une comparaison, et les employés de la compagnie ont préféré un état qui est tout lorsque insuffisant, mais la compagnie nous promettra d'ici une semaine un état qui comportera les six semaines précédant la pose du cadran, et les semaines depuis que le cadran est installé, quant aux employés au nombre de 7, pour les 10 semaines précédant l'installation du cadran.

PAR M.BROSSEAU: Mes instructions sont que le gérant de la compagnie a comme tel notions de changer la mesure sans faire de coupe du tout, d'après les chiffres déjà présents il paraît que ça arrive à la même chose, mais on a cru que ce serait mieux de faire un état pour 10 semaines. Il n'y a pas eu d'intention de coupe, ni de nécessité de coupe.

PAR M. LE COMMISSAIRE: Vous allons commencer ça d'après l'état qui sera produit.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

HON. MR. JUSTICE W.F.A. TURGEON,

Commissioner,

A.S. Whiteley, Secretary.

SEVENTY-FIFTH DAY

(October 26, 1936)

Robert Brydie,
Official Reporter.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

HON. MR. JUSTICE W.F.A. TURGEON,

Commissioner.

A.S. Whiteley, Secretary.

Appearances:

J.C. McRuer, K.C. and E. Beauregard, K.C.	Commission Counsel,
J.P. Lanctot, K.C. and R.L. Kellock, K.C.	For Special Committee on Primary Textile Industries.
C.G. Heward, K.C. Aime Geoffrion, K.C. and C.T. Ballantyne,	For Dominion Textile Company.
S.G. Dixon, K.C.	For Courtaulds, Limited.
L.A. Forsyth, K.C.	For Canadian Celanese Ltd. and Canadian Silk Products Limited.

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Commissioner.

A.J. Whitley, Secretary.

A p p e a r a n c e s:

J.C. Nesbitt, K.C. and H. Beauregard, K.C.	Commission Counsel.
J.T. Lamotte, K.C. and R.L. Kellock, K.C.	For Special Committee on Tariff Textile Industries.
Aime Geoffrion, K.C. and A.V. Smallwood.	For Dominion Textile Company.
S.J. Dixon, K.C.	For Courtaulds, Limited.
L.A. Forsyth, K.C.	For Canadian Celanese Ltd. and Canadian Silk Products Limited.

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Montreal, P.Que.
October 26, 1936.

-- The Commission resumed at 10 A.M.

THE COMMISSIONER: All right, Mr. McRuer,

MR. McRUER: My lord, before I commence with the matters affecting the Celanese Company, which I propose to go on with first this morning, I want to draw your lordship's attention to an editorial that appeared this week in the Financial Post.

I am not concerned with it at all, insofar as it suggests that the Penman Company - whose business we were investigating about a week ago - was treated unfairly by the Commission and myself; and I want my friend Mr. Kellock, who was representing the Company and did not complain of any such thing at the hearing, to have complete opportunity of correcting any unfairness that may have been done to the Penman Company.

I think surely the editorial is written on a basis of unfair statements, or on a basis of misinformation of what took place. It reads as follows:

THE COMMISSIONER: What paper is it in, Mr. McRuer?

MR. McRUER: In the Financial Post, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: What date?

MR. McRUER: Of date October 24th, 1936. I trust it is not one of the efforts of the publicity division of the Textile Institute; I think they probably might have made an effort to be more accurate. It reads as follows, my Lord:

Hansard, 1.[illegible]
October 20, 1.[illegible]

— The Commission resumed at 11 a.m.

The Commissioner: All right, Mr. Morhart.

MR. MORHART: My Lord, before I commence with the matters affecting the Calmanee Company, which I propose to go on with first this morning, I want to draw Your Lordship's attention to an editorial that appeared this week in the Financial Post.

I am not concerned with it at all, morhart as it suggests that the Canada Company - whose business we were investigating about a week ago - was treated unfairly by the Commission and myself; and I want my friend Mr. Kellock, who was representing the Company and did not complain of any such thing at the hearing, [illegible]

I think surely the editorial is written on a basis of inexact statements, or on a basis of misinformation of what took place. It reads as follows:

THE COMMISSIONER: What paper is it in, Mr. Morhart?

MR. MORHART: In the Financial Post, my Lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: What date?

MR. MORHART: Of date October 20th, 1.[illegible]. I trust it is not one of the efforts of the publicity division of the Yukon Territory; I know they [illegible] [illegible] as follows, my Lord:

"WHAT IS A PROFIT?

"PROBERS ARE UNFAIR

"In the investigation into the textile industry by the Turgeon Commission. Canada is witnessing a repetition of the unfair methods employed by Hon. H.H. Stevens and Norman Somnerville, chairman and counsel respectively of the Price Spreads Commission. Evidence is being presented in such a way as to paint as black a picture of socalled 'big business as possible.'

Presentation of evidence by J.C. McRuer, counsel for the Turgeon Commission, is prejudiced to say the least, and in many cases misleading. Unfortunately some newspapers are assisting Mr. McRuer in presenting a biased case.

A recent example of this was the evidence taken by the commission in connection with the finances of Penman's Ltd. In discussing the affairs of the Company, Mr. McRuer told the commission that from an original investment of $500,000, Penmans Ltd. made a 'trading profit' of $17,634.947 in the 30-year period from 1906 to 1935. Almost immediately this statement was written into newspapers headlines right across the Dominion. Mr. McRuer probably could have made it more sensational by going back to 1870 when the Penman Manufacturing Company was started

"What IS A PROFIT?

"[illegible] AND MORALS

"In the investigation into the textile industry by the Tariff Commission, Canada is witnessing a repetition of the profit methods employed by Jos. H.H. Stevens and Norman [illegible], [illegible] of the Price Spreads Commission. Evidence is being presented in such a way as to paint as black a picture of so-called 'big business as possible.'

"[illegible] of evidence by Mr. Mahony, counsel for the Tariff Commission, is prejudiced to say the least, and in many cases [illegible] emulating Mr. Stevens in preaching a biased case.

A recent example of this was the evidence taken by the commission in connection with the [illegible] cases of Fraser's Ltd. In discussing the affairs of the Company, Mr. Mahony told the commission that from an original investment of $300,000, [illegible] Ltd. made a 'profit' of $7,634,947 in the 30-year period from 1906 to 1935. Almost immediately this statement was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Mr. Mahony [illegible] could have made it more sensational by going back to 1870 when the [illegible] company [illegible] [illegible]

in Paris, Ont., with practically no cash capital at all.

To the uninformed man on the street this looks like an enormous profit, and rightly so. But actually the profit of the company did not amount to anything like $17 millions, which was, according to Mr. McRuer, 'trading profit.' Trading profit is a rather elusive term and might mean almost anything. Certainly, however, as used by Mr. McRuer, it does not represent a company's profits.

IN CALCULATING the so-called 'trading profit' Mr. McRuer did not take into account bond interest of $2.8 millions, bond discount of $177,630, war taxes of $1.4 million and depreciation of $1.6 million. Yet all of these are items of cost to any concern and therefore deductions to be made before profit can be calculated.

Statements that a trading profit of $17 millions was made from an original investment of $500,000 are entirely too misleading and should be avoided. No allowance is made for profits plowed back into the Company. Even the man who owns a corner store employs this method of expanding his business and expects the plowed-back earnings to yield a return.

By the same standard a lawyer who starts

in Perle, Ont., with practically no cash capital at all.

To the uninformed man on the street this looks like an enormous profit, and rightly so. But as really the profit of the company did not amount to anything like $17 millions, which was, according to Mr. Bonner, 'trading profit.' Trading profit is a rather elusive term and might mean almost anything. Certainly, however, as used by Mr. Bonner, it does not represent a company's profits.

In calculating the so-called 'trading profit' Mr. Bonner did not take into account bond interest of $6.8 millions, bond discount of $177,880, war taxes of $1.4 million and depreciation of $1.6 million. Yet all of these are items of cost to any concern and therefore deductions to be made before profit can be calculated.

Statements that a trading profit of $17 millions was made from an original investment of $100,000 are entirely too misleading and should be avoided. No allowance is made for profits plowed back into the Company. Even the man who [illegible] of expanding his business and expects the plowed-back earnings to yield a return.

By the same standard a lawyer who starts

business with a week's office rent in his cash box and eventually works up to $5,000 or $10,000 a year over his lifetime could be said to have earned $250,000 or a million dollars or so on a $5 investment.

FURTHERMORE it should be kept in mind that the period from 1906 to 1935, except for brief interpuptions, was a period of rapid expansion and appreciation of capital values. Almost anyone who invested money in a sound enterprise in 1906 obtained large returns over this 30-year period. Furthermore the replacement cost of the company's plant is much greater than it was in 1929. Newspaper reports of the proceedings at Paris, Ont., would indicate that there was no attempt to discuss the company's finances in the light of these factors.

Companies under investigation are entitled to an impartial presentation of facts. Evidence with regard to finances should be presented in a true light and in accordance with sound accounting prodedure. If terms such as 'trading profit' must be used then let the commission make it clear that this does not represent the real profit of the company."

Now, in respect to the complaint that a figure of trading profit was used, I want to point out that immediately after what was shown to be trading profit

business with a week's office rent in his small box and eventually works up to $5,000 or $10,000 a year over his lifetime could be said to have earned $500,000 or a million dollars or so on a $5 investment.

FURTHERMORE it should be kept in mind that period from 1900 to 1930, except for brief interruptions, was a period of rapid expansion and appreciation of capital values. Almost anyone who invested money in a sound enterprise in 1906 obtained large returns over this 24-year period. Furthermore the replacement cost of the company's plant is much greater than it was in 1929. Newspaper reports of the proceedings at Paris, Ont., would indicate that there was no attempt to disguise the company's finances in the light of these factors.

Regardless under investigation was entitled to an impartial presentation of the evidence with regard to finances should be presented in a true light and in accordance with sound accounting principles. It seems such as 'trading profit' must be used then let the commission make it clear that this does not represent the real profit of the company."

[illegible] to the regulation [illegible] a figure of trading profit [illegible] and [illegible] investigation [illegible] to be treating [illegible]

the sum paid for bond interest, the sum paid for war taxes, the sum paid for depreciation were all put before the Commission accurately, and every word that was put before the Commission in regard to the finances of the Penman Company was accurately put before the Commission; the statements that were put in were compiled, I think, on the best accounting methods that we know of. If, however, Mr. Kellock has overlooked anything in the cross-examination of the witnesses at Paris - and I have never known him to overlook anything yet - I will welcome any evidence from the Penman Company that will indicate that something was not brought out. And Mr. Howson will be glad to receive any further statements from them; Mr. Howson will be in the witness box later on, and will be again available for cross-examination by Mr. Kellock.

I think that probably what has happened is, that this Newspaper has taken some newspaper report of what took place, which may have misunderstood the evidence. But I do not see how they can suggest that we did not bring out all the facts and show what the net profit was on this business.

There is only one other thought that occurs to me that is mentioned there, and that is, that the business was started in 1870 with practically no cash capital. Thatmust have come from the Company itself, my lord. I do not understand how this

the sum paid for bond interest, the sum paid for war taxes, the sum paid for depreciation were all put before the Commission separately, and every word that was put before the Commission in regard to the figures of the [illegible] were [illegible] put before the Commission; the statements that were put in were compiled, I think, on the best accounting evidence that we have of. It, however, Mr. Pollock has overlooked anything in the cross-examination of the witnesses at Berlin - and I have never seen him to overlook anything yet - I will welcome any evidence from the Lorne Company and it indicates that something was but brought out. And Mr. Jonson will be glad to receive any further evidence from them; Mr. Jonson will be in the witness box later on, and will be ready at all to for cross-examination by Mr. Pollock.

I think that roughly, that was happened is, that this R. report has been some [illegible] report of [illegible] evidence. And I do not see how they can argument that we did not bring out all the facts and show [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible].

There is only one other thought that occurs to me it is mentioned above, and that is, that the [illegible] are [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] itself, my lord. I do not [illegible] [illegible]

paper would know it unless it did. If such is the fact, however, I would like to have that evidence from my friend, Mr. Kellock, if he is in a position to give it to us, because that is something that is informative that he did not get at Paris. We were not able to go back prior to the incorporation of the Penman Manufacturing Company.

If Mr. Kellock has anything in addition to offer, that we have overlooked, I will be glad to have it. And I can assure him, my lord, that we do not want any misinformation, or anything misleading. This is the first time I have ever had the suggestion made in the course of this inquiry, that anything we have put before the Commission is misleading. All we want are the facts, and they happen to have been put before the Commission at Paris, my lord.

MR. KELLOCK: My lord, my friend did not indicate to me that this matter was to be brought before your lordship this morning. However, I would like to correct a statement made by my friend, that is, that I did not complain at Paris when a certain statement was made by my friend. I know nothing about the editorial in question. I have no instructions from my clients the Penman Company, about it. In fact, this is the first I have heard about the editorial.

As your lordship will recall the evidence, it was

paper would know it unless it did. If such is the fact, however, I would like to have that evidence from my friend, Mr. Kellock, if he is in a position to give it to us, because that is something that is informative that he did not get at Paris. We were not able to go back prior to the incorporation of the Penman Manufacturing Company.

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MR. KELLOCK: My lord, my friend did not indicate to me that this matter was to be brought before your lordship this morning. However, I would like to correct a statement made by my friend, that is, that I did not complain at Paris when a certain statement was made by my friend. I know nothing about the editorial in question. I have no instructions from my clients the Penman Company, about it. In fact, this is the first I have heard about the editorial.

As your lordship will recall the evidence, it was

not that the existing Penman Company but the old Company, the bonds of which were purchased by the present company, at some stage of its existence, had invested $448,000 in cash, and my friend in examining, I think, the Secretary-Treasurer of the Company made the statement that that was the investment, ignoring any other assets which the Company might have, and saying that in the last 30 years the present company had made profits, particularly in the last years, of a certain amount which, figured on that original investment, as my friend said, amounted to a very large percent. Now, the statement which my friend made to your lordship this morning which I would like to have corrected, was that I did not complain. I did complain, not only at Paris, but I complained at St. Catharines when my friend used the same comparison with regard to the Grout Company; I complained at Dunnville when my friend made the same comparison with regard to the Monarch Knitting Company. And I submitted then - as I submit now - that that statement was not agreed to by any witness, and it is not evidence. It is entirely fallacious and misleading to say that because a company started off, say, ten, thirty, or fifty years ago with so much capital, that in the year 1935 or the year 1936 the profits are so-and-so, that these profits are made on that original investment. The man in the street may not see the difference, and it is

disturbing to him.

However, my lord, I say that I did complain about that, and I do complain about it now. As far as the Commission is concerned, your lordship has the evidence, and I do not think that that statement, if argued by my friend now, or later on, will find acceptance with your lordship. But I did complain at the time, and I do complain now. As I say, I have had no instructions from my clients, the Penman Company. If, however, they do desire to bring any further evidence before your lordship, I shall certainly take advantage of the opportunity which my friend offers in that regard. However, as I personally see it now, I think your lordship has all the evidence.

MR. McRUER: My lord, when I say that my friend did not complain, what I mean is that my friend did not complain that I did not put all the evidence before the Commission --

MR. KELLOCK: No---

MR. McRUER: Excuse me. I am quite prepared to acknowledge, that my friend complains of the interpretation that I put on that. That is his argument, and he will, no doubt, elaborate on that later on. He and I may disagree as to the proper deductions to be brought from the evidence.

MR. KELLOCK: If my friend will pardon me, the very statement which my friend made at this

disturbing to him.

However, my lord, I say that I did complain about that, and I do complain about it now. As far as the Commission is concerned, your lordship has the evidence, and I do not think that that statement, if argued by my friend now, or later on, will find acceptance with your lordship. But I did complain at the time, and I do complain now. As I say, I have had no instructions from my clients, the [illegible]. If, however, [illegible] to bring any further evidence before your lordship, I shall certainly take advantage of the opportunity which my friend offers in that regard. However, as I personally see it now, I think your lordship has all the evidence.

MR. MOR[illegible]: My lord, when I say that my friend did not complain, what I mean is that my friend did not complain that I did not put all the evidence before the Commission --

[illegible]

MR. MOR[illegible]: Excuse me. I am quite prepared to acknowledge, that my friend complains of the interpretation that I put on that. That is his argument, and he will, no doubt, elaborate on that later on. He and I may disagree as to the [illegible].

MR. KELLOCK: If my friend will pardon me, the very statement which my friend makes at this

time , was made at three different places, and was made the subject of a news item and editorial, which I might very well have complained of, but which I have not done, so far.

MR. McRUER: That is quite true, but I am not responsible for what any newspaper may write. However, the editorial that I have read to your lordship charges us with not putting the facts before the Commission. It is not a question of charging us with seeking to put before the Commission what my friend terms fallacious argument. It is charging us with not putting before the Commission the true facts. I take it, my lord, that my friend agrees that I did. The interpretation of them is a different proposition altogether. And I invite my friend again, to point out any of the facts in regard to the profits of the Penman Company that were not fully put before the Commission. The argument we may address to your lordship in regard to those facts is quite a different matter. My friend will have his views and I will have mine. Your lordship, of course, will have your views and, after all, that is what matters. But what I do more or less resent, is the suggestion that we were not putting the facts accurately to the Commission. What the facts were we may argue as fallaciously as we may.

MR. KELLOCK: My lord, I do not think my friend

time, was made at three different places, and had made the subject of a news item and editorial, which I might very well have complained of, but which I have not done, so far.

MR. MORGAN: That is quite true, but I am not responsible for what any newspaper may write. However, the editorial that I have read to your Lordship charges us with not putting the facts before the Commission. It is not a question of charging us with seeking to put before the Commission what my friend terms fallacious argument. It is charging us with not putting before the commission the true facts. I make it, my Lord, that my friend agrees that I did. The interpretation of them is a different proposition altogether. And I invite my friend again, to point out any of the facts in regard to the profits of the Dominion Company that were not fairly put before the Commission. The argument we may address to your Lordship in regard to those facts is quite a different matter. My friend will have his views and I will have mine. Your Lordship, of course, will have your views and, after all, that is what matters. But what I do more or less resent, is the suggestion that we were not putting the facts accurately to the Commission. What the facts were we may argue as [illegible].

MR. KERLOCK: My Lord, I do not think my friend

can say, that all the evidence put before your lordship was submitted by my friend. I had to put considerable evidence on that subject matter before your lordship. So I do not think my friend can say ---

MR. McRUER: Does my friend charge me with not putting all the facts before the Commission, that is what I would like to know. He has either got to take one position or the other. I certainly cannot take the responsibility of assuming that I know all about the Penman business. But the evidence that I put before the Commission was put before the Commission accurately, and true.

MR. KELLOCK: So that my friend won't misunderstand me, my lord, there are two things: One is, that I complained then and I complain now of the statement which my friend made.

MR. McRUER: That is right, I agree with him.

MR. KELLOCK: The second point is, it was not agreed to by any witness, it is not evidence, and when he says that I did not complain my friend is not quite accurate.

MR. McRUER: I say you did complain about the interpretation that we put on, but you did not complain that we had not put the facts accurately before the Commission; it is the interpretation you complain of.

THE COMMISSIONER: Gentlemen, I do not think you should indulge in these recriminations; they

can say, that all the evidence put before your Lordship was submitted by my friend. I had to put considerable evidence on that subject matter before your Lordship. So I do not think my friend can say --

MR. MORGAN: Does my friend charge me with not putting all the facts before the Commission, that is what I would like to know. We can either get to take one position or the other. I certainly cannot take the responsibility of assuming that I know all about the Penman business. But the evidence that I put before the Commission was put before the Commission accurately, and true.

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MR. MORGAN: I say you did complain about the interpretation that we put on, but you did not complain that we had not put the facts accurately before the Commission; it is the interpretation you complain of.

THE COMMISSIONER: Gentlemen, I do not think

do not get us anywhere. Have you anything vital to say?

MR. KELLOCK: Just this, my lord; I want to make it plain - and I think your lordship will concede - that I did complain about that and I d o now.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is, you complained about certain inferences being drawn from figures presented to the Commission.

MR. KELLOCK: Yes, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: You say the Witness didnot agree.

MR. KELLOCK: Yes, my lord. I do not want my friend to say that he put in all the evidence because that might be misinterpreted. As I say, I had to put in some evidence myself.

MR. McRUER: That is quite all right. I am interested in having things right, and accurate, and I invite my friend, if he has anything to put before us - and I think he knows me well enough for that, to know that I am desirous of having all the evidence that is available - to let us have it now. I shall argue as I wish, and as I think is right. My duty is to try to get all the facts that are available, and as accurately as possible.

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, gentlemen, I think that is about all I need here. I may say this, that it is a matter of regret that newspapers do not, at this stage of the proceedings, confine themselves

do not get us anywhere. Have you anything vital to say?

MR. KELLOCK: Just this, my lord; I want to make it plain - and I think your lordship will concede - that I am complain about that and I do now.

THE COMMISSIONER: Well so, you maintain that certain inferences being drawn from figures presented to the Commission.

MR. KELLOCK: Yes, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: You say the witness didnot agree.

MR. KELLOCK: Yes, my lord. I do not mar my friend to say that we put in all the evidence because that might be misinterpreted. As I say, I had to put in some evidence myself.

MR. MERRITT: That is quite all right. I am interested in having things right, and accurate, and I invite my friend, if he has anything to put before us - and I think he knows as well enough for that, to know that I am desirous of having all the evidence that is available - to let us have it now. I shall argue as I wish, and as I think is right. My duty is to try to get all the facts that are available, and as accurately as possible.

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, gentlemen, I think that is about all I need here. I may say this, that it is a matter of regret that newspapers do not, at this stage of the proceedings, confine themselves

to the evidence whatever it is without infulging in editorial comment on deductions that may be drawn from the evidence. This is the first I have heard of this article in question. I had no intimation that it was going to be raised this morning. I have listened to it being read, however. Mr. Kellock says- although he does not give any names - that articles have appeared in other newspapers putting the companies in question in a different light; he does not say what newspapers. I do not know what those articles are; I have not read them. But I do say it is regrettable that newspapers, or anybody else, should be drawing conclusions now which I will have to draw some time later on.

Insofar as the evidence is concerned, it seems to me that every precaution was taken to see that all the facts were duly brought out, so far as the companies are concerned. Questionnaires were addressed to them very very early in the proceedings.

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None of them were taken by surprise. They have all known that this investigation was going to be a very thorough one, and from the very inception they have all had counsel appearing before me, and I might say counsel very well qualified to look after their interests. Mr. Kellock has not lost any occasion insofar as this particular instance at Paris is concerned. He was there acting for the company and he was there with full authority to bring out all the evidence and to give it the best colour possible in the interests of his client. But the time has not yet come for anybody to argue what inferences should be drawn from the evidence. Of course, in the putting of certain questions very often arguments are involved. That cannot be avoided, but apart from that the time has not come for either Mr. McRuer or Mr. Kellock to argue before me what inferences I am to draw regarding the finances, profits or the losses of this company or any other company concerned in this investigation. That time will come and then Mr. McRuer and Mr. Kellock will have full opportunity of putting any argument they wish before me. It will be my responsibility to choose the conclusions that I think ought to be drawn.

Now then, I repeat as I began that it is unfortunate that any newspaper in the course of these proceedings which interest the public to such a great extent should permit itself to comment on what takes place and what the evidence is and in long stories putting a different case before the public. The only case properly before the public is the one we get here,

None of them were taken by surprise. They have all known that this investigation was going to be a very [illegible] and have their representatives there - had counsel appearing before me, and I might say counsel very well qualified to look after their interests. Mr. Hallock has not lost any occasion inasfar as this particular instance at Paris is concerned. He was there acting for the company and he was there with the authority to bring out all the evidence and to give the boat colour possibly in the interests of his client. But the time has not yet come for anybody to argue what inferences should be drawn from the evidence. Of course, in the matting of certain cases [illegible] may arise [illegible]. Yes, [illegible] be avoided, but apart from that the time has not come for either Mr. Hooper or Mr. Hallock to argue before me what inferences I am to draw regarding the financial profits or the losses of this company or any other company concerned in this investigation. That time will come and then Mr. Hooper and Mr. Hallock will have full opportunity of putting any argument they wish before me. It will be my reasonability to shape the conclusions that I think ought to be drawn.

Now then, I regret as I began that it is unfortunate that any newspaper in the course of these proceedings which interest the public to such a great extent should commit itself to comment on what takes place and what the evidence is and in long editorial putting a different case before the public. The only case properly before the public is the one we get here

and the evidence which Mr. McRuer may adduce, or which counsel for the companies, whom I repeat are very ably represented, may themselves adduce. This is the place to bring their evidence and not in the columns of newspapers. Now, I hope this is the last instance of this sort we will have. There is no more, I think, that I can say. I want, however, to say this that insofar as the adducing of evidence is concerned I do not think any complaint at all can be made against counsel for the Commission. I do not think Mr. Kellock is making any, are you, Mr. Kellock?

MR. KELLOCK: No, my lord, just that statement, that is all.

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, that statement was argument. As argument, of course, it is premature, but I think it cannot be emphasized too strongly that insofar as the actual bringing of evidence is concerned every opportunity has been given every one of these companies to produce this evidence, and not only that, but to have counsel there scrutinizing the proceedings as they went on. All right, Mr. McRuer.

MR. McRUER: Mr. Forsyth, my lord, is appearing for the Canadian Celanese Company. We have not had Mr. Forsyth before us before.

THE COMMISSIONER: I thought we had him.

MR. FORSYTH: I appeared before you in Sherbrooke.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is right. What are your initials, again?

MR. FORSYTH: L. A.

THE COMMISSIONER: You appear for the Canadian

and the evidence which Mr. Mosher may adduce, or whose counsel for the companies, whom I repeat are very ably represented, may themselves adduce. This is the place to bring their evidence and not in the columns of newspapers. Now, I hope this is the last instance of this sort we will have. There is no more, I think, that I can say. I want, however, to say this that in so far as the adducing of evidence is concerned I do not think any complaint at all can be made against counsel for the Commission. I do not think Mr. Kellock is making any, are you, Mr. Kellock?

MR. KELLOCK: No, my lord, just that statement, that is all.

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, that statement was premature. As a statement, of course, it is premature, but I think it cannot be emphasized too strongly that insofar as the actual bringing of evidence is concerned every opportunity has been given every one of these companies to produce this evidence, and not only that but to have counsel there scrutinizing the proceedings. All right, Mr. Bennett.

MR. MONTEITH: Mr. Forsyth, my lord, is appearing for the Canadian Celanese Company. We have not had Mr. Forsyth before us before.

THE COMMISSIONER: I thought we had him.

MR. FORSYTH: I appeared before you in Shawinigan.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is right. What are your initials, again?

MR. FORSYTH: E. A.

THE COMMISSIONER: You appear for the Canadian

Celanese.

MR. FORSYTH: For the Canadian Celanese Company.

LEE CADIEN, sworn.

EXAMINED BY MR. McRUER: Q. Mr. Cadien, you are a director of the Canadian Celanese Company Limited, are you not? A. I am.

Q. How long have you been a director of that company? A. Since 1926.

Q. That was the date of the organization of the company? A. That is right.

THE COMMISSIONER: When was it organized ?

MR. McRUER: In 1926, my lord. Are you also an officer of the company? A. I am.

Q. What office do you hold ? A. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE COMMISSIONER: Now then, Mr. Cadien is secretary and treasurer and a director.

MR. McRUER: Yes, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: Organized when, you say ?

MR. McRUER: It was registered in Canada on January 26th, 1926.

THE COMMISSIONER: All right.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Will you tell us, please, the nature of the business of Canadian Celanese Limited ? A. They are manufacturers of textiles.

Q. What sort of textiles? A. Synthetic textiles.

Q. What sort of synthetic textiles? A. Yarns

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

MR. [illegible] M. [illegible]: Q. Mr. [illegible], you are a director of the Corsilon Cellulose Company Limited, are you not? A. I am.

Q. How long have you been a director of that company? A. Since [illegible].

Q. What was the date of the organization of the company? A. That is right.

THE CHAIRMAN: When was it organized?

MR. [illegible]: In 1926, my lord. Are you also an officer of the company? A. I am.

Q. What office do you hold? A. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE CHAIRMAN: Now then, Mr. [illegible] is secretary and treasurer and a director.

[illegible]

THE CHAIRMAN: Organized when, you say?

MR. [illegible]: It was registered in Canada on January 26th, 1926.

THE CHAIRMAN: All right.

BY MR. [illegible]: Will you tell us, please, the nature of the business of manufacture [illegible] A. They are manufacturers of textiles.

Q. What sort of textiles? A. Synthetic textiles.

Q. What sort of synthetic textiles? A. Yarns

and fabrics, garments, articles.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Did you say garments? A. Yes, some garments .

BY MR. McRUER: Q. They are made from Cellulose acetate ? A. Sometimes.

Q. Well now, sometimes, Mr. Cadien, you mean about once a year or something like that ? A. No, I mean partially from cellulose acetate. Other things are used such as silk , artificial silk.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. You mean natural silk? A. Yes.

MR. McRUER: Natural silk, artificial silk.

THE COMMISSIONER: Artificial silk, what does that mean?

BY MR. McRUER: Q. What do you mean by that ? A. Well, artificial silk as differentiated from cellulose acetate silk. One is rayon and the other is cellulose acetate.

Q. Your business is largely manufacturers of acetate yarns and fabrics manufactured therefrom ? A. Yes.

Q. Well, we might as well get down to business about it and not be evasive in any way.

MR. FORSYTH: My lord, I don't think that remark is called for.

MR. McRUER: I don't know, it seemed to be strange --

THE COMMISSIONER: No, I don't think the witness intended to be evasive .

and fabrics, garments, articles.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Did you say garments?

A. Yes, some garments.

BY M. McKEEN: Q. They are made from cellulose acetate? A. Sometimes.

Q. Well now, sometimes, Mr. Dodson, you were about once a year or something like that? A. No, I mean partially from cellulose acetate. Other things are used such as silk, artificial silk.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. You mean natural silk? A. Yes.

MR. McKEEN: Natural silk, artificial silk.

THE COMMISSIONER: Artificial silk, what does the sound?

BY MR. McKEEN: Q. What do you mean by that? A. Well, artificial silk as differentiated from cellulose acetate silk. One is rayon and the other is cellulose acetate.

Q. Your business is largely manufacturing of acetate yarns and fabrics manufactured therefrom? A. Yes.

Q. Well, we might as well get down to business about it and not be evasive in any way.

MR. McKEEN: My lord, I don't think that remark is quite fair.

Q. McKEEN: I don't know, it seemed to be evasive --

THE COMMISSIONER: No, I don't think the witness intended to be evasive.

MR. McRUER: I did not mean to be offensive.

THE COMMISSIONER: His answer left me wondering, of course.

THE WITNESS: Well, I am not technical, I am not a technical man.

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, just say so in polite language.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Can you tell us what portion of your business will be acetate, consisting of the manufacture of acetate yarns and acetate fabrics ?

A. I would have to refer to the records on that.

Q. Would there be much difficulty in getting that ?

THE COMMISSIONER: What is your question ?

MR. McRUER: What portion of the business consists of the manufacture of acetate yarns and acetate fabrics ?

A. I don't think it would be very difficult. I think someone here is competent to answer that.

Q. Can you just get it so we will have it on the record now ? Is there any one else, Mr. Forsyth, who can tell us ?

MR. FORSYTH: I will see . Mr. McRuer, Mr. Palmer says it is all in the figures we have given you, but he would say it is over 90 per cent.

THE COMMISSIONER: Over 90 per cent of your manufacture is of --

MR. FORSYTH: Cellulose acetate.

THE COMMISSIONER: And fabrics therefrom.

MR. FORSYTH: Of course, you make the yarn before you make the fabrics.

THE COMMISSIONER: You make your own yarn and then you transform it.

MR. MORGAN: I did not mean to be offensive.

THE COMMISSIONER: His answer left me wondering, of course.

THE WITNESS: Well, I am not technical, I am not a technical man.

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, just say so in polite language.

BY MR. MORGAN: Q. Can you tell us what portion of your business will be woolen, consisting of the manufacture of woolens yarns and woolen fabrics ?

A. I would have to refer to the records on that.

Q. Would there be much difficulty in getting that ?

THE COMMISSIONER: What is your question ?

MR. MORGAN: What portion of the business consists of the manufacture of woolen yarns and woolen fabrics ?

A. I don't think it would be very difficult. I think someone here is competent to answer that.

Q. Can you just get it so we will have it on the record now ? Is there any one else, Mr. Forsyth, who can tell us ?

MR. FORSYTH: I will see . Mr. Morgan, Mr. Palmer says it is all in the figures we have given you, but he would say it is over 50 per cent.

THE COMMISSIONER: Over 50 per cent of your manufacture is of --

MR. FORSYTH: Woolen yarns.

THE COMMISSIONER: Woolen fabrics.

MR. FORSYTH: Of course, you make the yarn before you make the fabrics.

THE COMMISSIONER: You make your own yarn and then

MR. FORSYTH: Yes.

MR. McRUER: Well, we will get all that in detail. It is just to get the general idea of it.

MR. FORSYTH: I think really we will give you more accurate information on the technical side.

MR. McRUER: I did not intend to go into it in detail with Mr. Cadien. It was just so his lordship would know the general character of the business at the start. When the company was organized in 1926 had there been any business carried on in Canada which was taken over by the Company ? A. There were negotiations made in Canada which were taken over by the company.

Q. What do you mean by that ? A. There was a company by the name of Cancela Limited which negotiated with the Government in Canada. They negotiated with the town of Drummondville and probably the provincial government in Quebec.

Q. When was Cancela Limited incorporated ? A. I don't know that.

Q. Who would know that? A. Well, --

MR. FORSYTH: It is a British company.

THE WITNESS: It is a British company. We might be able to adcertain that.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Well, I am not concerned -- A I don't know, I haven't any idea.

Q. It was a British corporation ? A. That is right.

Q. I see; you don't know anything about the share capital of it ? A. No, I don't.

[illegible]: Yes.

[illegible]: Well, we will get all that in detail. It is just to get the general idea of it.

A. [illegible]: I think really we will give you more accurate information on the technical side.

Mr. McKEEN: I did not intend to go into it in detail with Mr. Gadsen. It was just so his Lordship would know the general character of the business at the start. When the company was organized in 1928 had there been any business carried on in Canada which was taken over by the Company? A. There were negotiations made in Canada which were taken over by the company.

Q. What do you mean by that? A. There was a company by the name of Canada Limited which negotiated with the Government in Canada. They negotiated with [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] government in Canada.

Q. When was Canada Limited incorporated?

A. I don't know that.

Q. Who would know that? A. Well, --

Mr. [illegible]: It is a British company.

THE WITNESS: It is a British company. We might be able to ascertain that.

BY Mr. McKEEN: Q. Well, I am not concerned --

A. I don't know, I haven't any idea.

Q. It was a British corporation? A. That is right.

Q. I see. You don't know anything about the [illegible]

Q. Or the investment in it ? A. All I know is that the Canadian company had a contract with Cancela Limited.

Q. Well, I will probably have to go into that a little. Are any of your present officers officers of Cancela Limited ? A. Not that I know of.

Q. Who would know particularly about the affairs of Cancela Limited ? A. Well, the only ones I know would be in England, Robert Fleming and Company.

Q. Who are Robert Fleming & Company? A. They are London bankers.

Q. I see; would some of the English directors of the present company not have knowledge of the affairs of Cancela Limited as well ? A. Possibly; that I don't know.

Q. Well now, your present directors are Brig.-Gen. Sir William Alexander. He is from England, is he? A. That is right.

Q. C.L. Auger; where does he live? A. He lives in the United States.

Q. Where in the United States ? A. I think he lives in Newark. He is the National Silk Dyeing Company.

Q. He is which ? A. The National Silk Dyeing Company.

Q. The National Silk Dyeing Company ? A. And also the Dominion Silk Dyeing Company in Drummondville, but where he actually lives, I know he lives in the States, but whether he lives in Jersey or New York State I don't know.

Q. The National Silk Dyeing Company is a company

Q. Or the investment in it? A. All I know is that the Canadian company had a contract with Dancia Limited.

Q. Well, I will probably have to go into that a little. Are any of your present officers of Dancia Limited? A. Not that I know of.

Q. Who would know particularly about the affairs of Dancia Limited? A. Well, the only ones I know would be in England, Robert Fleming and Company.

Q. Who are Robert Fleming & Company? A. They are London bankers.

Q. I see; would some of the English directors of the present company not have knowledge of the affairs of Dancia Limited as well? A. Possibly; that I don't know.

Q. Well now, your present directors are Bidgood, Mr Milton Alexander. He is from England, is he? A. That is right.

Q. G.L. Auger; where does he live? A. He lives in the United States.

Q. Where in the United States? A. I think he lives in Newark. He is the National Silk Dyeing Company.

Q. He is which? A. The National Silk Dyeing Company.

Q. The National Silk Dyeing Company? A. Yes, also the Dominion Silk Dyeing Company in Drummondville but where he actually lives, I know he lives in the States, but whether he lives in Jersey or New York State I don't know.

The National Silk Dyeing Company is a company

operating in the United States ? A. That is right.

Q. Then there is a company -- what do you call it -- the Dominion -- A. Dominion Silk Dyeing Company.

Q. Which operates at Drummondville ? A. Yes.

Q. Is it in any way what might be termed a loosely affiliated company with the Canadian Celanese? A. No, absolutely not.

Q. There is no -- A. There is no stock ownership.

Q. No stock ownership or anything of that sort? A. No.

Q. Then, there is Mr. W.McC. Cameron; where does he live ? A. In the United States.

Q. Where ? A. New York City.

Q. In New York ? A. Yes.

Q. Henri Dreyfus ? A. He lives in London.

Q. London, England? A. Yes.

Q. P.A.Thompson ? A. He lives in Montreal.

Q. And yourself ? A. New York.

Q. Camille Dreyfus ? A. New York.

Q. G.W.Scott ? A. G.W. Scott?

Q. Oh, I am looking at an old one, he is not on now. G.H. Whigham ? A. Yes, he lives in London, England.

And the present officers appear to be G.H. Whigham, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Camille Dreyfus, President, W.McC. Cameron, Vice-President, yourself Secretary Treasurer, A.Blanche Assistant-Secretary-Treasurer; is he in Montreal ? A. No,

operating in the United States ? A. That is right.

Q. Then there is a company -- what do you call it -- the Dominion -- A. Dominion Silk Dyeing Company.

Q. Is it in any way what might be termed a loosely affiliated company with the Canadian Celanese?

A. No, absolutely not.

Q. Who stock ownership or anything of that sort?

A. No.

Q. Then, there is Mr. W. G. Cameron; where does he live ? A. In the United States.

Q. Where ? A. New York City.

Q. In New York ? A. Yes.

Q. Henri Dreyfus ? A. He lives in London.

Q. London, England? A. Yes.

Q. F. J. Thompson ? A. He lives in Montreal.

Q. Camille Dreyfus ? A. New York.

Q. Camille ? A. New York.

Q. Oh, I am looking at an old one, he is not on now. G.H. Hughes ? A. Yes, he lives in London, England.

Q. And the present officers appear to be G.H. Hughes, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Camille Dreyfus, President, Vice-President, General Managing Director, Authorized Signing Officer; A. Yes.

New York.

Q. C.W. Palmer, Vice-President, R.H. Sperling, Factory Manager and C.Hessey-White, Sales Manager. Now, the American company owns a large portion of the stock of the Canadian Company ; that is correct ?

A. They don't own a share.

Q. They don't own any shares --

MR. FORSYTH: Excuse me, Mr. McRuer, what was that ?

MR. McRUER: I was asking if the American company owned a large portion of the stock of the Canadian company. Does the English company own a large portion of the stock of the Canadian company ? A. I don't believe so. I have no knowledge of it. I am not connected with the British company.

Q. Well, who are Cull & Company, London, England? A. Who are they?

Q. Yes? A. I think they are brokers, as far as I know.

Q. I see that 53,029 shares of the Common stock are held by Cull & Company. They are brokers in London. You say you have no knowledge of whether they hold those shares for the English company or not ? A. I haven't any knowledge whether they are beneficially owned by Cull & Company or not. By way of explanation in England, or in London particularly, there are a great number of shares standing in brokers' names because they pass them by good delivery over there.

Q. Well, probably we might have the minute books and find out.

[illegible] York.

Q. S.H. Palmer, Vice-President, S.H. Sperling, Factory Manager and Heavy-White, Miss Vonnegut. Now, the American company owns a large portion of the stock of the American Company ; that is correct ?

A. They don't own a share.

Q. They don't own any shares --

MR. ROBERTS: Excuse me, Mr. Moderator, what was [illegible]

MR. MOSKOVITZ: I was asking if the American company owned a large portion of the stock of the Canadian company. Does the English company own a large portion of the stock of the Canadian company ? -- I don't believe so. I have no knowledge of it. I am not connected with the English company.

Q. Well, who are Gull & Company, London, England ?

A. Who are they ?

Q. Yes? A. I think they are brokers, as far I know.

Q. I see that 50,000 shares of the Common stock are held by Gull & Company. They are brokers in London. You may have no knowledge of whether they hold those shares for the English company or not ? -- I haven't any knowledge whether they are [illegible] owned by Gull & Company or not. By way of explanation in England, or in London particularly, there are a number of shares standing in brokers' names because they were them by good history over [illegible]

Q. Well, probably we might have the minute book and find out.

MR. FORSYTH: All right, the minute books from --

MR. McRUER: At the time of the organization.

THE COMMISSIONER: Are the shares of this company on any stock exchange ?

MR. FORSYTH: They are listed here in Montreal and traded here.

THE WITNESS: Also in London.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. New York too? A. No, not New York.

Q. We will get the present structure of the company first, my lord, before I go back to the incorporation. Now, according to your last annual report, Mr. Cadien, the authorized capital appears to be 150,000 shares, 7 per cent, preferred, of $100 per share, and 300,000 Common without nominal or par value. The issued capital is 90,000 shares preferred, and 250,409 shares of common, and the common stock is entered --

THE COMMISSIONER: Pardon me a moment, did you say 90,000 shares of preferred ?

MR. McRUER: Yes, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: How much a share ?

MR. McRUER: $100 a share, that is $9,000,000. preferred and the common, 250,409 shares, is entered in the balance sheet at $981,545. Then, Income Funding Rights, having attributes set forth in special by-law A, issued under Scheme of Arrangement of November 7th, 1934, 90,000 rights. Less:purchased by the Company during the year, as per contra (rights purchased by the company cannot be re-issued)
1,000 rights, leaving a

MR. [illegible]: [illegible]

MR. [illegible]: At the time of the organization.

THE COMMISSIONER: Are the shares of this company on any stock exchange ?

MR. FORSYTH: They are listed here in Montreal and Toronto.

THE WITNESS: Also in London.

BY MR. [illegible]: . New York too? A. No, not New York.

. So will get the present structure of the company first, my lord, before I go back to the incorporation. Now, according to your last annual report, M. [illegible], the authorized capital appears to be 150,000 shares, 7 per cent, preferred, of $100 per share, and 500,000 Common without nominal or par value. The issued capital is [illegible] preferred, and [illegible] shares of common, and the common stock is entered --

THE COMMISSIONER: Pardon me a moment, did you say 14,940 shares of preferred ?

MR. MONTGOMERY: Yes, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: How much a share ?

MR. [illegible]: $100 a share. There is 14,940 preferred and the common, 386,409 shares, is entered in the balance sheet at [illegible]. Then, Income Funding Rights, having attributes set forth in special by-law A, issued under Scheme of Arrangement of November 7th, 1944, 90,000 rights. Less:purchased by the company during the year, as per contra (rights purchased by the company cannot be re-issued)

[illegible]

net of 89,000 rights. Now, what does that mean, Mr. Cadien ? A. What does the whole statement you just read mean ?

Q. In connection with rights ? A. In connection with the rights only ?

Q. Yes? A. Willyyou repeat that.

Q. Just read it, I read that section there.

MR. FORSYTH: He just wants to know what this means.

THE WITNESS: It simply means we issued 90,000 rights which were redeemable at $25. a share in consideration of the preferred shareholders giving up dividends amounting to $24. or $25. a share in 1934.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Tell us all about it ? A. After all, it is a long story. Why not take the scheme of arrangement under by-law "A" and read it into the record.

Q. Well, you can summarize it. It would take quite a while. You can tell us just exactly what it was and then we will have the by-law. A. I want the scheme of arrangement; I cannot summarize it. After all, it is a long document. Give me the last minute book.

Q. What had been the situation that developed at the time that the rights were issued ? A. We were unable to pay our dividends.

Q. Unable to pay your dividends on the preferred stock? A. That is right.

Q. On the -- A. On the arrears.

Q. On the 27th of November, 1934 ? A. That is

not of 30,000 rights. Now, what does that mean, Mr. Gadim? A. What does the whole statement you just read ---?

Q. In connection with rights? A. In connection with the rights only?

Q. Yes? A. Will you repeat that.

Q. Just read it, I read that section there.

MR. LONGYEAR: He just wants to know what this means.

THE WITNESS: It simply means we issued 30,000 rights which were redeemable at $25. a share in consideration of the preferred shareholders giving up dividends amounting to $24. or $25. a share in 1934.

Q. After all, it is a long story. Do not take the volume of arrangement under by-law "A" and read it into the record.

Q. Well, you are necessary A. It is a long quite a while. You can tell us just exactly what it was and then we will have the by-law. A. I want to explain it ---MARSHALL: I object to the question. It, well, it is a long document. Give me the last minute question.

Q. What was the situation in regard to arrears at the time that the rights were issued? A. We were unable to pay our dividends.

Q. Unable to pay your dividends on the preferred stock? A. That is right.

Q. On the -- A. On the ---

Q. On the 1st of October, 1934? A. That is

right.

Q. And therefore you issued rights amounting to $25. a share in place of the $24. or $25. a share accrued dividends ? A. I would not say it was in place of. I would say it was a compromise under the company's Act, and informal reorganization, if you want to call it that.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. What were the rights ? A. The rights were issued --

Q. What were the rights ? A. Income funding rights which were redeemable at $25. a right

MR. FORSYTH: I do not want to interrupt, you Mr. McRuer, but I know a little bit more about this thing.

MR. McRUER: All right, anything to help us to understand it.

MR. FORSYTH: I know a little bit more about this than you do. This arrangement came about because, as Mr. Cadien says, the company had been unable for some 3½ years, Mr. Cadien, if I am not mistaken -- A. 3½ years.

Q. And there was $24. arrears on preferred dividends. Under the provision of the Company's Act the company made a scheme of arrangement with the preferred shareholders under which the preferred shareholders gave up their rights against the company to these accumulated and unpaid dividends and accepted in exchange a redeemable income funding rights, so-called, which is redeemable by the company at $25., bears interest at the rate of 4 per cent per

right.

Q. And therefore you issued rights amounting to $25, a share in place of the $24. or $25. a share accrued dividends ? A. I would not say it was in place of. I would say it was a compromise under the company's act, and informal reorganization, if you want to call it that.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. What were the rights ?

A. The rights were issued --

Q. What were the rights ? -- Shares ? Voting rights ?

MR. LOCKYER: I do not want to interrupt, you are, however, but I know a little bit more about this case.

MR. McGUIRE: All right, anything to help us to understand it.

MR. LOCKYER: I know a little bit more about this than you do. This arrangement came about because, as Mr. Godson says, the company had been unable for some 3½ years, Mr. Godson, if I am not mistaken --

A. 3½ years.

Q. And there was $24. arrears on preferred dividends. Does the company make a scheme of arrangement with the preferred shareholders under which the preferred shareholders give up their rights against the company to those accumulated and unpaid dividends and accepted in exchange a redeemable income Voting rights, -- [illegible] $25., bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per

annum and has a sinking fund provision which is provided under by-law "A". It is a long thing. So that eventually the shareholder may hope to get for the income funding right $25. and to receive during the time preceding either redemption by purchase or by call 4 per cent on that amount of money. That is effectively what it is.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. What becomes of his preferred shares ? A. He still holds his preferred shares. It was only a question of dividend, and the preferred shares still continue to carry 7 per cent dividends.

THE COMMISSIONER: This was to cover the arrears.

MR. FORSYTH: This was to cover the arrears.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Now, the company has no bonded indebtedness ? A. No.

Q. All right; well now, the present capital structure -- A. I would like to correct that. It is not the present capital structure as of to-day.

Q. Has there been a change made since this annual statement ? A. Yes, we issued 10,000 preferred shares, and 10,000 common shares. Have you got that date -- in April.

MR. FORSYTH: April of this year.

THE WITNESS: That would make the preferred 100,000 shares and 260,409 shares of common.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. At $100, the preferred shares ? A. No, they had a premium. It was $115. It was $140. for one share of preferred and one of common.

annum and has a sinking fund provision which is provided under by-law 74. It is a long thing, so that eventually the sharehold r may hope to get for the income funding right 125, and to receive during the time preceding either redemption by purchase or by call 4 per cent on that amount of money. That is effectively what it is.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: What becomes of his preferred shares ? A. He still holds his preferred shares. It was only a question of dividend, and the preferred shares still continue to carry 7 per cent dividends.

THE COMMISSIONER: This was to cover the arrears.

A. TOWNTON: This was to cover the arrears.

BY MR. MORAND: Q. Now, the company has no bonded indebtedness ? A. No.

Q. All right; well now, the present capital structure -- A. I would like to correct that. It is not the present capital structure as of to-day.

Q. Has there been a change made since this annual statement ? A. Yes, we issued 10,000 preferred shares, and 10,000 common shares. Have you got that date -- in April.

Q. [illegible]

THE WITNESS: That would make the preferred 100,000 shares and 280,409 shares of common.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. At 2100, the preferred shares ? A. No, they had a premium. It was $115. It was $140. for one share of preferred and one of common.

Q. How many shares of common were issued ?

A. 10,000.

Q. 10,000 of each ? A. Yes, and the date was June 15th.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. So these preferred shares on which you had not been able to pay the dividends bore a premium of $15. when issued ? A. No, I did not say that -- Oh, yes, you mean this last issue ?

Q. Yes, the last issue? A. Yes.

Q. You were able to issue the preferred shares at $15. premium and then $25. for the common ? A. That is right.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. What interest do they bear ? A. 7 per cent, the same series.

MR. FORSYTH: As Mr. Cadien says -- I know Mr. McRuer did not mean to state it -- the stock on which we did not pay a dividend was prior to the issue.

MR. McRUER: Oh, yes, but it is preferred shares of the same class. They are on a parity with the others.

MR. FORSYTH: Exactly.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Now, let us go back to the incorporation of the company, Mr. Cadien. Have you the minute that shows the original incorporation ?

A. Yes.

Q. The issue of the shares ? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And for what consideration they were issued?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. I see at the meeting of the 27th of January, 1926 -- that is a meeting of the directors -- there

Q. How many shares of common were issued ?

A. 10,000.

Q. 10,000 of each ? A. Yes, and the date was June 19th.

BY MR. MOHUNN: Q. Do these preferred shares on which you had not been able to pay the dividends bore a premium of $15. when issued ? A. No, I did not say that -- Oh, yes, you mean this last issue ?

Q. Yes, the last issue? A. Yes.

Q. You were able to issue the preferred shares at $15. premium and then $25. for the common ? A. That is right.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. What interest do they bear ? A. 7 per cent, the same series.

MR. FORSYTH: As Mr. Oedian says -- I know Mr. Mohunn did not mean to state it -- the stock on which we did not pay a dividend was prior to the issue.

MR. MOHUNN: Oh, yes, but it is preferred shares of the same class. They are on a parity with the others.

Q. [illegible] ?

BY MR. MOHUNN: Q. Now, let us go back to the incorporation of the company, Mr. Oedian. Have you the minute that shows the original incorporation ?

A. Yes.

Q. The issue of the shares ? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And for what consideration they were issued?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. I see at the meeting of the 27th of January,

is the following minute:-

"The Chairman submitted and read to the meeting a draft Deed of Agreement which it had been proposed that this Company enter into with Cancela Limited, the said draft Deed of Agreement reading as follows:

"AN AGREEMENT made and entered into on the day of , one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six,

BY AND BETWEEN:

'CANCELA LIMITED, a Company incorporated under the companies Acts of Great Britain (hereinafter called 'the Vendor')

OF THE ONE PART,

AND CANADIAN CELANESE LIMITED, a Company duly incorporated under the Companies Act of Canada (hereinafter called 'the Purchaser').

OF THE OTHER PART.

WITNESSETH:

"WHEREAS the Vendor has investigated and examined into the possibilities of successfully exploiting the manufacture and/or sale in the Dominion of Canada and its dependencies (sometimes hereinafter referred to as the 'Purchaser area') of certain products made under, by or in accordance with certain inventions and secret manufacturing processes (hereinafter referred to as the 'Dreyfus Processes') some of which are or may be protected bt Letters Patent granted or applied for in the Dominion of Canada and its dependencies

is the following minute:-

The Chairman submitted and read to the meeting a draft deed of agreement which it had been proposed that this Company enter into with Cancelle Limited, the said draft deed of agreement reading as follows:

"This agreement made the [illegible] day of , one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six.

BETWEEN:

[illegible], a Company incorporated under the companies acts of Great Britain (hereinafter called 'the Vendor')

OF THE ONE PART,

AND CANCELLE LIMITED, a Company duly incorporated under the Companies Act of Canada (hereinafter called 'the Purchaser').

OF THE OTHER PART.

WITNESSETH:

"[illegible] the Vendor has [illegible] examined into the possibilities of successfully exploiting the manufacture and/or sale in the Dominion of Canada and the dependencies (sometimes hereinafter referred to as the 'Purchaser area') of certain products made under, by or in accordance with certain inventions and patents-pending processes (hereinafter referred to as the 'Dreyfus Processes') some of which are or may be protected or subject to patent pending in Canada for the Dominion of Canada and [illegible]

for or in connection with the manufacture and use of cellulose acetate, acetic anhydride, synthetic acetic acid and other chemical products, and in particular for the manufacture of artificial silk, non-inflammable celluloid, non-inflammable photographic and cinematographic films and non-inflammable transparent paper, artificial wool and dope for the impregnation of tectile and other fabrics and substances (all of which are sometimes hereinafter collectively referred to as 'the Dreyfus products');

'AND WHEREAS the Vendor has entered into a binding contract with CAMILLE DREYFUS and HENRI DREYFUS, both of Basle, Switzerland (hereinafter called 'the Inventors'), whereby the inventors have agreed that they would in certain events on being so required by the Vendor enter into an Agreement with the Purchaser in the terms of the draft hereto annexed by way of Schedule A, subject only to such modifications, if any, as may be approved by the Vendor;

'AND WHEREAS the Vendor has negotiated certain arrangements for (a) the acquisition of an immovable property in the Town of Drummondville, in the Province of Quebec, Canada, as shown on the Blueprint plan which has been delivered by the Vendor to the Purchaser at the execution of this Agreement; (b) the designing, erection and equipment of a factory for the production of Celanese brand of yarns and fabrics; (c) the supply of

for or in connection with the manufacture and use of cellulose acetate, acetic anhydride, synthetic acetic acid and other chemical products, and in particular for the manufacture of [illegible], [illegible] inflammable photographic and cinematographic films and non-inflammable transparent paper, artificial wool and fibre for the improvement of textile and other fabrics and substances (all of which are sometimes hereinafter collectively referred to as 'the Dreyfus products');

'AND WHEREAS the Vendor has entered into a binding contract with CAMILLE DREYFUS and HENRI DREYFUS, both of Basle, Switzerland (hereinafter called 'the Inventors'), whereby the inventors have agreed that they would in certain events on being so required by the Vendor enter into an agreement with the Purchaser in the terms of the draft hereto annexed by way of Schedule A, subject only to such modifications, if any, as may be approved by the Vendor;

'AND WHEREAS the Vendor has negotiated certain arrangements for (a) the acquisition of an invaluable property in the form of hydroelectric in the Province of Quebec, Canada, as shown on Blueprint plan which has been delivered by the Vendor to the Purchaser at the execution of this Agreement; (b) the designing, erection and equipment of a factory for the production of Celanese thread of yarns and fabrics; (c) the supply of

electrical energy by Southern Canada Power Company, Limited, to the factory to be erected; (d) the reduction of duties on certain materials, goods and machinery to be imported in connection with the business of the Purchaser and the erection of a factory; (e) commutation of municipal taxes on the immoveable property above mentioned and buildings and machinery to be erected thereon; and (f) the erection in the Town of Drummondville of houses suitable for the accommodation of workmen to be employed in the factory to be erected as above mentioned; (g) and has arranged for the acquisition from British Celanese Limited of the Canadian Trade Mark "Celanese" as set forth in a letter from Cancela Limited to British Celanese Limited under date of 22nd January, 1926, copy of which is hereto annexed as Schedule B.

NOW IT IS HEREBY AGREED as follows:

'In consideration of the sum of ONE DOLLAR ($1.00) on the signing hereof paid by the Purchaser and of the other good and valuable considerations hereinafter mentioned, receipt whereof the Vendor hereby acknowledges, the parties hereto have agreed and do agree as follows:-

1. The Vendor hereby agrees to procure the execution by the inventors of an Agreement with the Purchaser in the terms of the draft hereto annexed by way of Schedule A, subject only to such modifications, if any, as may be approved by the Purchaser.

electrical energy by Southern Canada Power Company, Limited, to the factory to be erected; (d) the reduction of duties on certain materials, goods and machinery to be imported in connection with the business of the Purchaser and the erection of a factory; (e) commutation of municipal taxes on the immoveable property above mentioned and buildings and machinery to be erected thereon; and (f) the erection in the Town of Drummondville of housing suitable for the accommodation of workmen to be employed in the factory to be erected as above mentioned; (g) and has arranged for the acquisition from British Celanese Limited of the Canadian trade mark "Celanese" as set forth in a letter from Canada Limited to British Celanese Limited under date of 22nd January, 1928, copy of which is hereto annexed as schedule B.

NOW IT IS AGREED AND DECLARED as follows:

'In consideration of the sum of ONE DOLLAR ($1.00) on the signing hereof paid by the purchaser and of the other good and valuable considerations hereinafter mentioned, receipt thereof the Vendor hereby acknowledges, the parties hereto have agreed and do agree as follows:-

1. The Vendor hereby agrees to procure the execution by the inventors of an agreement with the Purchaser in the terms of the draft hereto annexed by way of schedule A, subject only to such modifications, if any, as may be approved by the Purchaser.

2. The Vendor hereby assigns and makes over to the Purchaser, and its successors and assigns, the full benefit of all arrangements made by the Vendor for the acquisition of a factory site in the Town of Drummondville, the designing, erection and equipment of a factory for the production of the Celanese brand of yarns and fabrics, the supply of electrical energy by Southern Canada Power Company, Limited to the factory to be erected, the reduction of duty on certain materials, goods and machinery to be imported in connection with the business of the Purchaser and the erection of a factory, the commutation of municipal taxes on the immoveable property above mentioned and buildings and machinery to be erected thereon and the erection in the Town of Drummondville of houses suitable for the accommodation of workmen to be employed in the factory to be erected as above mentioned, and such rights, if any, as the Vendor may have in the arrangement for the acquisition from British Celanese Limited of the Canadian Trade Mark "Celanese" as set forth in a letter under date of 22nd January, 1926, copy of which is hereto annexed as Schedule B.

"3. The Vendor hereby agrees to pay to the Purchaser on or before the third day of March, 1926, the sum of Two million two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars ($2,275,000) and on or before the fifth day of May, 1926, the further

2. The Vendor hereby assigns and makes over to the Purchaser, and its successors and assigns the full benefit of all arrangements made by the Vendor for the acquisition of a factory site in the Town of Drummondville, the erection and equipment of a factory for the production of [illegible] the supply of electrical energy by Southern Canada Power Company, Limited to the factory to be erected, the reduction of duty on certain materials, goods and machinery to be imported in connection with the business of the Purchaser and the erection of a factory, the commutation of municipal taxes on the immovable property above mentioned and buildings and machinery to be erected thereon and the erection in the Town of Drummondville of houses suitable for the accommodation of workmen to be employed in the factory to be erected as above mentioned, and such rights, if any, as the Vendor may have in the arrangement for the acquisition from British Columbia Limited of the Canadian Trade Mark "Columbia" as set forth in a letter under date of 22nd January, 1926, copy of which is hereto annexed as Schedule B.

"3. The Vendor hereby agrees to pay to the Purchaser on or before the third day of March, 1926, the sum of two million two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars ($2,275,000) and on or before the fifth day of May, 1926, the further

sum of Two million two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars ($2,275,000) and on or before the 31st day of December, 1926, the further sum of Two million dollars ($2,000,000) plus accrued dividends on 20,000 Seven Per cent. (7%) Cumulative Participating Preference shares from the first day of April, 1926, to the date of payment of the said sum of Two million dollars ($2,000,000)."

Now, I wonder if you can just help us get the provisions of paragraph 3 here , the consideration that was being given by the Company. There was the sum of -- the first payment of $2,275,000. before the fifth of May, 1926; that was a cash payment, was it? A. That is right.

Q. The further sum of $2,275,000, on or before the 31st of December, 1926; that was a cash payment too ? A. That is true.

Q. And the further sum of $2,000,000. plus accrued dividends on 20,000 Seven Per Cent. Cumulative participating preference shares from the 1st day of April, 1926, to the date of payment of the said sum of $2,000,000. Now, that was $2,000,000. in cash, was it? That is the last sum ? A. Yes.

Q. Plus Seven per cent on 20,000 Preferred shares from the 1st of April, 1926 ? A. That is right, to equalize them.

Q. "4. in consideration of the foregoing the Purchaser hereby agrees to issue and allot to the Vendor or its nominees;

sum of Two million two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars ($2,275,000) and on or before the 31st day of December, 1928, the further sum of Two million dollars ($2,000,000) plus accrued dividends on 20,000 seven per cent. (7%) Cumulative preferred shares from the first day of April, 1926, to the date of payment of the said sum of Two million dollars ($2,000,000)."

Now, I wonder if you can just help us get the provisions of paragraph 3 here, the consideration that was being given by the Company. There was the sum of -- the first payment of $2,275,000. Before the 7th of May, 1926; that was a cash payment, was it? A. That is right.

Q. The further sum of $2,275,000, on or before the 31st of December, 1926; that was a cash payment too? A. That is true.

Q. And the further sum of $2,000,000, plus accrued dividends on 20,000 seven per cent. Cumulative preferred shares from the 1st day of April, 1926, to the date of payment of the said sum of $2,000,000. Now, that was $2,000,000. in cash, was it? That is the last sum? A. Yes.

Q. Plus seven per cent on 20,000 Preferred shares from the 1st of April, 1926? A. That is right, to equalize them.

Q. "4. In consideration of the foregoing the purchaser hereby agrees to issue and allot to

"(a) Upon the execution by the inventors of an agreement with the Purchaser in the terms of the draft hereto annexed by way of schedule, subject only to such modifications, if any, as may be approved by the Purchaser, and the execution and delivery by the inventors to the Purchaser of transfers of the patents and applications for patents referred to in the Schedule attached to the said Agreement hereto annexed, in form satisfactory to the Purchaser, 4,000 Seven Per Cent (7%) Cumulative Participating Preference shares of the parvalue of $100 each, carrying a preferential dividend from April 1st, 1926, and 159,800 common shares without nominal or par value of the Purchaser, all fully paid and non-assessable;"

Now, in regard to that paragraph; the company is agreeing to issue 4,000 preferred shares and 159,800 common shares. Is that in part payment of the consideration of this Agreement ? A. Yes, you have to take the whole thing together. If you continue to read you see there is certain cash payments and certain other considerations and payments for these contracts and so on, and then the beneficial rights, the patents, and so forth; you have to take it all together.

Q. All right, we will go on.

"(b) Upon the aforesaid payment by the Vendor to the Purchaser of the sum of $2,275,000 to become due on the third day of March, 1926, 24,000 Seven Per cent. (7%) Cumulative

"(a) Upon the execution by the inventors of an agreement with the Purchaser in the terms of the draft hereto annexed by way of schedule, subject only to such modifications, if any, as may be approved by the Purchaser, and the execution and delivery by the inventors to the Purchaser of transfers of the patents and applications for patents referred to in the schedule attached to the said agreement hereto annexed, in form satisfactory to the Purchaser, 4,000 Seven Per Cent (7%) Cumulative Participating Preference shares of the par value of $100 each, carrying a preferential dividend from April 1st, 1936, and 189,800 common shares without nominal or par value of the Purchaser, all fully paid and non-assessable;"

Now, in regard to that paragraph: the company is agreeing to issue 4,000 preferred shares and 189,800 common shares. Is that in part payment of the consideration of this agreement? A. Yes, you have to take the whole thing together. If you continue to read you see there is certain cash payments and certain other considerations and payments for these contracts and so on, and then the honorarial rights, the patents, and so forth; you have to take it all together.

Q. All right, we will go on.

"(b) Upon the aforesaid payment by the Vendor to the Purchaser of the sum of $2,275,000 to [illegible]

Participating Preference shares of the par value of $100 each, carrying a preferential dividend from April 1st, 1926, and 25,800 common shares without nominal or par value of the Purchaser, all fully paid and non-assessable;

"(c) Upon the aforesaid payment by the Vendor to the Purchaser of thessum of $2,275,000 to become payable on the fifth day of May, 1926, 24,000 Seven Per cent (7%) Cumulative Participating Preference shares of the par value of $100 each issued as of April 1st, 1926, and carrying dividends from such date, and 25,800 Common shares without nominal or par value of the Purchaser, all fully paid and non-assessable;

"(d) Upon the aforesaid payment by the Vendor to the Purchaser of the sum of Two million dollars ($2,000,000) and accrued dividends to become payable on or before the thirty-first day of December, 1926, Twenty thousand (20,000) Seven Per cent. (7%) Cumulative Participating Preference shares of the par value of $100 each, issued as of April 1st, 1926, and carrying accrued preferential dividends from that date, and Twenty-two thousand four hundred (22,400) common shares without nominal or par value of the Purchaser, all fully paid and non-assessable. If the Vendor shall make to the Purchaser, prior to the 31st day of December, 1926, payments from time to time on account of the said sum of Two million dollars ($2,000,000) the Purchaser shall

value of $100 each, carrying a preferential dividend from April 1st, 1956, and 25,000 common shares without nominal or par value of the purchaser, all fully paid and non-assessable;

"(c) Upon the aforesaid payment by the Vendor to the purchaser of the sum of $2,275,000 to become payable on the fifth day of May, 1956, [illegible] outstanding preference shares of the par value of $100 each issued as of April 1st, 1956, and carrying dividends from such date, and 25,000 common shares without nominal or par value of the purchaser, all fully paid and non-assessable;

"(d) Upon the aforesaid payment by the Vendor to the Purchaser of the sum of two million dollars ($2,000,000) and accrued dividends to become payable on or before the thirty-first day of December, 1956, [illegible] ($[illegible]) per cent, (7%) cumulative fertilizing preference shares of the par value of $100 each, issued as of April 1st, 1956, and carrying accrued preferential dividends from that date, and [illegible] two thousand four hundred (22,400) common shares without nominal or par value of the purchaser, all fully paid and non-assessable. If the Vendor shall make to the Purchaser, prior to the 31st day of December, 1956, payments from time to time on account of the said sum of Two million dollars ($2,000,000) the payment [illegible]

concurrently with such payments respectively allot and issue to the Vendor or its nominees, fully paid Seven Per cent. Cumulative Participating Preference shares and fully paid Common shares of the Purchaser in such amounts as shall bear the same proportions respectively to Twenty thousand (20,000) Preference shares and Twenty-two thousand four hundred (22,400) Common shares as the amount of such payments on account shall respectively bear to Two million dollars ($2,000,000)

Now, to pause there for a moment, does that mean this, Mr. Cadien, that the Vendor which was the Cancela --

A. Cancela Company.

Q. Cancela Company agreed to -- Just let me get myself straight here.

MR. FORSYTH: Perhaps, Mr. McRuer, I could straighten this for you a little bit.

MR. McRUER: All right, any help we can get.

MR. FORSYTH: The effect of this agreement, I think, may be summarized by this, that the Canadian Célanese Limited acquired the real estate and the benefit of all negotiations that had been conducted by Cancela Limited, acquired certain processes, patents and patent rights of Messrs. Dreyfus, and received, as far as you have gone $8,600,000. in cash against which they had issued preferred stock to the Inventors amounting to $400,000., and to Cancela Limited against cash preferred stock of $8,600,000. par value; to the Inventors $159,800.-- I should say 159,800 shares -- of common stock and to Cancela Limited 74,000 shares of Common

concurrently with such payments respectively allot and issue to the Vendor or its nominees, fully paid Seven Per cent. Cumulative Participating Preference shares and fully paid Common shares of the Purchaser in such amounts as shall bear the same proportions respectively to Twenty thousand (20,000) Preference shares and Twenty-two thousand Four hundred (22,400) Common shares as the amount of such payments on account shall respectively bear to Two million dollars (2,000,000

Now, to pause there for a moment, does that mean to Mr. Sadian, that the Vendor which was the Canada --

A. Canada Company agreed to -- Just let me straighten this for you a little bit.

MR. MORDEN: All right, any help we can get.

MR. MORDEN: The effect of this agreement, I think, may be summarized by this, that the Canadian Companies Limited acquired the real estate and the benefit of all negotiations that had been conducted by Canada Limited, acquired certain processes, patents and patent rights of Alsace, Lorraine, and received, as far as you have gone $8,600,000. in cash against which they had issued preferred stock to the Inventors amounting to $400,000., and to Canada Limited against cash preferred stock of $8,600,000. par value: to the Inventors $100,000.--

stock.

MR. McRUER: To the inventors how much common?

MR. FORSYTH: 159,800.

MR. McRUER: 159,800, and preferred ?

MR. FORSYTH: 4,000, to the Inventors.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Well, the net result seems to have been under this agreement that while it is put in the form that the company agreed to pay to these partiss $9,000,000., and these parties agreed to sell to the company these intentions, or rights under inventions, and certain rights to the property and negotiations that had been carried on, they agreed to subscribe the $9,000,000. back to the company and the company would issue preferred and common stock for it in these quantities.

MR. FORSYTH: That is in effect so, except that I would say that the net cash -- put it this way. The cash receipts of the $9,000,000. were $8,600,000.

MR. McRUER: The cash receipts ?

MR. FORSYTH: Yes, what the Canadian Celanese got, $8,600,000., and in values other than cash, that is, for the patent rights and real estate and benefit of all negotiations they had gone through they got $400,000. That is the offset. You see what I mean.

MR. McRUER: But Canadian Celanese paid $8,600,000. under this ?

MR. FORSYTH: Canadian Celanese issued $9,000,000. of preferred stock for which it received $8,600,000. in cash.

MR. McRUER: Actually in cash ?

stock.

MR. MORRIS: To the inventors how much common?

MR. FORSYTH: 159,800.

MR. MORRIS: 159,800, and preferred?

MR. FORSYTH: 4,000, to the inventors.

BY MR. MORRIS: Q. Well, the net result seems to have been under this agreement that while it is true in the form that the company agreed to pay to these parties $3,000,000., and these parties agreed to sell to the company these franchises, or rights under inventions, and certain rights to the property and negotiations that had been carried on, they agreed to subscribe the $4,000,000. back to the company and the company would issue preferred and common stock for it in those quantities.

MR. FORSYTH: That is in effect so, except that would say that the net cash -- put it this way. The cash receipts of the $3,000,000. were $3,600,000.

MR. MORRIS: The cash receipts?

MR. FORSYTH: Yes, what the Canadian Companies got $3,600,000., and in values other than cash, that is, for the patent rights and real estate and benefit of all negotiations they had gone through they got $400,000. That is the effect. You see what I mean.

MR. MORRIS: But Canadian Companies paid $4,000,000. under this?

MR. FORSYTH: Canadian Companies issued $3,000,000 of preferred stock for which it received $2,500,000. in cash.

MR. FORSYTH: Actually in cash, and -- well, wait a minute, I am wrong. I am wrong in that because there was a commission received; $8,600,000. less $250,000. commission on 68,000 shares. That is the 68,000 first of Cancela. And then there is a subsequent sale -- I am one step ahead of you in the agreement. I should have stopped there at 6,000,000. As far as you have gone now the company received $6,800,000. less $250,000., in cash, the Canadian Celanese did. A. 6,800,000 ?

Q. 6,800,000. less 250,000., and they received against the issue of the $400,000. of preferred stock the patent rights and the real estate. Then, there was a subsequent sale of 18,000 shares to Cancela Limited for $1,800,000. upon which a commission of $215,000. -- A. No, no, I don't think so.

Q. Well, there was a subsequent sale of 18,000 shares.

MR. McRUER: Probably if we just read the next clause of the Agreement --

MR. FORSYTH: It was issued in units of Ten preferred and One common? A. There was no commission on that. They received $1,800,000. in cash.

Q. I understood there was a commission in connection with this sale of $120. for each block.

A. Well, read the next clause.

MR. McRUER: "5. In further consideration of the foregoing the Purchaser hereby grants to the Vendor an option exercisable at any time within two calendar months from January 15th, 1926, to purchase

M. MORRYTH: Actually in cash, and -- well, wait a minute, I am wrong. I am wrong in that there was a commission received; $8,500,000. less $250,000. commission on 88,000 shares. That is the 8,000 first of Dassels. And then there is a subsequent sale -- I am one step ahead of you in the report. I should have stopped there at 6,000,000. As far as you have gone now the company received $6,000,000. less $250,000., in cash, the Canadian balances did. A. 6,800,000 ?

M. 6,000,000. Less 500,000., and they received against the issue of the $400,000. of preferred stock the patent rights and the real estate. Then, there was a subsequent sale of 18,000 shares to Dassels limited for $1,800,000. upon which a commission of $218,000. -- A. No, no, I don't think so.

M. Well, there was a subsequent sale of 18,000 shares.

M. MORRYTH: Probably if we just read the next clause of the agreement --

M. MORRYTH: It was issued in units of ten preferred and one common. A. There was no commission on that. They received $1,800,000. in cash.

. I understood there was a commission in connection with this sale of $120. for each block.

Well, read the next clause.

M. MORRYTH: "5. In further consideration of [illegible] an option exercisable at any time within two calendar months from January 15th, 1920, to

from the Purchaser an additional Eighteen thousand (18,000) Seven Per cent. (7%) Cumulative Participating Preference shares of the par value of $100 each, and Sixteen thousand two hundred (16,200) Common shares without nominal or par value (but not less than such total amount) for the sum of One million eight hundred thousand dollars ($1,800,000) payable in cash, from time to time, as may be agreed between the Vendor and the Purchaser, such total price of One million eight hundred thousand dollars ($1,800,000) representing payment for such Preferred shares at par, less a commission of Two dollars ($2.00) per share "

so I think you are right.

MR. FORSYTH: Yes.

MR. McRUER: --"in consideration of the Agreement of the Vendor to subscribe for all of such Preferred shares if such option is exercised, and the balance of said sum of One million eight hundred thousand dollars ($1,800,000) representing the price of the said Sixteen thousand two hundred (16,200) Common shares without nominal or par value, and the Purchaser conditionally upon non-exercise by the Vendor of the foregoing option exercisable at any time or times within twelve (12) calendar months from January 15th, 1926, to purchase from the Purchaser in blocks of Ten (10) Preferred shares and Nine (9) Common shares at the price per block of (One

from the Purchaser as additional Eighteen thousand (18,000) Seven per cent. (7%) Cumulative Participating Preference shares at the par value of $100 each, and sixteen thousand two hundred (16,200) Common shares without nominal or par value (but not less than such total amount) for the sum of One million eight hundred thousand dollars ($1,800,000) payable in cash, from time to time, as may be agreed between the Vendor and the Purchaser, such total price of One million eight hundred thousand dollars ($1,800,000) representing payment for such Preferred shares at par, less a commission of Two dollars ($2.00) per share "

so I think you are right.

Mr. McKim: --In consideration of the agreement of the Vendor to subscribe for all of such Preferred shares if such option is exercised, and the balance of said sum of One million eight hundred thousand dollars ($1,800,000) representing the price of the said sixteen thousand two hundred (16,200) Common shares without nominal or par value, and the [illegible] non-cancelable by the Vendor of the following option exercisable at any time or times within twelve (12) calendar months from January 15th, [illegible] of Ten (10) Preferred shares and Nine (9) [illegible]

thousand and twenty dollars ($1,020) plus accrued dividend (if any) on the Preferred shares, payable in cash, from time to time, as may be agreed upon between the Vendor and the Purchaser, all or any part of the said Eighteen thousand two hundred (16,200) Common shares not purchased by the Vendor under the first of the above mentioned options, but so that any Preferred shares purchased by the Vendor under either of the aforesaid options shall carry the full preferential dividend of Seven per centum (7%) per annum from April 1st, 1926. The said price of One thousand and twenty dollars ($1,020), plus accrued dividends per block shall represent a price of par accrued dividends --

MR. FORSYTH: -- a price of par and accrued.

MR. McRUER: Par and accrued ?

MR. FORSYTH: Yes.

MR. McRUER: -- "par and accrued dividends for each Preferred share and the balance of such price per block shall represent the price of said Nine (9) Common shares."

A. There was no commission on that.

Q. There is a mention of Two dollars.

MR. FORSYTH: If this option was exercised, an option from the 15th of January 1926, within two calendar months -- what is that, 1926 ? A. 1926.

Q. What Mr. Cadien is saying here they did not take the option but they did take it later so they

thousand and twenty dollars ($1,020) plus accrued dividend (if any) on the preferred shares, payable in cash, from time to time, as may be agreed upon between the Vendor and the Purchaser, all of any part of the said eighteen thousand two hundred ($18,200) common shares not purchased by the Vendor under the first or the above mentioned options, but on that any preferred shares purchased by the Vendor under either of the above mentioned options shall carry the full preferential dividend of seven per centum (7%) per annum from April 1st, 1960. The said price of one thousand and twenty dollars ($1,020), plus accrued dividends per block shall represent a price of per accrued dividends --

Q. PRESIDENT: -- a price of per and accrued.

MR. MACK M: Per and accrued ?

Q. PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR. MACK M: -- "Per and accrued dividends for each preferred share and the balance of each price per block shall represent the price of said Nine (9) common shares."

Q. There was no commission on that.

Q. [illegible] of the option.

Q. PRESIDENT: If this option was exercised, on option from the 15th of January 1960, within two months or months -- what is that, less ? A. Yes.

Q. But Mr. Cadieux in spite here that did not use the option but they did make it later on, they

actually did not get the commission; that is what you are saying ? A. Yes, that is right.

Q. Well, it is my error.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. In respect to that what you say is that the company subscribed $1,800,000. -- A. The Purchaser.

Q. Cancela Limited subscribed that and got preferred shares of an equivalent, and did they subscribe any common at that time ?

MR. FORSYTH: They got 16,200 shares of common for$396,000.

MR. McRUER: For $396,000., they paid that for the 16,200 under this minute, is it not ?

MR. FORSYTH: Yes.

THE WITNESS: I will have to check that. It represents $17. a block. I will have to check that figure.

MR. McRUER: "6. The Purchaser furthermore agrees that it will, at the request of the Vendor, enter into an agreement for a period of ten years with British Celanese Limited regarding the Research expenditures incurred by both companies in terms of the letter written by Cancela Limited to British Celanese Limited on January 22nd, 1926, which stipulates that in no case shall the liability of Canadian Celanese Limited be more than $5,000 per annum."

The Schedule sets out the terms of the agreement with Camille Dreyfus and Henri Dreyfus. I am not going

actually did not get the commission; that is what you are saying? A. Yes, that is right.

Q. Well, it is my error.

BY MR. MORRIS: Q. I'm prepared to take what you say is that the company subscribed $1,800,000. --

A. The Purchaser.

Q. Canada Limited subscribed that and got preferred shares of an equivalent, and did they subscribe any common at that time?

A. PRESIDENT: They got 16,000 shares of common for $800,000.

Q. Yes Sir: For $800,000, they paid that for the 16,800 under this minute, is it not?

MR. MORRITT: Yes.

THE WITNESS: I will have to check that. It represents $17, a block. I will have to check that figure.

MR. MORRIS: Q. The Purchaser further agrees that it will, at the request of the Vendor, enter into an agreement for a period of ten years with British Columbia Limited regarding the Research expenditures incurred by both companies in terms of the letter written by Canada Limited to British Columbia Limited on January 22nd, 1926, which stipulates that in no case shall the liability of Canadian Celanese Limited be more than $5,000 per annum."

The schedule sets out the terms of the agreement with Camille Dreyfus and Henri Dreyfus. I am not going

to read it, my lord. It is a long agreement and has to deal with the use of the patent rights and so on, I take it. The letter referred to as Schedule "B" reads as follows - it is from the Cancela Company to British Celanese Limited, and is dated the 22nd of January, 1926.

"Dear Sirs:-

"As you are aware we are desirous of procuring the incorporation in Canada of a Company to be known as Canadian Celanese Limited and for this purpose we require your consent, as the owners of the Canadian trade m ark 'Celanese', to the use by us of that word as part of the name of the proposed Company.

"In consideration of your granting this consent we undertake that the Canadian Company on its incorporation will accept a proper binding obligation to contribute annually one-fourth of the cost of your patent and research department up to a maximum contribution of £5,000 per annum subject to the following conditions",

and certain conditions are set out, but I think --

A. That is not important in connection with this.

Q. It is not particularly important in regard to the matter we are dealing with. Then, there is a minute of the directors dated the 16th of February, 1926, which deals with the subject of tax exemption, I take it? A. Yes.

Q. This reads as follows:

to read it, my lord. It is a long agreement and has to deal with the use of the patent rights and so on, I take it. The letter referred to as Schedule "B" reads as follows - It is from the Canada Company to British Celanese Limited, and is dated the 22nd of January, 1926.

"Dear Sirs:-

"As you are aware we are desirous of procuring the incorporation in Canada of a company to be known as Canadian Celanese Limited and for this purpose we require your consent, as the owners of the Canadian trade mark 'Celanese', to the use by us of that word as part of the name of the proposed Company.

"In consideration of your granting this consent we undertake that the Canadian Company on its incorporation will accept a proper binding obligation to contribute annually one-fourth of the cost of your patent and research department up to a maximum contribution of £3,000 per annum subject to the following conditions",

and certain conditions are set out, but I think --

A. That is not important in connection with this.

Q. It is not particularly important in regard to the matter we are dealing with. Then, there is a minute of the directors dated the 10th of February, 1926, which deals with the subject of tax exemption, I take it? A. Yes.

Q. This reads as follows:

"The Chairman submitted and read to the meeting a draft Deed of Agreement which it had been proposed that this Company enter into with the School Commissioners of the Town of Drummondville, the said draft Deed of Agreement reading as follows:

"MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT by and between the "SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS OF THE TOWN OF DRUMMOND-"VILLE, a body corporate, herein acting and re-"presented by Napoleon Garceau its President and Gaston Ringuet its Secretary-Treasurer duly "authorized to these presents by virtue of a "resolution of the Board passed at a regularly "convened meeting thereof on the 16th day of "February, 1926.

"Hereinafter called the 'Commissioners'"

Then, there are certain recitals but I don't think we need to encumber the record with them unless you think there is something there that should be brought out ?

A. No.

Q. The operative part is as follows:

"1. That the Company hereby undertakes and agrees to establish an industry as aforesaid at the Town of Drummondville and for the purposes thereof to commence the construction of a factory for the purpose of the manufacture of its product at the Town of Drummondville during the year 1926, and to diligently carry out or cause to be carried out the work of construction and equipment, including the installation of the necessary

"The chairman submitted and read to the meeting a draft deed of agreement which it had been provided that Mr. [illegible] and the School Commissioners of the Town of Drummondville, the said draft deed of agreement reading as follows:

"AGREEMENT BY and between the [illegible]

"THIS, a body corporate, herein acting and represented by Napoleon Drouin its President and Joseph Piquet its Secretary-Treasurer duly authorized to these presents by virtue of a resolution of the Board passed at a regularly convened meeting thereof on the 16th day of February, 1944.

"Hereinafter called the 'Commissioners'

Then, there are certain recitals but I don't think we need to encumber the record with them unless you think there is something there that should be brought out?

Mr.

The operative part is as follows:

"1. That the Company hereby undertakes and agrees to establish an industry as aforesaid at the Town of Drummondville and for the purposes thereof to commence the construction of a factory for the purpose of the manufacture of its product at the Town of Drummondville during the year 1946, and to diligently carry out or cause to be carried out the work of construction and equip-

plant and machinery to enable it to commence its manufacturing operations. The periods for commencement and carrying on of construction shall not apply and will be automatically extended should the work of construction or equipment be delayed by strikes, lock-outs, force majeure or other causes of any kind beyond the control of the Company.

"2. The Commissioners hereby covenant and agree, in consideration of the foregoing, that the amounts to be paid by the Company for school taxes for all purposes over a period of twenty (20) years to be accounted and reckoned from the 1st July, 1926, shall not in each year be greater than the following, and agrees to commute and does hereby commute the Company's school taxes for the said period of twenty (20) years to the figures hereinafter respectively mentioned, namely:

"For the First year	$500.00 per annum
" " " Second to the Tenth years (both inclusive) the sum of	$5,000.00 per annum
" " " Eleventh to the Twentieth years (both inclusive) the sum of	$10,000.00 per annum"

Now, is there anything else in that that you think we should have ? A. No.

Q. Now, did you get a commutation of taxes on the general rates with the Town. This looks like it here, a Meeting of the 18th of February.

plant and machinery to enable it to commence its manufacturing operations. The periods for commencement and carrying on of construction shall not apply and will be automatically extended should the work of construction or equipment be delayed by strikes, lock-outs, force majeure or other causes of any kind beyond the control of the company.

'2. The Commissioners hereby covenant and agree, in consideration of the foregoing, that the amounts to be paid by the Company for school taxes for all purposes over a period of twenty (20) years to be accounted and reckoned from the 1st July, 1920, shall not in each year be greater than the following, and agrees to commute and [illegible] for the said period of twenty (20) years to the figures hereinafter respectively mentioned, namely:

"For the first year $500.00 per annum

" " " Second to the fourth years (both inclusive) the sum of $2,000.00 per annum

" " " Eleventh to the twenties years (both inclusive) the sum of $1,[illegible].00 per annum"

Now, is there anything else in that that you think we should have? A. No.

Q. Now, did you get a commutation of taxes on the general rates with the Town. This looks like it here, a notice of the 19th of February.

A. Municipal taxes, yes, just read the rates.

Q. Then, at page 64 there is recorded the following commutation of taxes.

"2. The Town hereby covenants and agrees, in consideration of the foregoing, that the aggregate amounts to be paid by the Company for municipal taxes over a period of twenty (20) years to be accounted and reckoned from the 1st July, 1926, shall not be greater in each year than the following and agrees to commute and does hereby commute the Company's municipal taxes for the said period of twenty (20) years to the figures hereinafter respectively mentioned, namely:

"For the First Year	$500.00	per annum
" " " Second "	$1,500.00	" "
" " " Third "	2,500.00	" "
" " " Fourth "	3,500.00	" "
" " " Fifth "	4,500.00	" "
" " " Sixth to 10th years both inclusive	5,000.00	" "
" " " 11th to 20th years both inclusive	10,000.00	" " "

A. That is all.

(Page 10415 follows)

A. Municipal taxes, Yes, just read the notice.

Q. Then, at page 64 there is recorded the following communication of taxes.

"2. The Town hereby covenants and agrees, in consideration of the foregoing, that the aforesaid amounts to be paid by the Company for municipal taxes over a period of twenty (20) years to be accounted and reckoned from the 1st Jan 1956, shall not be greater in each year than the following and agrees to execute and have hereby executed the Company's municipal taxes for the said period of twenty (20) years as the figures hereinafter respectively mentioned, namely:

"For the first Year	$800.00	per annum
" " " Second "	1,[illegible]	"
" " " Third "	2,800.00	"
" " " Fourth "	[illegible]	"
" " " Fifth "	4,800.00	"
" " " Sixth to 10th Years both inclusive	[illegible]	
" " " 11th to 20th inclusive	1,000.00	

(Total $[illegible])

(page 1011 follows)

Q. What is the name of the Company that operates in the United States? A. Celanese Corporation of America.

Q. That business was commenced by the British Company was it not? A. I don't think so, no.

Q. You do not suggest that it sprang up there entirely independent of the British Company? A. Yes. So far as I know there is no affiliation between the companies, any of the companies. There is no stock ownership, no control, no subsidiary, apparently.

Q. You say 'So far as you know'. Apparently this Company here was able to make an agreement with the British Company, for instance, about the use of the Celanese names? A. For a consideration, they could not use the name "Celanese" unless they made an agreement with them.

Q. The British Company had made certain arrangements in respect to certain matters before the Celanese Company started ? A. No, they owned the trademark here. That is the only thing the Canadian Company acquired from the British Company.

Q. Might I ask you - do you know of Camille Dreyfus as President of the British Company? A. I don't believe he is.

Q. Is he an officer? A. He is a director of the British Company.

Q. Is he a director of the American Company?

A. Yes.

Q. What is the name of the Company that oper
in the United States? A. Canadian Company
or America.

Q. That business was commenced by the British
Company was it not? A. I don't think so, n

Q. You do not suggest that it sprang up there
entirely independent of the British Company? A.
So far as I know there is no affiliation between
companies, any of the companies. There is no s
ownership, no control, no subsidiary, apparently.

Q. You say 'So far as you know'. Apparentl
this Company here was able to make an agreement
with the British Company, for instance, about the
use of the Delaneze name? A. For a consid
ation, they could not use the name "Delaneze" unl
they made an agreement with them.

Q. The British Company had made certain arrange
in regard to certain matters before the Delaneze
Company started? A. No, they owned the trad
here. That is the only thing the Canadian Comp
acquired from the British Company.

Q. Might I ask you - do you know of Camille Di
as President of the British Company? A. I
don't believe he is.

Q. Is he an officer? A. He is a dire
of the British Company.

Q. Is he a director of the American Company?

Q.

Q. Have you got a list of the directors of the British Company? A. I have not.

Q. Have you a list of the directors of the American Company? A. I can give you those.

Q. Who are they? Probably you might just name those who are directors or officers of the Canadian Company who are also directors or officers of the American Company? A. Sir William Alexander.

Q. Sir William Alexander is from London, England? A. Yes. You are asking for directors in the American Company who are also directors of the Canadian Company?

Q. Yes. I just pointed out the first one you mentioned as being a director of the American Company is from London,England --is he also a director of the English Company? A. I believe he is.

Q. Does he occupy any other office with the American Company than director? A. No. Lee Cadien.

Q. You are then a director of the American Company? A. Yes. W. McC. Cameron, Camille Dreyfus, Henri Dreyfus, P.A. Thomson, and G.H. Whigham, are some of the directors of the American Company.

Q. Well then, of the nine directors of the Canadian Compsny seven of them are directors of the American Company? A. That is true.

. Are you an officer of the British Company? A. No, sir.

Q. Have you got a list of the directors of the British Company? A. I have not.

Q. Have you a list of the directors of the American Company? A. I can give you those.

Q. Who are they? Probably you might just [illegible] those who are directors or officers of the Canadian Company who are also directors or officers of the American Company? A. [illegible]

Q. Mr Phillips Clemmer is from London, England? A. Yes. Yes he resides in London. [illegible] American Company who are also directors or [illegible] Company?

Q. Yes. I just pointed out the first one I mentioned as being a director of the American Company is from London, England -- is he also a director of the British Company? A. I believe he is.

Q. Does he occupy any other office with the American Company than director? A. No. The Canadian [illegible]

Q. You are then a director of the American Company, [illegible] Dwyer, F.A. Thomson, and G.A. Wright, are also [illegible] of the directors of the American Company.

Q. Each them, of the nine directors of the American Company seven of them are directors of the American Company? A. That is true.

Q. Are you an officer of the Michael [illegible]

A. No, Sir.

Q. Are you a director of the British Company? A. No, sir.

Q. Have you anywhere in your possession a list of the directors of the British Company? A. No, I have not. Well, I have, probably in New York - is that what you mean?

Q. Yes? A. Yes.

Q. Is your address New York? A. Yes.

Q. Do you occupy any office with the American company other than as director? A. I do.

Q. What office do you occupy? A. Vice-President and Secretary.

Q. Now, of those directors I want to get the territorial location of the directors, of the present directors of the Canadian Company. Sir William Alexander? A. London.

Q. C.L. Auger, ? A. New York and Canada. Where he does business or where he lives?

Q. Where he lives? A. I believe he lives in New York or Jersey, I don't know which.

Q. You did not give me his name as one of the directors of the American Company? A. He is not a director.

Q. Is he connected with the Dyeing? A. National Silk Dye.

Q. And yourself, you live in New York? A. Yes.

Q. W.McC Cameron? A. New York.

Q. Camille Dreyfus? A. New York.

Q. Did you [illegible] [illegible]?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you anywhere in your possession a li[illegible] the directors of the British company? A. No, not. Well, I have, probably in New York - is the [illegible]

Q. Yes? A. Yes.

Q. Is your address New York? A. Yes.

Q. Do you [illegible] [illegible] other than as director? A. I do.

Q. What office do you occupy? A. Vice-[illegible] and secretary.

Q. Now, of those directors I want to g[illegible] the territorial location of the directors, of the pre[illegible] Alexander? A. London.

Q. C.L. Auger, ? A. New York [illegible]

Q. Where do does directors or where do live[illegible] in New York or Jersey, I don't know which.

Q. You did not give me his name on one of the directors of the American Company? A. He is [illegible]

Q. Is he connected with the Dyeing? A. No, [illegible] Silk Dye.

Q. And yourself, you live in New York? A.

Q. W.W. Osborne? A. New York.

Q. [illegible] Treasurer? A. New York.

Q. Henri Dreyfus? A. London.

Q. Aa Schwartz? A. Montreal.

Q. P.A. Thomson? A. Montreal.

Q. G.H. Whigham? A. London.

Q. So that of the nine directors three apparently are from London, four from New York and two from Montreal? A. That is right, I guess, I did not count them.

-- Adjourned at 11.35 P.M.

-- On resuming:

MR. McRUER: Q. And then in order that we mah get the actual cash subscribed to the companies here. In the annual report for 1927 the subscribed capital appears to be $9,000,0000 in preferred shares, and $981,545.00 in common shares. Of that how much was actually subscribed in cash - that is what I want to get. A. How much was paid to the Company?

Q. How much was paid to the Company in cash? If you cannot give it without a calculation someone can do that? A. $8,746,000.

MR. FORSYTH: And that does not include any accrued dividends.

MR. McRUER: Well, we are leaving that out of consideration because what was subscribed to that fund was paid back again either in dividends or in issue of those rights we have heard about? A. Well, it was in dividends.

Q. Give me the figure again? A. $8,746,000.

Q. Well, [illegible]?

A. [illegible]

Q. [illegible]

A. [illegible]

Q. [illegible]

Q. So what of the nine directors [illegible] are from London, four from New York and two from [illegible]

A. That is right, I guess. I did not count them.

-- Adjourned at 11.55 P.M.

-- On resuming:

MR. McKEEN: Q. And then in order to make the actual cash subscribed to the company [illegible]. In the second [illegible] you have [illegible] appears to be $9,000,000 in preferred shares, and $2[illegible],000.00 in common shares. Is that how much actually subscribed in cash - that is what I [illegible]

A. How much was paid to the Company?

Q. How much was paid to the Company in cash?

If you cannot give it without a calculation [illegible] do that?

A. $8,700,000.

MR. TORRITH: And that does not include any dividends.

MR. MORRIS: Well, we are leaving that out [illegible] consideration because what was subscribed to [illegible] fund was paid back again either in dividends or [illegible] issue of those rights we have heard about?

A. Well, it was [illegible].

Q. Give me the figure again? A. $8,7[illegible]

MR. FORSYTH: And might I just call your attention to the fact in connection with that subscription, that hadnothing to do with the acquisition of the real estate. I mean, it did not have to be disbursed again for the acquisition of the real estate or patents and processes referred to in the agreement.

MR. McRUER: The real estate was turned over as part of this subscription?

MR. FORSYTH: No, other stock was issued for the acquisition of patents, etc. but this $8,000,000 is actually cash that came into the Company.

THE COMMISSIONER: What year was it?

THE WITNESS: 1927 he is reading from.

MR. McRUER: I am reading from the balance sheet of 1927, my lord.

Q. Then in respect to the $981,545 in common stock, is there anything additional to be added for that? A. I am taking it altogether, $8,746,000 is the total cash received in respect of the $9,981,000 capital liability that is set up.

Q. And then for the balance we will say the difference between $8,746,000 and the $9,981,545 is---

A. For consideration.

Q. ---there is for consideration in the way of assignment of patents, processes ?

A. Contracts, property.

Q. And these undertakings of one kind and another?

MR. FOSTER: And might I just call your att
to the fact in connection with that subscription
that nothing to do with the regulation of th
real estate. I mean, it did not have to be dis
again for the acquisition of the real estate or
and processes referred to in the agreement.

MR. MORRIS: The real estate was turned over
of this consortium?

MR. FOSTER: No, other stock was issued for
acquisition of patents, etc. but this $2,000,000
actually cash that came into the company.

THE CHAIRMAN: Why he is reading from.

MR. MORRIS: I am reading from the balance sh
of 1907, my lord.

Q. Then in respect to the $2,848 in comm
stock, is there anything additional to be added t
that? A. I am taking it altogether,
$3,748,000 is the total cash received in respect
$3,441,000 capital liability that is set up.

Q. And then for the balance we will say the
difference between $3,748,000 and the $3,441,000
the subscribers.

Q. ---there is for consideration in the way
of assignment of patents, processes ?

A. Exactly.

Q. And those patents of the Dixie and Ham

A. Yes.

Q. There are one or two matters arising out of the agreement with the Company that I want to find out about, if you can tell me, paragraph (d) at page 37 of the Minute Book, one of the undertakings that was assigned was an undertaking to procure "the reduction of duties on certain materials, goods and machinery to be imported in connection with business of the Purchaser and the erection of a factory."

THE COMMISSIONER: Repeat the first part.

MR. McRUER: "the reduction of duties on certain materials.." I will just read what the Minute says:

"And Whereas the Vendor has negotiated certain "arrangements for . . . "

(a), (b), (c), and this is (d)

"the reduction of duties on certain materials, "goods and machinery to be imported in con- "nection with the business of the Purchaser "and the erection of a factory."

Now, the granting clause in respect to that:

"In consideration of the sum of One dollar "on the signing hereof paid by the Purchaser "and of the other good and valuable consider- "ation hereinafter mentioned, receipt whereof "the Vendor hereby acknowledges, the parties "hereto have agreed and do agree as follows:

A. Yes.

Q. There are one or two matters arising out the agreement with the Company that I want to find about, if you can tell me, paragraph (d) at page of the Minute Book, one of the undertakings that assignee was an undertaking to procure "the reduct of duties on certain materials, goods and machine to be imported in connection with business of ma Furnaces and the erection of a factory."

THE COMMISSIONER: Repeat the first part.

MR. MONDER: "the reduction of duties on cer materials.." I will just read what the Minute says:

"And whereas the Vendor has negotiated o

(a), (b), (c), and this is (d)

"the reduction of duties on certain mate

"goods and machinery to be imported in

"nection with the business of the furna

Now, the granting clause in respect to that:

"in consideration of the sum of one dol

"on the signing hereof paid by the Purc

"and of the other good and valuable con

"the Vendor hereby acknowledges, the pa

"hereto have agreed and do agree as fol

2. The Vendor hereby assigns and makes over to the Purchaser, and its successors and assigns, the full benefit of all arrangements made by the Vendor~~s~~ for the acquisition of a factory site in the Town of Drummondville, the designing, erection and equipment of a factory for the production of the Celanese brand of yarns and fabrics, the supply of electrical energy by Southern Canada Power Company, Limited, to the factory to be erected, the reduction of duty on certain materials, goods and machinery to be imported in connection with the business of the Purchaser and the erection of a factory."

Q. Now, can you tell me what reductions of duty had been arranged for and on what materials the duties were reduced? A. If you will permit Mr. Cameron to answer that; he is more competent to answer it than I am because that came under operations and I had nothing to do with it.

MR. McRUER: May I just have Mr. Cameron come forward and answer it.

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, you can stand aside.

WM. McC.C. CAMERON, sworn,

EXAMINED BY MR. McRUER:

Q. Were you familiar with the negotiations that took place before the incorporation of the Canadian Company in regard to the reduction of duties on this

5. The Vendor hereby assigns and makes ov
to the Purchaser, and its successors and
the full benefit of all agreements made
Vendor; for the acquisition of a factory
in the Town of Drummondville, the design
erection and equipment of a factory for t
production of the Celanese brand of yarns
fabrics, the supply of electrical energy
Canadian Power Company, Limited. t
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on certain materials, goods and machinery
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Purchaser and the erection of a factory.

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duty had been arranged for and on what material
duties were reduced? A. If you will perm
Mr. Cameron to answer that; he is more competen
answer it than I am because that came under ope
and I had nothing to do with it.

MR. MORGAN: May I just have Mr. Cameron c
answer all leave it.

MR. CONNELL, K.C.: Yes, you can stand asid

EXAMINED BY MR. MORGAN:

Were you familiar with the negotiation
took place before the incorporation of the Can
Company in regard to the reduction of duties

machinery and materials that would be necessary for the carrying on of the plant here? A. Yes, sir.

THE COMMISSIONER: Who is Mr.Cameron?

THE WITNESS: I am Vice-President of Canadian Celanese.

MR. McRUER: Q. What were these negotiations? Will you please tell us all about them? A. Applications were made to the then Liberal Government - that was in 1928 - for permission to bring in certain quantities of raw materials, pending and during the erection of the factory in order to begin some business.

Q. Raw materials of what character? A. Cellulose acetate was permitted to be brought in to a certain extent.

Q. Just explain a little more in detail. You know more about your business than we do. What is cellulose acetate? A. Cellulose acetate is a chemical product produced by uniting cellulosic material with acetic acid and other chemicals.

Q. That is a partly manufactured product. You commence with cotton linters to begin with? A. Yes.

Q. And then this was a partly manufactured product in the process of going on towards the manufacture of acetate yarns? A. That is right.

Q. What was the duty on cellulose acetate at that time or was there any duty on it? A. Yes, there was a duty. I could not tell you now what it was.

It was possibly in the neighbourhood of 20 or 25%

machinery and materials th t would be necessary
the carrying on of the plant here? A. Yes,

THE WITNESS: I am Vice-President of Canadi
Celanese.

Q. MONTEM: Q. What were these negotiations
will you please tell us all about them? A.
ations were made to the then Liberal Government
that was in 1930 - for permission to bring in c
quantities of raw materials, landing and during
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Q. And then this was a partly manufactured p
in the process of going on towards the manufactu
of acetate yarns? A. That is right.

Q. What was the duty on cellulose acetate at
time or was there any duty on it? A. Yes, t
was a duty. I could not tell you now what it w
It was possibly in the neighbourhood of 20 or

ad valorem. It was in 1926.

Q. There was a duty on yarn at that time?

A. Yes.

Q. Would it be the same duty as on the yarn?

A. No, it came under chemical products. It was a material known in commerce and so thate was a duty on it.

Q. Well, what happened in respect to that?

THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Pardon me, what was the application made to the Government - to let this material in free of duty? A. Yes, a limited quantity for a limited period, free of duty.

MR. McRUER: Q. It was a raw material that you wanted to use, at any rate? A. It was a raw material not manufactured in Canada and to erect a plant to produce that material required a considerable period of time, the best part of a year. In order to enable the Company to produce some yarns in the meantime, because the plant for producing yarn could be erected quicker than the plant for producing the raw material, the Government agreed to let a certain quantity of that raw material be brought in pending the completion of the plant between and up to a certain date.

THE COMMISSIONER: Q. You say, "brought in," you mean brought in free of duty? A. Yes, my lord. The same thing applied to yarns over a previous period. In order to get onto the production of finished material the Company was likewise permitted

in Palestine. It was in 1926.

Q. There was a duty on yarn at that time?

A. Yes.

Q. Would it be the same duty as on the yarn?

A. No, it came under chemical products. It was material known in commerce and so there was a duty.

Q. Well, what happened in respect to that?

Mr. CHAMPION: Q. Prior to Mr. Towns' application made to the Government - to let this in free of duty? A. Yes, a limited quantity for a limited period, free of duty.

MR. MOSS: Q. It was a raw material that you wanted to use, at any rate? A. It was a material not manufactured in Canada and to erect plant to produce that material required a considerable period of time, the best part of a year. In order to enable the Company to produce some yarns in the meantime, because the plant for producing yarn could be erected quicker than the plant for producing the raw material, the Government agreed to let a certain quantity of that raw material be brought in until the completion of the plant between and up to a date.

Q. Was that the only "[illegible]" you been brought in free of duty? A. Yes, Lord. The same thing applied to yarns over a previous period. In order to get onto the [illegible] by claiming material the Company was licensed [illegible]

to bring in a certain quantity of cellulose acetate yarn free of duty. As soon as the plant which was to produce the yarn was completed - and it was done within the period allowed by the Government - the privilege ceased.

MR. McRUER:

Q. Of course, others could bring in the yarn as well as your company? A. So far as I know they could have. I do not think they did because no one was interested. It was not manufactured anywhere at that date.

Q. It was not manufactured by the weavers at all? A. No. The only place at that date that there was any of that sort of yarn produced in the world was some in England and some in the United States.

Q. From 1923 to 1930 the rate of customs duty on artificial silk yarns was 12½% from Britain under the British Preference, 17½% intermediate and 20% General. So that that would be the tariff item that would apply to acetate yarns at that time? A. That is right.

Q. Well now, do you say that your Company was allowed to bring them in free? A. We were allowed to bring in a limited quantity, and during a limited period of time, of cellulose acetate yarn.

Q. What was the limited quantity? A. I cannot tell you at the present time but not a very large quantity.

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yarn free of duty. As soon as the plant which
was to produce the yarn was completed - and it was
done within the period allowed by the Government
the privilege ceased.

Mr. Monkman:

Q. Of course, others could bring in the yarn
as well as your company? A. So far as I
know they could have. I do not think they did
because no one was interested. It was not manufac-
anywhere at that date.

Q. It was not manufactured by the weavers at all?
A. No. The only place at that date that
was any of that sort of yarn produced in the world
was some in England and some in the United States.

Q. From 1922 to 1930 the rate of customs duty
on artificial silk yarns was 15% from Britain under
the British Preference, 17½% intermediate and 20%
General. [illegible]

that would apply to artificial yarns at that time?

Mr. Ker K.C.:

Q. Well now, do you say that your Company was
allowed to bring them in free? A. We were
allowed to bring in a limited quantity, and during
limited period of time, of cellulose acetate yarn.

Q. What was the limited quantity? A. I can
tell you at the present time but not a very large
quantity.

Q. Was that for experimental purposes? A. Largely for experimental purposes, trial making of fabrics.

Q. Go on and tell us about the other arrangements in regard to customs duties? A. There were no other arrangements. The reference there to machinery, etc. apparently did not come to anything. We had no concessions.

Q. Where did you bring the machinery from? A. We brought it in from all over the world. Brought in some from England and brought in some from America that was not manufactured in Canada at the time but there was a rebate on the tariff, and always has been for years, in connection with machinery not manufactured in this country, and that is the only rebate that we ever had on any machinery.

Q. What would you pay altogether, do you know, of customs duties on machinery brought in for the purpose of establishing your plant here? A. I would not be able to tell you. We bring in such enormous quantity of materials over the last 10 or 12 years, our payments to the customs are very large, but ---

Q. I think that was asked for in the questionnaire. I do not know whether you were able to give a summary of that or not? A. It could be obtained for you by years but ---

Q. New machinery - in your questionnaire we have, commencing in 1927 - very little in 1926 - in 1927

Q. The last two amendments proposed
that applications be granted, right dealing at the
.Go on and tell us about the other arrangements
in regard to customs duties? A. There
no other arrangements. The reference there to
machinery, etc. apparently did not come to anything
we had no concessions.

Q. When did you bring the machinery from?
A. We brought it in from all over the world.
in some from England and brought in some from
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but there was a rebate on the tariff, and always
been for years, in connection with machinery not
manufactured in this country, and that is the
rebate that we ever had on any machinery.

Q. Just could you pay altogether, do you know
of customs duties on machinery brought in for the
purpose of establishing your plant here? A.
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enormous quantity of materials over the last 10
years, our payments to the customs are very large
but ---

Q. I think that was asked for in the question
I do not know whether you were able to give a
-- last or not? -- It would be
for you by years but ---

Q. Not necessary - in your questionnaire we

$423,857 worth of machinery imported. You paid in duty $58,475. 1928 machinery imported, $221,000. You paid in duty $21,000. 1929, $228,000 and you paid in duty $20,000. These are round figures, of course. In 1930, $468,000, and you paid in duty $47,000. 1931, $306,000 and paid in duty $31,000. In 1932, $84,000, and paid in duty $14,000. In 1933, $165,000 and paid in duty $32,000. In 1934 $372,000 and paid in duty, $56,000. In 1935 $150,000 and paid in duty $33,000.

Now, up to 1931 the rate of duty seems to run pretty uniformly about 10% on machinery? A. Yes, that is so.

Q. But when we get to 1933 it was $32,000 on importations of $165,000? A. About 20%.

Q. I wonder why there is such a jump there - was it a different type of machinery? A. Yes. You see, there is a rebate of duty paid on machinery not manufactured in Canada but as we have gone on operating, much of the machinery has become possible to manufacture in Canada, and that rebate has not been allowed. Where we have had to import it for some other reason ---

Q. Why would you import it and pay the increased duty if the machinery was manufactured in Canada? A. Generally because we wanted a particular type of machine.

Q. Apparently that particular type of machine

$400,000 worth of machinery imported. You paid
duty $50,000. 1929 payment, $21,
You paid in duty $21,000. 1932, $400,000 and you
paid in duty $20,000. These are round figures
of course. In 1930, $600,000, and you paid in duty
$27,000. 1931, $500,000 and paid in duty $21,
In 1932, $4,000, and paid in duty $16,000. In
1933, $165,000 and paid in duty $6,000. In 1934
$272,000 and paid in duty, $20,000. In 1935 $15
and paid in duty $28,000.

Now, up to 1931 the rate of duty seems to run
pretty uniformly about 10% on machinery. Is
that is so.

Q. But when we get to 1933 it was $33,000 on
importations of $165,000? A. About 40%.

Q. I wonder why there is such a jump there -
was it a different type of machinery? A. Yes.
You see, there is a rebate of duty paid on machi
not manufactured in Canada but we have some on
open time, some of the machinery has become possi
to manufacture in Canada, and the rebate has not
been allowed. Here we have had to import i
for some other reason ---

Q. Why would you import it and pay the increa
duty if the machinery was manufactured in Canada?
A. Usually because we wanted a particular type
of machine.

Q. Usually that particular type of machine

could not be made in Canada to your satisfaction? A. I mean to say, it is the interpretation of the Customs Department. I mean to say, there may be two machines and you can buy a machine to-day, this type in Canada, and that type you buy it in England but if one prefers British machines to the Canadian machines, why you buy it.

Q. Would these importations of machinery be largely from Britain? A. No, they are from both countries. I should say there would be more from America thanfrom England but from both countries we import machines.

Q. Still I am not quite satisfied that I understand why your rate of duty should jump almost - in 1935 the rate is more than twice what it was in 1932, for instance, because you say the machinery had been manufactured in Canada but there must have been some reason that you had to still import it? A. I would say that is the reason. We would not pay more duty than we had to pay and if ---

Q. Yes, but your rate seemed to go up - that is what I am questioning, is that the rate seems to be 25% in 1933 and about 10% previously. It is more than 10% in 1932 but when you go back prior to 1932 seems to run pretty close to 20%? A. Well, without going through it and following the ramifications of the Customs Act, and rulings of the Customs Department it is very difficult to follow these things.

manufactured here in Canada on free materials?

A. I mean to say, if in the investigation by the Customs Department. I mean to say, there may be two machines and you can buy a machine to-day, this type in Canada, and that type you buy it in England but if one prefers British machines to the Canadian machines, why you buy it.

Q. Would these importations of machinery be large from Britain? A. No, they are from both countries. I should say there would be more from America than England but from both countries we import machinery.

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Q. Yes, but your rate seemed to go up - that is what I am questioning, is that the rate seems to be 29% in 1929 and about 10% previously. It is more than 10% in 1928 but when you go back prior to 1928 seem to run pretty close to 20%? A. Well, without going through it and following the condition of the Customs Act, and rulings of the Customs Dept. it is very difficult to follow these things.

Q. Well, it is just a matter that more or less affects your business? A. I only say in a general way, in a general sense, my knowledge is that through these earlier years here the major portion of the machinery, practically all the machinery almost that we have had to import was of a class and kind not made within Canada, fell within the ruling of the Customs Department. As we went along and it became less and less classified as a class and kind not made in Canada and the duty was assessed at higher rate. When we applied for rebate we would not get it.

Q. The thing that puzzles me is why you had to bring it in if it were of a class and kind made in Canada.

THE COMMISSIONER: He just said because he preferred it.

THE WITNESS: Because we preferred it. It is not uncommon.

Q. It is not made by the same people, of course? A. No, it is not uncommon to import electric motors from England for certain reasons that suits one rather than buy one that is manufactured in Canada, and there are good motors manufactured in Canada.

MR. McRUER: Q. What would be the sort of machinery that you imported - machinery that was specially designed for this particular kind of a factory? A. A great portion of it.

Q. Well, it is just a matter that more or less affects your business? A. I only say in general way, in a general sense, my knowledge is that through these earlier years more the major portion of the machinery, practically all the machinery almost that we have had to import was of a class and kind not made within Canada. Tell me the ruling of the Customs Department. As we were doing and it became less and less classified as a class and kind not made in Canada the duty was increased at higher rate. Then we applied for rebate we would not get it.

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MR. MONK, K.C.: Q. That would be one sort of machinery that you imported - machinery that was specially designed for this particular kind of a factory? A. A great portion of it.

Chemical machinery for producing chemicals and machinery specially designed for producing yarns. Then a large quantity of fabrication machinery.

Q. Yes, but this particular type of yarn? A. Yes.

Q. Now, when you weave, of course, you use the ordinary looms that are used by your competitors in the weaving industry? A. Yes.

--

LEE CADIEN, Recalled,

EXAMINED BY MR. McRUER:

Q. Well now, I want to go into the financial records now of your Company. Have you got the questionnaire available? A. Yes.

Q. Turn to the analysis of the Profit and Loss, comparative analysis of Profit and Loss Account, please. This commences here apparently in 1929 - what about the previous years? A. Well, in 1927 and 1928 the operations were so small that we were not able to set it up in the form that you have requested it.

Q. Is it fair to say this, - that the operations of 1927 and 1928 were inconsequential commercially? A. Well, in 1927, which was really the first year of our operation---

Q. There seems to be no profit and loss account included in the statements at all? A. No. In 1928 there was a small profit, $180,000.

Q. Just let us get that so that we can preface

Chemical machinery for producing emulsions and machinery specially designed for producing yarns, a large quantity of lubrication machinery.

Q. Yes, but this particular type of yarn? A.

Q. Now, when you weave, of course, you use the ordinary looms that are used by your competitors in the weaving industry? A. Yes.

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Q. Well now, I want to go into the financial records now of your Company. Have you got the statements available? A. Yes.

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Q. There seems to be no profit and loss account included in the statements at all? A. No.

In 1928 there was a small profit, $180,000.

Q. Just let us get that so that we can proceed

what we are going to deal with in a moment. In your Profit and Loss Statement of 1928 there appears to have been a net profit on sales of $7,372.65? and some sundry revenue of some $9,897.64, which makes a total of $17,270.29. To reserve for bad and doubtful accounts, $4,012.94, making net profit from operations of $13,257.35. Then you add to that "By interest earned on capital funds $167,151.70." That would be capital that was subscribed to the Company I suppose that had not been expanded in buildings, etc., and you had invested it in some way? A. We had bonds and stock at that time, $2,500,000 at the end of that period, and this is dividends from those bonds and stock.

Q. Then, "Balance at credit deferred credits account at first January, 1928, being interest earned on capital funds to date, $331,710.07," making total credit to Profit and Loss of $512,119.12, but with the exception of $13,000 that is all accumulated from capital investments? A. Yes.

Q. Interest on investments? A. Yes.

Q. Then when we come to 1929, that is dealt with in your report to our auditor. That year the gross profit appears to have been $417,257.25. That is gross profit now. from that is taken selling and administration expense of $218,351.12, or a net profit on sales of $252,906.13. then the year 1930 the gross profit is $1,258,741.09 less selling and

what we are going to deal with in a moment. In a
Profit and Loss Statement of 1922 there appears to
have been a net profit on sales of $7,372,857 and
sundry revenue of some $3,287,04, which makes a total
of $17,270,26. To reserve for bad and doubtful
accounts, $3,417,94, making net profit from operations
of $13,857,32. Then you add to that "By interest
earned on capital funds $167,181,70." That would be
capital that was subscribed to the Company I suppose
that has not been expended in buildings, etc., and
had invested it in some way? A. We had bonds
and stock at that time, $6,300,000 at the end of
period, and this is dividends from those bonds and
stock.

Q. Then, "Balance at credit deferred credits
account at first January, 1922, being interest earned
on capital funds to date, $321,710.07," making to
credit to profit and loss of $13,119.12, but with
the exception of $13,000 that is all accumulated
from capital investments? A. Yes.

Q. Interest on investments? A. Yes.

Q. Then when we come to 1923, that is dealt with
in your report to our auditor. That year the
gross profit appears to have been $17,287,06, the
is gross profit now. From that is taken selling
and administration expense of $13,321.12, or a net
profit on sales of $3,952,926.12. Then the year
the gross profit is $1,[illegible] less selling and

distributing expense of $380,878.56 or a net profit of $877,862.53. In 1931 there was a gross profit on sales of $1,251,480.63 or a net profit of $822,072.22. In 1932 there was a gross profit of $1,273,795.01, and a net profit of $821,469.72. In 1933, there was a gross profit of $1,881,809.48 less selling and distributing expense and administration expense of $493,333.85. There is a slight alteration in mind? A. That is in 1933?

Q. Yes? A. $1,388,000.

Q. Or a net profit on sales of $1,388,475.64.

MR. FORSYTH: $470,000.64, that makes that difference.

MR. McNuer: Q. In 1934 the gross profit is $2,172,927.42 less selling, distributing and administration $550,223.21 or net profit on sales of $1,622,704.21. In 1935 the gross profit is $2,461,302.45, less selling, distributing and administration $613,499.82, net profit $1,847,802.63. The accountant has totalled these up and while you probably cannot just check these off-hand, if there is any error in them I would be glad if you would let us know before we leave you. The total sales from 1929 to 1935 are $35,299,787. The total gross profits before depreciation $12,497,160. or 37.3%. The total net profit before depreciation, $9,000.073. 62or 25.6%. Depreciation charged to operations during the period $1,725,849 or 4.6%. Total gross profit after

distributing expense of $880,876.06 or a net prof
of $877,862.32. In 1981 there was a gross profi
on sales of $1,291,480.63 or a net profit of $88
In 1982 there was a gross profit of $1,273,705.01
and a net profit of $881,402.72. In 1983, there
was a gross profit of $1,081,803.48 less selling
distributing expense and administration expense o
$402,885.88. There is a slight alteration in
which

Q. Yes? A. $1,388,000.

Q. Or a net profit on sales of $1,388,473.64.

A. Correct: Q. In 1984 the gross profit is
$2,172,987.42 less selling, distributing and admin
million [illegible] net profit on sales of
$1,622,704.21. In 1985 the gross profit is $2,
40, less selling, distributing and administration
$313,422.82, net profit $1,847,802.65. The asse
has totalled these up and while you probably cannot
just check these off-hand, if there is any error i
I would be glad if you would let us know before we
leave you. The total sales from 1983 to 1985 a
$38,290,787. The total gross profits before
depreciation $14,447,144.[illegible]. [illegible]
net profit before depreciation, $9,000,073. Ebor
25.6%. Depreciation charged to operations during
period $1,725,849 or 4.6%. Total gross profit a

depreciation $10,771,311 or 43.7% or total net profit after depreication $7,347,213, or 21%. Now, there is another item - repairs to building, machinery, charged to operations in the period. What is set up in that item would be repairs that are charged before the profits are arrived at, as an expense to the company? A. Yes.

Q. Now, those repairs to buildings and machinery charged to operations amounted to $811,568.00 or 2.3% of sales. Now, the mill wages in the period amounted to $10,840,325,or 30.5% of sales. Executive salaries over $5,000. Now, that will be on your last page of the returns. These have been summarized by the Accountant. $1,496,726. or # 4.2%. Now, just one thing about the mill wages. Has your -- A. Before you go on that I think it would be proper to point out that those figures that you have been calling are not the net profits that were transferred to Surplus Account. The figures you have been calling are before inventory adjustment, income taxes, both Dominion taxes and Provincial taxes, bad debts written off, loss on exchange and other losses, which brings those figures down considerably. It was $365,000 net in 1929. $811,000 in 1930. $805,000 in 1931. $718,000 in 1932. $1,260,000 in 1933. $1,500,000 in 1934, and $1,600,000 in 1935.

Q. Where are those figures? A. Profit and

depreciation $10,771,311 or 45.7% of total net p
after depreciation $7,847,218, or 31%. Now,
there is another item - repairs to buildings, mac
charged to operations in the period. What is
up in that item would be repairs that are charge
before the profits are arrived at, as an expense

Q. Now, these repairs to buildings and machin
charged to operations amounted to $811,586.09 or
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losses, which brings those figures down considera
It was $885,000 net in 1922. $811,000 in 1923
$805,000 in 1924. $714,000 in 1925. $1,260,00
in 1926, $1,300,000 in 1927, and $1,805,000 i
Q. Where are those figures? A. Profit

Loss Account fiscal year, one that starts Net Profits from sales --

THE COMMISSIONER: This will be a good point to adjourn.

-- The Commission adjourned at 12.30 to resume at 2.15 P.M.

AFTERNOON SESSION

-- The Commission resumed at 2.15 P.M.

--

LEE CADIEN,

EXAMINATION BY MR. McRUER (resumed):

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Mr.Cadien, you were desiring to draw attention, I think, to the fact as to whether the figure of net profits that I had used from the Accountant's statement, was one that was taken before or after the deduction of income tax, taxes of one sort or another, and so on, and were having a figure calculated that will show what it is? A. Right.

Q. These deductions Mr. Forsyth and I went over just before lunch, and I think the figure came to about $7,000,000 after all those deductions.

MR. FORSYTH: I think it will be less than that, Mr. McRuer.

MR. McRUER: Oh, all right. However, we will arrive at it accurately.

THE COMMISSIONER: You say, the figures are not yet prepared.

MR. McRUER: Not accurately, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: Showing net profit after everything that can be legitimately taken away, is that right?

MR. McRUER: Yes, that is right, my lord, according to this statement of Mr. Howson's; it comes to around $7,000,000.

AFTERNOON SESSION

-- The Commission resumed at 3.15 P.M.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MORDEN (resumed):

BY MR. MORDEN: Q. Mr. Gadsden, you were desirous to draw attention, I think, to the fact as to what the figure of net profits that I had read from the Annual's statement, you had not taken into or after the deduction of income tax, taxes of one sort or another, and so on, and were having a figure calculated that will show what it is? A. Right.

Q. These deductions Mr. Forsyth and I went over just before lunch, and I think the figure came to $2,000,000 after all those deductions.

MR. FORSYTH: I think it will be less than that, Mr. Mohser.

MR. MORDEN: Oh, all right. However, we will arrive at it accurately.

THE COMMISSIONER: You say, the figures are not yet prepared.

MR. MORDEN: Not accurately, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: Showing net profit after providing what we be indicating some sum, I [illegible] [illegible]

MR. MORDEN: Yes, that is right, my lord, accordingly, statement of Mr. Gowson's; it comes to [illegible]

THE COMMISSIONER: That is, including the years 1929 to 1935.

MR. McRUER: 1929 to 1935 inclusive, yes, my lord. But we will arrive at that before the day is over.

THE COMMISSIONER: All right.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Now, in this regard, any payments that were made, of course, for administrative and executive salaries will be taken off before net profits are arrived at? A. Quite.

Q. Yes. Now, I want you to just deal with two groups in the salary list. You have shown a list of those receiving $5,000 per year or over, ~~and~~ and your returns? A. Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Are those the ones who come, together, have received about $1,500,000.

MR. McRUER: Yes, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: Well now, tell me how many of them there are.

MR. McRUER: Yes, my lord. There are 30 altogether at the present time. There were 30 over the period but there were not always 30, my lord; on this list there are 30. Overthe last year, that is, the year 1935, there were 28 altogether. For the year 1935, 28 received $29~~5~~,458.

THE COMMISSIONER: How much?

MR. McRUER: $294,458.

THE WITNESS: Those are all employees earning $5,000 and more?

THE COMMISSIONER: That is, including the years

1929 to 1935.

MR. MORDEN: 1929 to 1935 inclusive, yes, my l

But we will arrive at that before the day is over.

THE COMMISSIONER: All right.

BY MR. MORDEN: Q. Now, in this report, any po

that were made, of course, for administrative and

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but there were not always 30, my lord; on this li

there are 30. Over the last year, that is, the

year 1935, there were 28 altogether. For the y

1935, 28 received $292,458.

THE COMMISSIONER: Very nicely

MR. MORDEN: $294,458.

THE WITNESS: Those are all employees earni

$5,000 and more?

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. All employees earning $5,000 and more? A. Yes, my lord, not only executive or administrative.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Now, there are two groups that I want to draw your attention to, and I want to make sure I get them all. Will you go over the list and just indicate on it to me, by ticking it off, those that are directors. There are six directors, that is correct? A. Yes, that is correct.

Q. I want to get the amount paid to the six directors for the year 1935? A. $84,040.

THE COMMISSIONER: That represents what?

MR. McRUER: That is the total, my lord, paid to those six directors who are on this list.

THE WITNESS: In the year 1935.

THE COMMISSIONER: In the year 1935?

THE WITNESS: Yes, my lord.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: They were not only directors; I suppose they were officers? A. They were officers also.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. All of these except one, I think, that are on this list live outside of Canada, that is correct? A. That is correct.

Q. Yes. Then there are other executives in addition to them? A. Yes.

Q. What office does Mr. Palmer hold? A. Vice-President.

Q. He is not a Director? A. No, he is not

BY THE CO MMISSIONER: Q. All employees earnin
$5,000 and more? A. Yes, my lord, not only
executive or administrative.

Q. Exactly. Now, there has been
I want to draw your attention to, and I want to
sure I get them all. Will you go over the list
just indicate on it to me, by ticking it off, th
that are directors. There are six directors,
that is correct? A. Yes, that is correct.
Q. I want to get the amount paid to the six
directors for the year 1955? A. $84,040.
THE CO MMISSIONER: That represents what?
MR. MORRE: That is the total, my lord, p
to these six directors who are on this list.
THE WITNESS: In the year 1955.
THE COMMISSIONER: In the year 1955?
Yes, sir, my lord.
BY THE COMMISSIONER: They were not only dir
I suppose they were officers? A. They were
officers also.
Q. Exactly. All of them are directors,
I think, that are on this list five outside of C
that is correct? A. That is correct.
Q. Yes. Then there are other executive
in addition to them? A. Yes.
Q. Who other than Mr. Palmer really? A. V
President.
Q. He is not a VP, etc? A. No, he is

a director.

Q. Vice-President? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is he an active management of the mill, or anything of that sort? A. He is the active executive officer in Montreal.

Q. Well now, what other offices do you six directors hold? You are Secretary-Treasurer? A. Yes.

Q. And Mr. Cameron is? A. Vice-President.

Q. Vice-President? A. Yes.

Q. And Mr. C.Dreyfus ? A. He is president.

Q. President? A. Yes.

Q. And Mr. Whigham ? A. Chairman of the Board.

Q. And Mr. H. Dreyfus, is he an officer other than a director? A. Let me see that last annual report, please. I don't think he is. He is actively engaged in the technical part of the business, although he is not an elected officer.

Q. I see.

BY MR. FORSYTH: Q. He is the same Henri Dreyfus who is spoken of as one of the inventors of the process? A. Yes.

MR. McRUER: Probably, my lord, the best way to deal with this end of it would be to hand your lordship this list, and just let your lordship look over it.

THE COMMISSIONER: All right, Mr. McRuer. I was rather startled, because I did not notice where the decimal pointshould come in.

a director.

Q. Vice-President? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is he an active management of the mill, or anything of that sort? A. He is the active executive officer in Montreal.

Q. Well now, what other offices do you six directors hold? I am asking Vice-President?

Q. And Mr. Cameron is? A. Vice-President.

Q. Vice-President? A. Yes.

Q. And Mr. C.Dreyfus? A. He is President.

Q. President? A. Yes.

Q. And Mr. Bulgham? A. Chairman of the Board.

Q. And Mr. R. Dreyfus, is he an officer other than a director? A. Let me see that last annual report, please. I don't think he is. He is actively engaged in the technical part of the business although he is not an elected officer.

Q. I see.

BY MR. MONTGOMERY: Q. He is the same Henri Dreyfus who is spoken of as one of the inventors of the process? A. Yes.

MR. MONTGOMERY: Probably, my lord, the best way to deal with this end of it would be to hand your lordship this list, and just let your lordship look over it.

THE COMMISSIONER: All right, Mr. Montgomery; I rather startled, because I did not notice where the legal ministerial came in.

MR. McRUER: They make a difference, my lord.

Q. Well now, Mr. Cadien, I want to deal with the question of wages. Are you in a position to discuss that? A. You mean rates?

Q. Rates, and percentage to net profits, and output and so on? A. I think probably --- Just a moment, I will see.

MR. FORSYTH: Perhaps, Mr. McRuer, if it is only a question of percentage you might go on with Mr.Cadien.

MR. McRUER: I will go into it in a little more detail afterwards.

Q. Can you tell me, Mr. Cadien, what the unit wage content is, or can that be arrived at in your business? A. It would be very difficult to arrive at it. I do not believe that it could be accurately arrived at.

Q. Because you, as I understand it, manufacture your own yarn, and then weave it and fabricate it, and then for the most part sell it as woven material. A. Dyed and finished.

Q. So that, to arrive at the wage content in the pound of yarn, for instance, would be ---

A. Very difficult. I don't think it would be accurately arrived at.

THE COMMISSIONER: By the way, do they sell any of this yarn?

MR. McRuer: That is a question I am going to discuss with them, my lord.

MR. MORGAN: They make a difference, my lord.

Q. Well now, Mr. Cadieux, I want to deal with the position of weeds. Are you in a position to d scuss that? A. You mean letters?

Q. Letters, and have access to our profits, and so and so on? A. I think probably --- Just a mom I will see.

Q. Rather, if it is only a question of memory, you might go on with Mr. Cadieux.

MR. MORGAN: I will go into it in a little more detail afterwards.

Q. Can you tell me, Mr. Cadieux, what the unit price usually is, or can that be arrived at in your business? A. It would be very difficult to arrive at it. I do not believe that it could be accurately arrived at.

Q. Because you, as I understand it, manufacture your own yarn, and then weave it and finish it, and then for the most part sell it as woven material?

A. Yes and FINISHED.

Q. So that, to arrive at the wage content in a pound of yarn, for instance, would be ---

A. Very difficult. I don't think it could be accurately arrived at.

THE COMMISSIONER: By the way, do they sell any of it in yarn?

A. Yes. That is a question I am quite in [illegible] with them, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: Because you just made a statement there; you said certain things ---

MR. McRUER: I said for the most part it was sold. There is some correspondence on it that we will have to deal with, my lord.

Q. According to Mr. Howson's summary, mill wages for this period covered amounted to $10,840,000, in round figures, or 30.5% of sales. Would you agree with that figure? A. If those are the figures that we furnished to you on that questionnaire, I will agree to them.

Q. Yes. And, apparently, if you took the total net profit and add to it the executive salaries over $5,000, - I do not want to get two figures that cannot be taken together, but if you take those two figures--

THE COMMISSIONER: What are those two figures, Mr.McRuer?

MR. McRUER: The net profit, my lord, is 21%, according to Mr. Howson's calculation. Then I am adding to that Executive salaries over $5,000, and those salaries would be deducted before net profit is arrived at; that is 4.2%. That would be 25.2 per cent.

THE WITNESS: I do not quite agree with that statement, Mr. McRuer. Those Executive salaries, as you call them, over $5,000, are not Executive salaries. For the most part, they are employees that work at the factory supervising departments.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

to deal with, my lord.

[illegible]. According to Mr. Counsel's summary, [illegible]

for this period [illegible] £10,840,[illegible]

in round figures, or 36.36 of sales. Would you

agree with that figure? [illegible] If those are the

figures that we furnished to you on that questionnaire

[illegible] will agree to them.

[illegible] - Yes. [illegible], mathematically, if you take the total

[illegible] and add to it the executive salaries and

[illegible], - I [illegible] then to get the figure that [illegible]

[illegible] Counsel, but if you take those two figures

[illegible] Mr. Mounsey?

Mr. MOUNSEY: The net profit, my lord, is £1[illegible].

[illegible] to Mr. Counsel's calculation. Then I

am adding to that executive salaries and [illegible],

and those salaries would be deducted before net

profit is arrived at; that is 4.[illegible]. That would

[illegible] Mr. Counsel.

[illegible] I do not take [illegible]

[illegible], Mr. Counsel. These executive salaries,

[illegible] £1,000, are not executive salaries

for the most part, they are employees that work

at the factory supervising departments.

For instance, chemists, engineers, and other people.

THE COMMISSIONER: The word "Executive" is too broad.

MR. McRUER: Salaries over $5,000 amount to 4.2%, my lord, and if you add that to the net profit - and I agree with you that that is the cost but it is not a wage cost, in looking at it economically; there are arguments to be addressed on both sides, but all I am pointing out is, that it is 25.2% as compared with 30.5%, for mill wages.

MR. FORSYTH: The point I desire to make, Mr. McRuer - and that is the sort of thing I am going to take issue with - that is the sort of thing that gives rise to some recriminations in the Press about it. I think that the witness's statement to my learned friend, my lord, was a proper statement. Theremust be some dividing line.

MR. McRUER: I agree entirely with what the witness says.

THE COMMISSIONER: Just where should the dividing line be drawn, Mr. Forsyth, can you and Mr. McRuer, decide and say that those on one side can properly be called executive officers.

MR. FORSYTH: I think the witness should be asked the question, my lord.

MR. McRUER: It is a question purely of economic distribution that I am discussing, and it does not make any difference to me whether they are executives

for instance, salaries, wages, and other

THE CHAIRMAN: The very reasonable-

ine breed.

MR. MORGAN: Salaries over $5,000 amount t

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THE COMMISSIONER: Just where should the

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Mr. Morgan, decide and say that those on one side

can properly be call[ed] executive officers.

MR. FORSYTH: I think the witness should be

asked the question, my lord.

MR. MORGAN: It is a question purely of cos

distribution that I am discussing, and it does no

make any difference to the solution that are presented

salaries, or whatever you desire to call them. I am simply desirous to take the group they are divided among--

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Forsyth's contention is, that there should be a proper line of demarcation between groups.

MR. FORSYTH: Exactly, my lord. I agree with my friend when he says it is an economic distribution, but if you are talking about the distribution of money then I say you must distribute it as such.

THE COMMISSIONER: Quite right. However, if you cannot agree among yourselves as to whether or not it should be one group or another, it will have to be determined, I suppose.

MR. FORSYTH: I would suggest to my learned friend, that he take the list of salaries that he has, go over it with the witness, and the witness may very properly suggest where he thinks the line should be drawn.

MR. McRUER: Well, that is all right, but it does not alter what I was getting at, as to percentages.

MR. FORSYTH: No, no.

THE COMMISSIONER: You are just dividing it for that purpose, I understand, into two groups, one group receiving less than $5,000, and one group receiving more than $5,000.

MR. McRUER: And I am now taking those that received more than $5,000, and comparing them with

salaries, or whatever you desire to call them.
I am simply desirous to take the group they are
divided among--

[illegible] Lawyer's [illegible] is,
there should be a proper line of demarcation between
[illegible].

[illegible] I agree with m
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THE COMMISSIONER: Quite right. However, if you
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MR. TOWNEY: I would suggest to my learned fri
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over it with the witness, and the witness may very
[illegible] at where he thinks the line should
[illegible].

MR. McDUFF: Well, that is all right, but it
not alter what I was getting at, as to percentage

MR. MONAGHAN: No, no.

THE COURT SUMMARY: You are just dividing it
purposes, I understand, into two groups, one group
receiving less than $5,000, and one group receiv
more than $5,000.

MR. MONAGHAN: And I am now taking those tho
received more than $5,000, and comparing them wi

the percentage that the mill workers received. Then I propose to show how many mill workers participated.

THE COMMISSIONER: Is there any class between the mill workers and those who received $5,000 and less?

MR. McRUER: Oh, yes, my lord; there will be another class altogether.

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, do they not come into the calculation too?

MR. McRUER: They will come into the question of cost and all that, undoubtedly.

THE COMMISSIONER: Oh then, some of the mill workers may be in that class.

MR. McRUER: Yes, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: Then you come into selling, and all that sort of thing.

MR. McRuer: Yes, my lord.

MR. FORSYTH: If my learned friend will permit me, my lord, it really does not make any difference how he divides this thing for his purpose, except the implication that is raised from ~~ani-~~ making the statement about "All inclusive". That is the sort of thing that gives rise to dissatisfaction.

MR. McRUER: I do not quite understand what it is. I am quite willing to call this anything at all. You can call them executive and other salaries, but it merely includes the executives, that is all.

MR. FORSYTH: That is not the point I am making at all, Mr. McRuer. The point I am making is this:

the percentage that the mill workers received.

When I propose to show how many mill workers par

THE COMMISSIONER: Is there any class between

mill workers and those who received $5,000 and le

MR. MORDEN: Oh, yes, my lord; there will be a

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MR. MORDEN: Yes, my lord.

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You can call them executive and other salaries,

but it merely includes the executives, that is al

MR. FORSYTH: That is all the point I am makin

One might say - and I would argue very vigorously myself that it does not apply to this particular company - but take a hypothetical case; you can talk about people who are officers and people who are non-officers in a group such as you are discussing here; the question of the productivity of the President of the Company may be one thing. Certainly the question of the productivity of the mill manager, or the superintendent of a mechanical department is another, and it does seem to me that there ought to be some dividing line drawn between the people in this group, that is all.

THE COMMISSIONER: Are you prepared yourself to suggest a dividing line?

MR. FORSYTH: Well, my lord, I am not prepared to suggest a dividing line, or to make a distinction, but I might suggest that Mr. Cameron , or Mr. Cadien or some other person, could very well draw the line. Perhaps I am not fair to my learned friend, and should let him proceed.

THE COMMISSIONER: It would be nice if some one did draw the line. Then we could see whether or not we must move that line.

MR. McRUER: I am quite willing for Mr. Cadien to do it now. Let him take this list and mark those off. You can see who should properly be called executives?

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, just give us the number, and what they represent.

One might say - and I would argue very vigorous
myself that it does not apply to this particular
but take a hypothetical case; you can talk about
who are officers and people who are non-officers
a group such as you are discussing here; the qua
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MR. MORROW: I am quite willing for Mr. Cadi
to do it now. Let him take this list and mark
those off. You can see who should properly be
called executives?
THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, just give us the numb

BY MR. McRUER: Q. You have ticked the ones on the other side who are directors; just mark them with an "x" on the other side. A. Well, those that were already ticked, and those two additions.

Q. Well then, you havemarked two with an "x" ? A. Yes, in addition to those.

Q. In addition to those you have ticked off before? A. Yes.

Q. You have ticked off six before, and there are two more with an "x# which you add to them, making eight in all? A. Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: HAs each one of them a distinctive name like President, or Vice-President?

THE WITNESS: Or Factory manager, or Sales manager, yes.

Q. And you make eight of them? A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. And to the $84,000, we will have to add about $41,500, or $42,500? A. Plus this one.

Q. Well now, I think you are not quite right on the eight; it must be nine. A. Eight.

Q. Well then, eight altogether in the group that are properly described as exécutive salaries; that is correct, the ones you have indicated?
A. Executive and administrative.

Q. Executive and administrative? A. Yes.

Q. And the total for 1935 was $161,500, that is correct? A. That is right.

BY MR. [illegible]: Q. Then [illegible] ---- [illegible] other side who are directors; just mark them with "x" on the color card.

A. Well, those [illegible] [illegible], and [illegible] two [illegible].

Q. All them, you mentioned two with an "x".

A. Yes, in addition to those.

Q. In addition to those you have ticked off [illegible]

A. Yes.

Q. You have ticked off six before, and there [illegible] two more with an "x" which you add to them, making eight in all?

A. Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Has each one of them a [illegible] name like President, or Vice-President?

THE WITNESS: Or factory manager, or sales manager [illegible].

Q. And you make eight of them? A. Yes, sir.

[illegible] Q. And [illegible] $[illegible]$, we will have to add about $[illegible]$, or $[illegible]$? A. Plus [illegible] one.

Q. Well now, I think you are not quite right on [illegible] eight; it must be nine.

A. [illegible]

Q. [illegible] right altogether in the group that [illegible] Q. [illegible] executive, the ones you have indicated?

A. Executive and administrative.

Q. Executive and administrative? A. Yes.

Q. And the total for 1935 was $[illegible]$, that is

Q. That is right? A. Yes; there are nine.

Q. I wondered if you were not wrong on that. Then the $161,500 is divided among nine? A. Yes.

MR. FORSYTH: Who are the nine, are they executives

MR. McRUER: Executive and administrative.

THE COMMISSIONER: It should be nine instead of eight?

MR. McRUER: Nine instead of eight, my lord. The $161,500 is divided among nine instead of eight.

MR. FORSYTH: And that is one year.

MR. McRUER: For 1935, and he has already ticked them off, and if we want to go through it and make any calculations from it we can do so.

Q. Now, in the year 1935, you had 2,360 mill workers, that is correct? A. That is right.

Q. And just add those two figures together for me, if you please, and we will get the total distributed amongst them? A. Do you want the total?

Q. Yes, please. A. $1,623,406.32.

THE COMMISSIONER: The total of what?

MR. McRuer: That is the total paid to the 2,360 mill workers in 1935.

Q. Now, I just want to be sure as to what basis this schedule ~~this~~ was made up. When we say that there are 2,360 mill workers, does that mean those that actually worked in the mill and received wages irrespective of how long they may have worked?

A. I don't quite understand the question, irrespective of how long they might have worked.

[illegible]

Q. Yes; there are nin[illegible]

Q. I wondered if you were not wrong on that.

Then the $161,500 is divided among nine? A. Yes.

MR. FORSYTH: Who are the nine, are they exc[illegible]

Mr. MORGAN: Executive and administrative.

THE COURT CLERK: It should be nine instead o[illegible]

MR. MORGAN: Nine instead of eight, my lord.

$161,500 is divided among nine instead of eight.

MR. FORSYTH: That that is one year.

MR. MORGAN: For 1955, and he has already sl[illegible] them off, and if we want to go through it and make any calculations from it we can do so.

Q. Now, in the year 1955, you had 2,560 mill w[illegible] that is correct? A. That is right.

Q. And just add those two figures together for if you please, and we will get the total distribut[illegible] amongst them? A. Do you want the total?

Q. Yes, please.

THE COURT CLERK: The total of [illegible]?

MR. MORGAN: That is the total paid to the [illegible]

Q. Now, I just want to be sure as to what [illegible] there are 2,560 mill workers, does that mean those that actually worked in the mill and received wages [illegible]

Q. I [illegible]

Q. Well, a man may have worked a week; it does not mean theaverage number of mill workers, or does it?

MR. WOOD: Those figures represent what a man has earned irrespective of how long he was there. So long as he earned that rate, it is included in that.

MR. McRUER: What do you mean by "solong as he earned that rate?"

MR. WOOD: If a man earned at the rate of a thousand dollars and worked only two weeks, his wages are included in that group .

MR. McRUER: Of those over a thousand dollars?

MR. WOOD: Depending on which group he was in.

MR. McRUER: So that he is classified at that, that is the classification.

MR. FORSYTH: Just to understand it, Mr. McRuer: You are asking as to the $2,360 mill workers. That is the total number of people who were employed during the period regardless of whether they worked a day, or a month, or a year.

MR. McRUER: That is so. That is what I want to get, because sometimes some have made it up on the basis of the average number of workers.

THE COMMISSIONER: I understand it now, that we have the actual workers with the actual earnings of each.

MR. McRUER: That is it, my lord.

MR. FORSYTH: Of course, it is obvious to Mr.McRuer

"Well, a man may have worked a week; it d
not mean the average number of mill workers, or
it?

MR. WOOD: Those figures represent what a m
earned irrespective of how long he was there.
as he earned that rate, it is included in that.

MR. MORGAN: What do you mean by "along as
that rate?"

MR. WOOD: If a man earned at the rate of a
dollars and worked only two weeks, his wages are
included in that group.

MR. MORGAN: Of those over a thousand dollars

MR. WOOD: Depending on which group he was i

MR. MORGAN: So that he is classified at the
that is the classification.

MR. NORCROFT: Just to understand it, Mr.
You are asking as to the 8,800 mill workers. T
is the total number of people who were employed
the period regardless of whether they worked a d
or a month, or a year.

MR. MORGAN: That is so. That is what I wa
at, because sometimes some have made it up on th
basis of the average number of workers.

THE CHAIRMAN: I understand it now, that
over the entire [illegible] with the annual average
man.

MR. MORGAN: That is it, my lord.

MR. NORCROFT: Of course, it is obvious to Mr.

that that would reduce the average of each worker.

MR. McRUER: Oh, quite. That is the reason I want to have it, so that we will understand the basis of the figure.

MR. FORSYTH: Mr. McRuer, just as a good illustration of that, if you will look on the second line there, those earning over a thousand dollars a year, there are 31 people who earned only $26,000 in that period; that is the very first one, in 1928.

MR. McRUER: Quite. That is the question of how you classify them, but I am adding the two together for the purpose of getting the total number.

MR. FORSYTH: Quite so.

MR. McRUER: Because one cannot put too much on that classification, because a man may be in one class one day, and if he stayed on for a month or so longer he might be inanother class altogether.

MR. FORSYTH: That is so.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Well, then, the total amount paid out in wages, in 1928, was? A. $218,745.

Q. Yes. And it has increased progressively up to now, until it is $1,623,000? A. That is correct.

Q. Well now, have we a statement of your production, by years? I think I have got that in a letterhere; I have it on yarn, at any rate. Are you the man that deals with this question of production, or must I deal with someone else?

that that would reduce the average of each worker.

Q. Quite so, quite. That is the reason I was to have it, so that we will understand the basis of figures.

MR. CONNOLLY: Mr. Mohler, just as a good illustration of that, if you will look on the second line there, [illegible] are 51 people who earned only $48,000 in that period that is the very first one, in 1928.

MR. MOHLER: Quite. That is the question of how you classify them, but I am adding the two together for the purpose of getting the total number.

MR. CONNOLLY: Quite so.

MR. MOHLER: Because one cannot put too much on that classification, because a man may be in one class one day, and if he stayed on for a month or so longer he might be in another class altogether.

MR. CONNOLLY: That is so.

BY MR. MOHLER: Q. Well, then, the total amount paid out in wages, in 1928, was? A. $2,210,748.

Q. Yes. And it has increased progressively up to now, until it is $1,883,000? A. That is correct.

Q. Well now, have we a statement of your production, by [illegible] in a letter.ore; I have it on page, at any rate. Are the man that deals with this question of production or such I deal with someone else?

A. Well, I will try. I am not the man who deals with it.

Q. Mr. Palmer has signed this letter. Probably I had better question him about it. I do not know that there is anything more at the moment I can take up with you, Mr.Cadien.

MR. FORSYTH: Perhaps if you do not mind, Mr. McRuer, I might want to question Mr. Cadien later on.

MR. McRUER: Well then, I will call Mr. Palmer.

THE COMMISSIONER: You have no questions to ask the witness, Mr. Forsyth?

MR. FORSYTH: I asked my learned friend, my lord, if he would allow me to just consider it for a moment.

THE COMMISSIONER: Very well.

MR. FORSYTH: I might say, before my learned friend goes on with Mr. Palmer, that I have had Mr.Wood, the Accountant, make up the actual net profit, as on operations; that is, excluding from our calculations the cash discounts, income from investments, and so forth, and also deducting income taxes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Everything that should be deducted?

MR. FORSYTH: Yes, everything that we think should properly be deducted, and, for the period, it comes to $6,544,875.

THE COMMISSIONER: That includes both the years 1929 and 1935?

MR. FORSYTH: That is 1929 to 1935, inclusive,

A. Well, I will try. I am not the man who signs it.

Q. Mr. Palmer has signed this letter. Probably I had better question him about it. I do not know that there is anything more at the moment I can take up with you, Mr. Irwin.

MR. FORSYTH: Perhaps if you do not mind, Mr. Palmer, I might want to question Mr. Irwin later.

MR. MORDEN: Well then, I will call Mr. Palmer.

THE COMMISSIONER: You have no questions to ask witness, Mr. Forsyth?

MR. FORSYTH: I asked my learned friend, my lord, if he would allow me to just consider it for a moment.

MR. FORSYTH: I might say, before my learned friend goes on with Mr. Palmer, that I have had the Accountant, make up the actual net profit, as on operations; that is, excluding from our calculation the cash discounts, income from investments, and so forth, and also deducting income taxes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Everything that should be deducted?

MR. FORSYTH: Yes, everything that we think should properly be deducted, and, for the period, [illegible]

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Irwin, with the [illegible] [illegible]

A. FORSYTH: That is 1929 to 1935, inclusive.

my lord.

--

CHARLES W. PALMER, Sworn,

EXAMINED BY MR. McRUER:

Q. Mr. Palmer, you are vice-president of the Canadien Celanese Limited? A. Iam.

Q. And you have knowledge of the affairs of the Company, have you? A. A certain knowledge, yes.

Q. Have you knowledge of the type of material that the Company produces?

THE COMMISSIONER: Pardon me, Mr. McRuer; where does Mr. Palmer live.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Where do you live, Mr.Palmer? A. Montreal.

Q. And have you knowledge of the type of material that the Company produces? A. Yes.

Q. Now, they manufacture, as I understand it, mostly acetate yarns and fabrics woven therefrom? A. Yes.

Q. It was said this morning, that 90% of their business would be made up of that, or is it more than 90%? A. Well, it is difficult to say exactly how to figure it, because we use not only acetate yarns, as you call it, but, of course, we use cotton, we use silk; we use viscose yarns.

Q. Yes? A. And convert them into mixed fabrics.

Q. Yes. Then you would know what your purchases

by Jenk.

Cross-Examination, cont'd.

Questions by Mr. Palmer:

Q. Mr. Palmer, you are vice-president of the C
Ian Celanese Limited? A. Yes.

Q. And you have knowledge of the affairs of th
company, have you? A. I should particularly
Q. Have you knowledge of the type of material
that the company produces?

THE COMMISSIONER: Tell us, Mr. Palmer; where
does Mr. Palmer live.

BY MR. MORRIS: Q. Where do you live, Mr. Pal
A. Montreal.

Q. And have you knowledge of the type of materi
that the company produces? A. Yes.

Q. Now, they manufacture, as I understand it,
mostly acetate yarns and fabrics woven therefrom?
A. Yes.

Q. It was said this morning, that 90% of their
business would be made up of that, or is it more
than 90%? A. Well, it is difficult to say
exactly how to figure it, because we use not only
acetate yarns, as you call it, but, of course, we u
cotton, we use silk; we use viscose yarns.

Q. Yes? A. And convert them into mixed fabri
Q. Yes. Have you found that [illegible]

of cotton and silk would amount to over a year, would you not? A. Oh, yes; we have the figures. I have not got them in my hand.

Q. Now, your production of acetate yarns, by years, is set out in a letter addressed to myself, dated the 5th October, 1936, is it not? A. Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Are you putting the letter in, Mr. McRuer?

MR. McRUER: Yes, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: What is the date of it?

MR. McRUER: It is dated 5th October, 1936, and it is from Canadian Celanese Limited, addressed to the Royal Commission.

THE COMMISSIONER: That will be Exhibit 741.

EXHIBIT 741: Letter dated 5th October, 1936, from Canadian Celanese to the Commission, reproduction of acetate yarn, etc.

MR. McRUER: This statement shows ---

THE COMMISSIONER: Pardon me, Mr. McRuer, you had better read the letter now.

MR. McRUER: It reads as follows, my lord:

"Attention of Mr. J.C. McRuer, K.C.

Gentlemen:

"Replying to yours of th4 28th of September, we detail, herewith, tabulation of information asked for concerning amount of yarn produced by our Company in the periods mentioned, and the amount of yarn sold to other manufacturers in Canada.

of cotton and silk would amount to over a year,
you not? A. Oh, Yes; we have the figures. I
have not got them in my head.

Q. Now, your production of acetate yarns, by
is set out in a letter addressed to myself, dated
5th October, 1956, is it not? A. Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Are you putting the letter
in, Mr. Monkman?

MR. MONKMAN: Yes, my Lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: What is the date of it?

MR. MONKMAN: It is dated 5th October, 1956,
and it is from Canadian Celanese Limited, addressed
to the Royal Commission.

THE COMMISSIONER: That will be Exhibit 74.

EXHIBIT 74: Letter dated 5th October, 1956, from Canadian Celanese to the Commission, reproduction of acetate yarn, etc.

MR. MONKMAN: This document bears ---

THE COMMISSIONER: Perhaps so, Mr. Palmer, you
better read the letter now.

MR. MONKMAN: It reads as follows, my Lord:

"Attention of Mr. J.A. Palmer,
Commission,

"Replying to yours of the 25th of September
we detail herewith, tabulation of information
asked for concerning amount of yarn produced
by our Company in the periods mentioned, and the
amount of yarn sold to other manufacturers in

DATES: Sept. 23; 30 to Dec. 31:30."

Q. September 23rd, 1930, was taken as the date on which the new duties came into effect, was it not?

A. Ithink that was asked for in your letter.

Q. Yes. I think the enquiry was in respect to yarn manufactured by yourself, yarn sold to the public after the increase in duty was provided for.

The letter continues:

"DATES	"A" total Acetate Yarn production, by Can. Celanese Pounds	"B" Used by Celanese Acetate Yarn, Pounds	"C" sold to others in Canada, Acetate Yarn, Pounds
Sept.23:30 to Dec. 31:30	354,048	350,690	3,358
1931	1,495,497	1,492,408	3,089
1932	2,127,506	2,127,419	87
1933	2,766,515	2,765,708	807
1934	3,832,719	3,829,855	2,864
1935	4,748,857	4,745,823	3,034
8 mos; 1936	3,698,024	3,694,758	3,266
	19,023,166	19,006,661	16,505 "

--

--

p.T85: Sept. 23; 30 to Dec. 31:30."

Q. September 23rd, 1930, was taken as the date on which the new duties were into effect, was it not?

A. I think that was asked for in your letter.

Q. Yes. I think the enquiry was in regard to yarn manufactured by yourself, was sold to the public after the increase in duty was provided for.

The letter continues:

	"A" total acetate yarn production, by years. Denier	"B" Denier by Colarsee	"C" acetate others in Canada
to Dec. 31:30	334,040	340,000	3,000
1929	[illegible]	1,383,408	6,000
1931	2,127,306	4,127,410	87
1932	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1933	[illegible]	6,809,332	2,004
1934	4,746,870	6,440,000	3,004
	[illegible]	8,224,700	[illegible]
	[illegible]	10,000,401	[illegible]

Q. During this period, Mr. Palmer, you were, of course, fabricating the yarn that is shown in Column "B", used by Celanese? A. Yes.

Q. Into woven material? A. Yes.

Q. That is correct? A. Yes.

Q. Now, in 1930, your Company made some representations to the Government to secure an increase in the duties on artificial silk yarns and fabrics?

A. Well, I don't think I am competent to answer that. I did not make any representations myself.

Q. Well, who would be the one that would be competent to do that? A. I think Mr. Cameron would.

Q. Mr. Cameron is the man? A. Yes.

--

--

Q. Well, did you handle the matter that arose a bit later in reference to complaints by the weavers that they were unable to buy artificial silk yarns from your Company at prices that made it commercially profitable for them to weave the yarns and compete with your woven fabrics? A. I was present at the hearing at the Tariff Board at which that was brought up.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. I don't understand that. A. I was present at the hearing, one of the hearings of the Tariff Board, when this matter came up before the Tariff Board. I know it was strange they could not buy Celanese yarns and use them to manufacture fabrics to compete with us. That was the claim which I heard stated.

Q. They claimed they could not buy these, Mr. McRuer; does it mean on account of the price charged for it?

MR. McRUER: The price charged for the yarns, my lord. You did more than hear of the complaints. Copies of the complaints that were sent to the Government were sent to you, were they not? A. I don't think so.

Q. Or to your company? A. I don't think so. I don't know of them.

Q. Well, I want to read some correspondence on that subject but I want to deal with the right man in connection with it, and in the first place I want to keep myself in chronological order and get the representations that your company made in respect to tariff matters.

Q. Well, did you handle the matter that arose a bit later in reference to complaints by the wo[illegible] that may have gone to your organization with re[illegible] your Company at prices that made it commercially [illegible] for them to move the yarns and dyestuffs [illegible] your woven fabrics? A. I was present at the h[illegible] at the Tariff Board at which that was brought up.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. I don't understand [illegible] I was present at the hearing, one of the hear[illegible] of the Tariff Board, that was in which the [illegible] the Tariff Board. I know it was strange they co[illegible] not buy Galanas yarns and use them to manufact[illegible] fabrics to compete with us. That was the claim w[illegible] I heard stated.

Q. They claimed they could not buy them, [illegible] manufacturer; does it mean on account of the price cha[illegible] for it?

MR. MCKEE: The price charged for the yarns [illegible] my lord. You did more than hear of the complai[illegible] copies of the complaints that were sent to the Go[illegible] that were sent to you, were they not? A. I don't [illegible] that.

Q. Or to your company? A. I don't think [illegible] I can't know of them.

Q. Well, I want to read some correspondence [illegible] that subject but I want to deal with the right man [illegible] in connection with it, and in the first place I w[illegible] to see myself in chronological order and get the [illegible] that [illegible] relative documents.

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, will Mr. Forsyth tell us who is the right man.

MR. McRUER: Well, who is the man that can tell us, Mr. Forsyth ?

MR. FORSYTH: I think Mr. Cameron is the man that can tell you.

WILLIAM McC. CAMERON, Recalled.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Mr. Cameron, can you tell me what representations were made to the Government in 1930 in respect to the duties you would like to have on artificial silk yarns ? A. I don't recall at the moment the exact figures but we made representations to the Government for increased tariffs on yarns and fabrics.

Q. Now, we will just have the tariff that prevailed at that time. As shown in Exhibit 124 the British preference was 12½ per cent., the Intermediate 7½ per cent. and the General 20 per cent. Then --

THE COMMISSIONER: Pardon me, you say the British Preference was 12½ per cent?

MR. McRUER: 12½ per cent.

THE COMMISSIONER: And the Intermediate was less?

MR. McRUER: The Intermediate was 17½.

THE COMMISSIONER: And the General is 20, not 20½.

MR. McRUER: 20, my lord. In 1930 it became 25 per cent and 30 per cent and 35 per cent respectively,

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, will Mr. Forsyth
us who is the right man.

MR. MORROW: Well, who is the man that c
Mr. Mr. Forsyth

MR. FORSYTH: I think Mr. Cameron is the m
can tell you.

EXAMINATION CONTINUED

BY MR. MORROW: Q. Mr. Cameron, can you t
some representations made by the Government
1920 in respect to the duties you would like to
on artificial silk yarns? ... I don't recall
moment the exact figures but we made representat
to the Government for increased tariffs on yarns
fabrics.

Q. Now, we will just have the tariff that
valued at that time. As shown in exhibit 124 the
British preference was 15% par ward, and the
dice 7% ad valorem, and the General 20 per cent.
Have —

THE COMMISSIONER: Pardon me, you say the Br
preference was 12½ per cent?

MR. MORROW: Yes sir.

THE COMMISSIONER: And the intermediate was 1

MR. MORROW: The intermediate was 17½.

THE COMMISSIONER: And the General is 20, no
20%.

MR. MORROW: 20, my Lord. In 1930 it became
the last rate 30 per cent and 25 per cent respec-

but to be not less than 28 cents a pound. Now, --

THE COMMISSIONER: That is yarn, is it ?

MR. McRUER: Yarn, yes; and the fabrics, of course, --

THE COMMISSIONER: Is that still the duty to-day?

MR. McRUER: No, my lord, there have been two changes in it since then. The woven fabrics between 1923 and 1930 were 17½ per cent., 32½ per cent. and 35 per cent. respectively.

THE COMMISSIONER: 17½ ?

MR. McRUER: And 32½ and 35.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is woven fabrics?

MR. McRUER: Yes, my lord.

MR. FORSYTH: That is in 1930 ?

MR. McRUER: No, in 1930 that became 27½ per cent. and 30 cents a pound, 40 per cent. and 40 cents a pound, and 45 per cent. and 40 cents a pound. Then, did your company retain a gentleman by the name of John Bain ?

A. Yes.

Q. To make further representations to the Government after the emergency session of 1930 ? A. I cannot tell you if it was after the emergency session .

THE COMMISSIONER: When was it done ?

MR. Mc RUER: Well, I don't know when they retained him ? A. Mr. Bain always was our representative in Ottawa in dealing with various tariff matters, not only with the actual securing of tariffs, but the securing of various rebates that were due in connection with importations and various things of that kind.

Q. His letter-head calls him a departmental agent

will be not less than 22 cents a pound. Now, --

THE COMMISSIONER: That is yarn, is it?

MR. MORROW: Yarn, yes; and the fabrics, of cou

THE COMMISSIONER: Is that still the duty to-da

MR. MORROW: No, my lord, there have been two changes in it since then. The woven fabrics between 1925 and 1930 were 17½ per cent., 30½ per cent. and 35 per cent. respectively.

THE COMMISSIONER: 17½?

MR. MORROW: And 30½ and 35.

THE COMMISSIONER: What is woven fabrics?

MR. MORROW: Yes, by lace.

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, I do know.

MR. MORROW: No, in 1930 that became 27½ per ce and 30 cents a pound, 40 per cent. and 40 cents a po and 45 per cent. and 40 cents a pound. Then, did yo company remain a gentlemen by the name of John Dein

A. Yes.

Q. Do you do other representations to the Gove ment after the emergency session of 1930? A. I co not tell you if it was after the emergency session.

Q. COMMISSIONER: When was it done?

A. MR. MORROW: Well, I don't know when they re- [illegible] Mr. Dein always was our representa [illegible] Ottawa in dealing with various tariff mat [illegible] with the actual scoring of tariffs, but th [illegible] representations and various things of that kind.

Q. The [illegible] gets [illegible]

and customs specialist ? A. Yes, he was a customs specialist. He was not specifically retained by us to apply for increased tariff rates but he assisted in formulating the requests.

Q. Then I have on the departmental file -- I have a copy of a letter, or it is an original, which is apparently signed by Mr. Dreyfus dated the 5th of September, 1930.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is the president of the company?

MR. McRUER: Yes, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: What is the date?

MR. McRUER: The 5th of September, 1930.

THE COMMISSIONER: A letter from Dreyfus, the president, to whom ?

MR. McRUER: To the Hon. E. B. Ryckman, Minister of National Revenue.

THE COMMISSIONER: That will be Exhibit 742.

EXHIBIT No. 742: Letter dated September 5th, 1930, from the president of Canadian Celanese Limited to the Hon. E. B. Ryckman.

MR. McRUER: This reads as follows:

"Referring to the interview, which you kindly granted today, to the writer and his associates, at which we preferred requests that the duties on artificial (Celanese) yarns , and fabrics, containing these yarns, be increased, and following your suggestion, I now briefly recapitulate the statements we made to you.

and customs specialists ? ... Can, he was a,orator
an oilist. He was not specifically retained by u
to apply for increased tariff rates but he assisted
formulating the requests.

Then I have on the departmental file -- I
have a copy of a letter, or it is an original, whi
is apparently signed by Mr. Drayton dated the 5th
September, 1930.

THE COMMISSIONER: What is the procedure of t
proceeding?

MR. GORDON: Yes, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: What is the date?

MR. MORDEN: The 5th of September, 1930.

THE COMMISSIONER: A letter from Drayton, the
president, to whom ?

MR. GORDON: To the Hon. E. L. Wyman, minist
of National Revenue.

THE COMMISSIONER: That will be Exhibit 242.

EXHIBIT No. 242:

(Letter dated
September 5th, 1930
from the President
of General Delamere
Limited to the Hon.
E. L. Wyman.

MR. GORDON: This reads as follows:

"Referring to the interview, which you
kindly granted today, to the writer and his
associates, at which we preferred requests
that the duties on artificial (Delamere)
yarns , and fabrics, containing these yarns,
be increased, and following your suggestion, I
now briefly recapitulate the statements in

"Our requests are that:-

"The rates of duty under Item 558-B be made British Preferential, 35 percent, Intermediate 42½ percent, General 50 percent, with the provision that the minimum duty under any of Tariffs shall not be less than 50 cents per pound.

"2. The rates of duty under Items 561 and 561-A be made as follows:

"British Preferential, per pound - 30 cents, plus ad valorem 35 percent; Intermediate 30 cents "

THE COMMISSIONER: You are putting the specific first.

MR. McRUER: That is the way it is in the letter, my lord.

"Intermediate 30 cents plus ad valorem 50 percent; General 30 cents, plus ad valorem 52½ percent."

Have we got the customs tariff here ? I would like to see what 561 and 561-A are. Mr. Rene will get that, my lord, and when I am through reading the letter we will have it.

"If the Government, in its wisdom, sees its way clear to comply, by legislation, with these requests, my Corporation will undertake the immediate expansion of its plant, with a capital expenditure of between $1,000,000. and $2,000,000. In the construction of such additions to its plant employment will be given

"Our requests are that:-

"The rates of duty under Item 530-B be made British Preferential, 35 percent, Intermediate 42½ percent, General 50 percent, with the proviso that the minimum duty under any tariffs shall not be less than 50 cents per pound.

"2. The rates of duty under Items 561 and 561-A be made as follows:

"British Preferential, per pound - 30 cents plus ad valorem 35 percent; Intermediate 50 cents "

THE COMMISSIONER: You are putting the specific.

MR. MORDEN: That is the way it is in the tariff my lord.

"Intermediate 50 cents plus ad valorem 50 percent; General 50 cents, plus ad valorem 35 percent."

Have we got the customs tariff here? I would like to see what 561 and 561-A are. Mr. Hone will get it my lord, and when I am through reading the letter will have it.

"If the Government, in its wisdom, does not see fit to comply, by legislation, with the request, we feel confident will immediate expansion of its plant, with a capital expenditure of approximately $2,000,000. In the expansion of such additions to its plant employment will be given

to approximately 1,000 people, and when the extensions are completed, it will afford permanent employment to upwards of 2,000 additional people, to the 1,700 people now employed."

That would make 3,700 all together, 2,000 in addition to the 1,700 now employed ? A. But we did not get the tariff.

Q. Oh, I see.

THE COMMISSIONER: What is that?

MR. McRUER: He says he did not get the tariff? A. So we have only got 3,000 employees instead of 3,700.

THE COMMISSIONER: The point is to see whether the object was attained that the tariff might have produced.

MR. McRUER: "On behalf of my Corporation, I definitely state and pledge that the prices of these yarns and the fabrics produced by it will not be increased; what we want is a larger share of the Canadian market.

"I understand it has been represented to you that the Corporation does not sell its yarns to the weaving trade in Canada. We respectfully wish to deny the truth of that statement. We endeavoured to sell yarn to all the textile factories, but failed, except for a few clients, whom we still continue to supply."

Now, tariff items Nos. 561 and 561-A; 561 is "Woven fabrics wholly or in part of artificial silk or similar synthetic fibres produced by chemical processes, not

to accommodate 1,000 people, and when the extensions are completed, it will afford accommodation equivalent to numbers of 3,000 additional people, to the 1,700 people now employed. That would make 5,700 all together, 3,000 in addition to the 1,700 now employed. But we did not [illegible] the tariff.

Q. Oh, I see.

Mr. McKay: So sure he did not get the tariff. So we have only got 3,000 employees instead of 4,700.

Mr. Dawson: The point is to see what the object was claimed that the tariff might have produced.

P.M. Ollar: You benefit of my interpretation, I particularly state and pledge that the process these yarns and the fabrics produced by it will not be increased; what we want is a target of the Canadian market.

"I understand it has been represented that the Corporation does not sell its yarns to the weaving trade in Canada. We request with to deny the truth of that statement. We endeavoured to sell yarn to all the textile factories, but failed, except for a few also when we still continue to supply."

Mr. Tariff Board Inquiry [illegible]

to contain wool, not including fabrics in chief part by weight of silk, n.o.p." and, 561-A is "Fabrics, coated or impregnated, n.o.p. (i) composed wholly or in part of silk (ii) composed wholly or in part of artificial silk or similar synthetic fibres produced by chemical processes but not containing silk."

SECRETARY WHITELEY: And 558.

MR. McRUER: 558 is the one we have just dealt with, yarns and warps wholly of thrown silk.

SECRETARY WHITELEY: 558-B.

MR. McRUER: Rovings, yarns and warps wholly of artificial silk; that is the one I just gave the rate on. Now, you say that the reason that you are not employing 3,700 men now in place of -- what was the last figure we had ? A. Approximately 3,000, 2,700 or 2,800.

Q. 2,700 or 2,800, is because they did not put the tariff high enough in 1930 ? A. I did not say so.

Q. Well, I implied that. Then, you don't agree with that? A. I did not say so, I said "but we did not get the tariff" I did not say that was the reason we did not employ the people.

THE COMMISSIONER: I certainly understood that.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. I thought that was what you meant? A. Oh, no.

Q. Then, what was it ? A. You read me a letter in which a statement was made according to your addition, that there was a promise of eventually, if we had these tariffs asked for here, that we would employ

to contain wool, not including fabrics in which pa
by weight of silk, n.o.p." and, 501-A is "dyed
coated or impregnated, n.o.p. (i) composed wholly
in part of silk (ii) composed wholly or in part of
artificial silk or similar synthetic fibres produc
by chemical processes but not containing silk."

MR. TLEY WHITEWAY: And 550.

MR. MCNEIL: 550 is the one we have just dea
with, yarns and warps wholly of thrown silk.

MR. [illegible]: 550-A.

MR. [illegible]: Yarns, [illegible] wholly
of artificial silk; that is the one I just gave t
rate on. Now, you say that the reason that you are
not employing 3,700 men now in place of -- what w
the last figure we had ? A. Approximately 3,0
2,700 or 2,800.

Q. 2,700 or 2,800, is because they did not
[illegible]

A. I did not
[illegible].

Q. Well, I inquired that. Then, you don't e
with that? A. I did not say so, I said "but we d
not get the tariff" I did not say that was the reas
we did not employ the people.

THE COMMISSIONER: I certainly understood th

BY MR. MCNEIL: Q. I thought that was what y
meant? A. Oh, no.

Q. Then, what was it ? A. You read me a l
in which a witness [illegible] something to your ad
Then, that was a [illegible] question, if
[illegible] for [illegible]

3700 people.

Q. Yes? A. Well, I say the promise was if the tariff was satisfactory we would employ eventually 3,700 people.

Q. Yes? A. I say, but we did not get the tariff so the promise goes by the board.

Q. That is what you mean? A. Yes.

Q. And everything contained in the letter goes by the board?

MR. FORSYTH: I don't think that is fair.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. What I understand is the company does not consider it is bound by that particular promise in regard to employment because the schedules were not raised to the figure they asked for them to be raised to; that is what you mean? A. That is exactly what I mean.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Now, did you consider you were bound by the other paragraph in the letter --

"On behalf of my Corporation, I definitely state and pledge that the prices of these yarns and the fabrics produced by it will not be increased; what we want is a larger share of the Canadian market", and the last paragraph

"I understand it has been represented to you that the Corporation does not sell its yarn to the weaving trade in Canada. We respectfully wish to deny the truth of that statement. We endeavoured to sell yarn to all the textile factories but failed, except for a few clients, whom we still continue to supply."

[illegible] people.

Q. Yes? A. Well, I say the promise if the tariff was satisfactory we would employ the 3,700 people.

Q. Yes? A. I say, but we did not get the tariff so the promise goes by the board.

Q. That is what you mean? A. Yes.

Q. And everything contained in the letter by the board?

MR. FORSYTH: I don't think that is fair.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. What I understand the company does not consider it is bound by the [illegible] the schedules were not raised to the figure they asked for them to be raised to; that is what you [illegible]

A. That is exactly what I mean.

BY MR. [illegible]: Q. Now, did you consider [illegible] were bound by the other paragraph in the letter [illegible]

"On behalf of my corporation, I definitely [illegible] that the prices of these [illegible] and the rebates produced by it will notbe increased; what we want is a larger share of the [illegible]

"I understand it has been represented to you that the corporation does not sell its yarn to the weaving trade in Canada. We respectfully wish to deny the truth of that statement. [illegible]

The Exhibits [illegible] are [illegible] for [illegible]

Did you consider yourself bound by those two paragraphs in the letter ? A. I think it is quite obvious that the letter was written and everything that was stated in it was tied up to the question of getting the tariffs requested, but, as a matter of fact, this statement has been maintained even if the tariff was not given.

Q. Well, we will go on with that, but did you procedd then to sell your yarns to the weaving trade to meet their demands in a reasonable way ? A. We always sold yarns to the weaving trade.

Q. Now, you always sold yarns to the weaving trade, but the allegations that were made in some correspondence we have, and some I am about to read, were that you quoted a price to the weaving trade that was equal, practically equal to the prices that you sold the fabric at after it was woven. Now, that is the allegation that was made against you. What do you say as to it? That was the allegation that was made? A. Well, sir, I don't follow your statement. I don't know what you mean. You say we sold the fabrics at the same price we sold the yarn ?

Q. Yes, per pound, that the fabric would come to about the same price ? A. That is not a correct statement.

THE COMMISSIONER: What you say is that was the charge made .

MR. McRUER : Made by those --

THE COMMISSIONER: By those concerned against this company.

did you peculiarly provide that in case the con-
ditions in the letter ? A. I mean it is obvious
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was stated in it was tied up to the question of
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about the same price ? A. That is not a correct
statement.

THE COMMISSIONER: What you say is that was t
charge made .

Mr. Morson : made by those --

THE COMMISSIONER: By those concerned
this company.

MR. McRUER: Yes, we have had evidence about that? A. There has been volumes written about it. We have been heard conclusively before the tariff board on the subject. They have had it out over and over again, but I do not agree with the statement that is made that we sold fabrics at the same price we offered to sell yarn at. That is not correct. The mere fact that people make allegations does not prove them.

Q. Yes, but these people were wanting to buy your yarns, and if you will let me have that last Exhibit, the production -- Well, I am afraid I am getting a little ahead of my time. I still want to deal with your requests for tariff increases. I have a letter dated the 20th of March, 1931.

THE COMMISSIONER: Is this a new letter ?

MR.McRUER: Yes, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: What is the date?

MR. McRUER: I beg your lordship's pardon. There is one of the 10th of March that should go in first to keep it in chronological order.

THE COMMISSIONER: What year?

MR. McRUER: 1931, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER : It will be Exhibit 743.

EXHIBIT No. 743: Letter dated March 10th, 1931 from Canadian Celanese Limited to R. W. Breadner.

THE COMMISSIONER: Now, who is it from ?

MR. McRUER: From the Canadian Celanese to Mr. Breadner.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Breadner ?

been heard seductively before the tariff board on
anything. They have had it out over and over again.
I do not agree with the statement that is made that
sold fabrics at the same price we offered, as well
it. That is not correct. The mere fact that people
make allegations does not prove them.

Yes, but these people were willing to buy
at prices, and they still have the same
tariff, the protection -- Well, I am afraid I
getting a little ahead of my time. I still want to
deal with your requests for tariff increases. I
[illegible]

THE COMMISSIONER: Is this a new letter?

Mr. MORTON: Yes, sir.

THE COMMISSIONER: What is the date?

Mr. MORTON: I beg your lordship's pardon. The
is one of the 14th of March that should go in first
to keep it in chronological order.

THE COMMISSIONER: What year?

Mr. MORTON: 1921, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: It will be Exhibit 24.

Mr. MORTON: Letter dated March
1921 from Canadian
Celanese Limited to
R. B. Bennett.

THE COMMISSIONER: Now, who is it from?

Mr. MORTON: From the Canadian Celanese to
Mr. Bennett.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Bennett?

MR. McRUER: Yes, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is National Revenue.

MR. McRUER: The Commissioner of Customs at that time.

"Dear Mr. Breadner:

"I take pleasure in enclosing herewith a copy of a letter I have addressed to the Prime Minister, following an interview which he kindly granted me, "

and the copy of the letter reads as follows:

"Dear Mr. Prime Minister,- " - It is dated the same date.

"Imprimis, I wish to thank you very sincerely for your kindness in granting the interview to myself and associates last evening, after what must have been to you a very trying day.

"Briefly, may I state that last September we approached you and your colleagues, seeking tariff relief, and we definitely promised that if given the desired rates of duty, we would undertake the immediate expansion of our plant at Drummondville, with a capital expenditure of between One and Two Million Dollars. We further gave a pledge that the price of our y arns and the fabrics produced therefrom would not be increased.

"Your Government kindly listeded to our plea, but as respects yarns the increase in the protection was not as great as we requested.

Mr. MOSS R: Yes, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: Who is National Revenue.

Mr. MOSS: The Commissioner of Customs at this.

"Dear Mr. President:

"I take pleasure in enclosing herewith a copy of a letter I have addressed to the Prime Minister, following an interview which I had yesterday.

and the copy of the letter reads as follows:

"Sir:- [illegible] Minister, - It is interesting see same date.

"Personally, I also to thank you very sincerely for your kindness in granting the interview to myself and associates that evening after what must have been be you a very tiring day.

"Briefly, may I state that last Saturday we appreciated you and your colleagues, seek tariff relief, and we definitely promised it given the desired terms of duty. We would undertake the immediate expansion of our plant at Drummondville, with a capital expenditure between one and two Million Dollars. We fix gave a pledge that the price of our yarns the fabrics produced therefrom would not be increased.

"Your Government kindly intended to our plea, but on reports yarns the increase in

Nevertheless, we proceeded with our programme of expansion, involving One and a half Million Dollars of construction and equipment, which is well under way and will shortly be completed. We also kept our pledge not to increase prices; indeed, we have actually reduced them by over thirty percent, and this policy will be maintained.

"Since September last, the situation of the industry has very materially changed, and the need for additional protection has become very great. It has developed that in European countries and in Japan there has been great over-building of plants and tremendous stocks have piled up, which may not be disposed of for years. As a result, there is a war of prices, and competition has become of a cut-throat character, against which we cannot compete, having in mind the cheap labour of European countries and the extraordinary cheap labour of Japan. Producers in Europe and Japan are offering goods on buyers' terms - they will take any price they can get. For instance, artificial silk fabrics are being invoiced to Canada from Japan at the strikingly low price of fifteen cents per yard, which is much less than half our bare material and labour cost to produce, without depreciation and other charges. Importations from Japan have rapidly expanded during the last year, which is indicated by the following figures:-

"Importations of Artificial Silk Fabrics from Japan.

Nevertheless, we proceeded with our programme
expansion, involving one and a half Million
Dollars of construction and equipment, wh
is well under way and will shortly be comp
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of European countries and the extraordinary c
labour of Japan. Producers in Europe and Jap
are offering goods on buyers' terms - they wi
take any price they can get. For instance, c
and silk fabrics are being invoiced to Canad
from Japan at the extraordinary low price of 27
cents per yard, which is much less than half o
raw material and labour cost to produce, with
depreciation and other charges. Importations f
Japan have rapidly expanded during the last yea
which is indicated by the following figures:-

"October to December, 1929, ... 144,000 yards,
"January to March, 1930 ..... 173,000 yards,
"April to June, 1930 ..... 440,000 yards,
"July to September, 1930 ..... 964,000 yards,
"October to December, 1930.. . 1485,000 yards,
"January, 1931 ..... 453,000 yards.

"Russia will shortly become a factor in the production of such artificial silk, and with its forced labour, and sacrifice methods of sale, for ulterior purposes, the result may, and likely will, be demoralizing. In this connection, it is obvious that no one can tell in what country a bolt of silk originated, and, therefore, it would be difficult for Russia to defy embargoes by shipments from intermediate countries.

"We are thoroughly convinced that it is necessary "--

MR. FORSYTH: That "it would not be difficult".

MR. McRUER: "It would not be difficult for Russia to defy embargoes by shipments from intermediate countries.

"We are thoroughly convinced that it is necessary to further protect the Canadian industry, which has assumed very large proportions, against the class of competition we have referred to, otherwise Canadian production will be greatly custailed.

"We respectfully submit that while maintaining the existing tariff rates, they should be qualified by minimum duties, which, as suggested in statement attached hereto, are the lowest required to meet the situation, and to enable us to go

"October to December, 1929, ... 144,000 yr
"January to March, 1930 ..... 173,000 yr
"April to June, 1930 ..... 440,000 yr
"July to September, 1930 ..... 994,000 yr
"October to December, 1930.. . 1,828,000 yr
"January, 1931 ..... 406,000 yr

"Russia will greatly become a factor in
production of such artificial milk, and wit
forced labour, and scientific methods of sel
ulterior purposes, the result may, and like
will, be [illegible]
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ments from intermediate countries.

"We are thoroughly convinced that it is
necessary "--

MR. [illegible]: That it would not be di
[illegible]".

MR. [illegible]: "It would not be difficult
Russia to defy embargoes by shipments from
[illegible]".

"We are thoroughly convinced that it is
necessary to further protect the Canadian
dustry, which has assumed very large propo
against the class of competition as here
to, otherwise Canadian production will be
curtailed.

"We respectfully submit that while and
the existing tariff rates, they should be
fied by Imperial duties, which, as suggeste
statement attached hereto, are the lowest

ahead with our development plans for the future.

"We desire, in conclusion, to direct your special attention to the very important fact that the provisions of Schedule "D" of the French Treaty, which establish fixed rates of duty on certain silk fabrics and manufactures thereof, operate disastrously not only to thesilk weaving industry of Canada but to the artificial silk industry. Japan, of course, as you know, has the benefits of that Treaty, and under these provisions they can sell, and actually are selling, silk fabrics in this country at prices against which Canadian artificial silk manufacturers and real silk weavers cannot hope to compete. In the circumstances, and in fairness to these important industries, we believe, and we urge, that steps be taken to bring about a revision of the Treaty. It is to us inexplicable that there should be fixed rates of duty in any Treaty; they tie the hands of Governments.

"If this tremendous handicap to both these fabric industries be removed, there is no doubt that large additional investments in plant would be made and many thousands of workmen would be employed with the benefits that would flow to Canada therefrom.

Very respectfully submitted.

CANADIAN CELANESE LIMITED"

shed with our development plans for the future.

"We desire, in conclusion, to direct your special attention to the very important fac the provisions of Schedule "B" of the Trans Treaty, which establish fixed rates of d on certain silk fabrics and manufactures t of, Canada's disastrously not only to the wool weaving industry of Canada but to the artif silk industry. Japan, of course, as you kno the benefits of that Treaty, and under the visions they can sell, and actually are sel silk fabrics in this country at prices ab which Canadian artificial silk manufacture wool silk weavers cannot hope to compete. circumstances, and in fairness to these tw tant industries, we believe, and we urge, t steps be taken to bring about a revision of Treaty. It is to us inexplicable that there should be fixed rates of duty in any Treaty tie the hands of Governments.

"If this tremendous handicap to both

would be made and many thousands of workmen would be employed with the benefits that wou flow to Canada accrues.

Very respectfully submitted.

CANADIAN CHAMBER MINISTRY

Now, the Schedule that was included in that letter for 560, that is woven fabrics wholly or in chief part by weight of silk, is 7½ per cent. 30 per cent and 45 per cent, suggested that duty in no case shall be less than $1.25 per pound under all these tariffs.

MR. FORSYTH: That is in the woven fabrics.

MR. McRUER: Yes, in no case shall be less than $1.25 per pound. 560-A, woven fabrics wholly or in part of silk, not to contain wool etc., 27½ per cent, 40 per cent, and 45 per cent; suggested that duty in no case shall be less than $1.25 per pound under all these tariffs. "PLEASE NOTE that Paragraphs 560 and 560a do not come under the fixed rates of the French Treaty.

"We wish to mention that we use raw silk in conjunction with our Celanese yarn, and we believe that we are the largest consumers of raw silk in Canada." Then, 558-B, Rovings, yarns and warps wholly of artificial silk, etc. 25 per cent and not less than 28 cents a pound, 30 per cent and not less than 28 cents a pound, and 35 per cent and not less than 28 cents; suggested that minimum duties shall not be less than 75 cents per pound under all these tariffs. Then, 561, woven fabrics wholly or in part of artificial silk or similar synthetic fibres produced by chemical processes, not to contain wool, not including fabrics in chief part by weight of silk 27½ per cent and 30 cents , 40 per cent and 40 cents and 45 per cent and 40 cents; suggested that minimum duty shall not be less than $1.00 per pound under all

, the schedule that was included in that letter
Type 340, that is waste fabrics wholly or in value
part by weight of silk, is 75 per cent. 30 per cen
and 45 per cent, suggested that duty in no case sh
be less than $1.25 per pound under all these tariff

MR. HOWARD: That is in the woven fabrics.

MR. MCGILL: Yes. In no case shall be less t
$1.25 per pound. 360-a, woven fabrics wholly or i
part of silk, not to contain wool etc., 27½ per c
40 per cent, and 45 per cent; suggested that duty
in no case shall be less than $1.25 per pound unde
all these tariffs. "Paragraph MTZ that paragraphs
360 and 360a do not come under the fixed rates of
the French Treaty.

We wish to mention that we use raw silk in
conjunction with our Canadian yarn, and we believe
that we are the largest consumers of raw silk in
Canada." Then, 356-B, Braids, yarns and warps
wholly of artificial silk, etc. 25 per cent and
less than 22 cents a pound, 30 per cent and not
than 22 cents a pound, and 35 per cent and not l
than 22 cents; suggested that minimum duties sho
not be less than 75 cents per pound under all th
tariffs. Then, 361, woven fabrics wholly or in
of artificial silk or similar synthetic fibres p
duced by chemical processes, not to contain wool
including fabrics in which part by weight of sil
27½ per cent and 30 cents , 40 per cent and 40 c
and 45 per cent and 40 cents; suggested that du
duty shall not be less than $1.00 per pound unde

three tariffs. It is a convenient time, my lord; I would like to have the opportunity to talk with Mr. Geoffrion about some plans .

THE COMMISSIONER: All right, I suppose this is as good a time as any.

--The Commission adjourned for a short recess.

-- On resuming.

MR. FORSYTH: Your lordship, before my learned friend goes on, will your lordship just make a note that the figure of $6,544,871. should be $6,344,871.

THE COMMISSIONER: The figure concerning what ?

MR. FORSYTH: The net profit figure.

THE COMMISSIONER: What should it be ?

MR. FORSYTH: $6,344,871.

THE COMMISSIONER: $6,344,871.

MR. McRUER: I understand from Mr. Forsyth that is the net profit that was actually carried to surplus account.

MR. FORSYTH: No, that is the net profit actually carried to surplus account less income on investments. In other words --

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, --

MR. FORSYTH: If your lordship will allow me to explain it this way; my learned friend was discussing the percentage of net profit on sales. He took the sales first. I say if you are going to take the net profit on sales you must take the net profit which results from sales, and the net profit resulting from sales after deduction of income tax is $6,344,871.

THE COMMISSIONER: When you use that language, results from sales, what do you meanby that ?

three tariffs. It is a convenient time, Mr Lord, I would like to have the opportunity to talk with Geoffrion about some plans.

THE COMMISSIONER: All right, I approve this as good a time as any.

--The Commission adjourned for a short recess.

-- On resuming.

MR. MORGAN: Your Lordship, before Mr Lord continued and goes on, will Your Lordship have a note that the figure of $4,444,871. amounts to $5,144,8

THE COMMISSIONER: The figure concerning the

MR. MORGAN: the net profit figure.

THE COMMISSIONER: What should it be?

MR. MORGAN: $4,444,871.

THE COMMISSIONER: $5,044,871.

MR. MORGAN: I understand from Mr. Lorsch that is the net profit that was actually carried to surplus account.

MR. MORGAN: No, that is the net profit, [illegible] In other words --

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, --

MR. MORGAN: If Your Lordship will allow me to explain it this way: My learned friend was discussing the percentage of net profit on sales. He took the sales first. I say if you are going to take the net profit on sales you must take the net profit [illegible]

THE COMMISSIONER: When you say that income tax is $5,044,871

MR. MORGAN: [illegible]

MR. FORSYTH: It is the profit which accrues to the company after deducting the cost, the entire cost of its operations. It is the operating profit, in other words. It does not include, for instance, such things as income from investments or cash discounts.

THE COMMISSIONER: It does not include ?

MR. FORSYTH: Does not include those.

THE COMMISSIONER: I thought you said a while ago it did.

MR. FORSYTH: No, my lord, it does not.

MR. McRUER: I want the figure too with the income from investments and cash discounts included.

MR. FORSYTH: That is the one I gave this morning, Seven million and forty-four --

MR. McRUER: Seven million -- I say that because I think income from investments , it is open to argument that that is a proper item to take into net profit.

THE COMMISSIONER: Net profit is one thing and the net result on sales is another.

MR. FORSYTH: What I was getting at was this . You start off with your total sales ; then, if you want to base any percentage figure on that then you must have the figures that relate to the first one, that is all.

MR. McRUER: All right.

THE COMMISSIONER: What about income tax.

MR. McRUER: Of course, the figure that Mr. Forsyth has given your lordship is after income tax is taken off, after every allowance is made, every conceivable allowance, but these figures will all be summarized

Mr. [illegible]: It is the profit with respect to the company after deducting its cost, the cost of its operations. It is the operating profit, [illegible]. It does not include, for instance, any income from investments or cash accounts.

The Chairman: It does not include [illegible].

Mr. [illegible]: Does not include that.

The Chairman: I thought you said a while ago it did.

Mr. [illegible]: No, my lord, it does not.

Mr. [illegible]: I want the figure too with the [illegible] investments and cash discounts included.

Mr. [illegible]: That is the one I have this [illegible] seven million and forty-four --

Mr. [illegible]: Seven million -- I may not be [illegible] I think income from investments, it is open to [illegible] that there is a proper item to take into [illegible].

The Chairman: Net profit is one thing [illegible] net result on sales is another.

Mr. [illegible]: When I was getting at was this: [illegible] you start off with your total sales; then, if [illegible] want to have any percentage figure on that then [illegible] must have the figures. It's going to be first [illegible] that is all.

Mr. [illegible]: All right.

Mr. [illegible]: Not [illegible].

Mr. [illegible]: Of course, the [illegible].

[illegible]

by Mr. Howson in statement form anyway, and at the present time my only purpose in discussing them is to get from the officials of the company any observations they wish to make of the same sort that Mr. Forsyth is making so that they can be taken into consideration and the proper argument presented.

MR. FORSYTH: I presume when Mr. Howson prepares those figures they will be supplied to the Canadian Celanese.

MR. McRUER: I will try and let you have a copy of the statement he will have as far in advance as possible. They are working night and day on that at the present time.

THE COMMISSIONER: That goes without saying.

MR. FORSYTH: You cannot make an argument against something you haven't seen.

MR. McRUER: Oh no, no; I wouldn't suggest it. Then, I have another letter from John Bain to the Right Honourable R. B. Bennett, dated 16th of April, 1931.

THE COMMISSIONER: What date is it?

MR. McRUER: The 16th of April, 1931, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: From whom ?

MR. McRUER: J. Bain, Departmental agent.

THE COMMISSIONER: Acting for this company ?

MR. McRUER: Acting for the Celanese Company.

THE COMMISSIONER: To the Prime Minister ?

MR. McRUER: To the Prime Minister, yes, my lord, with an enclosure, a memorandum enclosed.

THE COMMISSIONER: It will be Exhibit 744.

they wish to make of the sure sort that Mr. Murphy is making so that they can be [illegible] and the proper arrangement procedure.

Mr. MURPHY: I presume when we [illegible] pass those figures they will be applied to the Canadian Gleaner.

[illegible] I will try and let you have a copy of the statement he will have as far in advance as possible. They are working night and day on that [illegible]

THE COMMISSIONER: That does without saying.

Mr. MURPHY: You cannot make an argument [illegible] some thing you haven't seen.

Mr. MORROW: Oh no, no; I wouldn't suggest it.

Then, I have another letter from John Bain to the Right Honourable J. B. Bennett, dated 16th of April 1931.

THE COMMISSIONER: What date is it?

Mr. MORROW: The 16th of April, 1931, my lord.

[illegible] from [illegible]

Mr. MORROW: J. Bain, Departmental agent.

THE COMMISSIONER: Acting for this company?

Mr. MORROW: Acting for the Gleaner Company.

THE COMMISSIONER: To the Prime Minister?

Mr. MORROW: To the Prime Minister, yes, my [illegible] with an enclosure, a memorandum enclosed.

THE COMMISSIONER: It will be exhibit 74.

EXHIBIT No. 744: Letter dated April 16th, 1931 from J. Bain to the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett with enclosure.

MR. McRUER: It reads as follows: "Dear Chief, That is rather -- I don't kn w what tribe he belonged to.

"Referring to the memorandum of the Canadian Celanese Corporation, left with you this morning, I find that, inadvertently, it was not signed. I enclose a copy duly signed."

Then, the memorandum is as follows:

"Memorandum to the Right Honourable R. B. Bennett, K.C.,
Prime Minister of Canada.

"We thank you kindly for, and gladly welcome, the opportunity to make this explanation, regarding the complaint made against us by the Silk Weavers of Canada.

"As we understand, it is alleged that:

1. We have not the facilities to supply the requirements of these Weavers of Celanese yarn.
2. We have declined to sell such yarn to them.
3. We charge prohibitive prices for the yarn.

Courteously, and with great respect and deference, we submit, and can and will prove:

(a) That we have ample facilities to supply the yarn requirements, so far as we understand them, of all Canadian Weavers and Knitters of textiles of all kinds, including silk.

(b) That we have not declined to sell yarn to

Mr. McGill: It reads as follows: "Dear Chief, that is rather -- I don't know what tribe he belonged to.

Referring to the memorandum of the Canadian Celanese Corporation, left with you this morning, I find that, knowing tonight, it was not signed. I enclose a copy duly signed."

Then, the memorandum is as follows:

"Memorandum to the Right Honourable R. B. Bennett, K.C.,
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2. We have declined to sell such yarn to the

3. We charge prohibitive prices for the yarn.

Courteously, and with great respect and deference, we submit, and can and will prove

(a) That we have ample facilities to supply yarn requirements, so far as we understand t of all Canadian weavers and knitters of tex of all kinds, including silk.

(b) That we have not declined to sell yarn

anyone.

(c) That we have always been, and are ready and willing , to supply the yarn to any Canadian fabricator who seriously intends and wishes to produce whole or mixed Celanese fabrics, at prices which do not, and will not, take undue advantage of the Customs Tariff protection. Our prices will be fixed at a figure which will take into consideration the higher cost of production in Canada, due to larger cost of labour compared with some countries, and much greater production in all competing countries.
These prices obviously are, and will be , graded according to quantity. The greater the quantity the lower is the price.

(d) That we recognize it is in our best interests to sell as much yarn as possible, because the greater the production the lower the cost to produce, with consequent lower prices of fabrics and garments, which brings about greater public demand.

"The history of our business may be enlightening to you. When we decided to establish a large plant in Canada, our plans were to sell yarns only to fabricators of textiles, and not to make and sell fabrics or garments, these plans following the selling practice at that time of the British and United States Celanese Corporations."

anyone.

(c) That we have always been, and are ready and willing, to supply the yarn to any Canadian fabricator who actively intends and strives to procure whole or mixed Canadian yarns, at prices which do not, and will not, take undue advantage of the Customs Tariff protection our prices will be fixed at a figure which will take into consideration the higher cost of production in Canada, due to larger cost of labour compared with some countries, and much greater production in all competing countries. These prices obviously are, and will be, graded according to quantity. The greater the quantity lower in the price.

(d) That we recognize it is in our best interest to sell as much yarn as possible, because the greater the production the lower the cost to us, with consequent lower prices of fabrics and garments, which brings about greater public demand.

Here's history of our business may be enlightening to you. When we decided to establish a plant in Canada, our plans were to sell yarn only to fabricators of textiles, and not to make and sell fabrics or garments, these plans took into the selling practice at that time of the British and United States Defence Corporation.

THE COMMISSIONER: Pardon me, repeat that again.

MR. McFUER: "These plant following the selling practice at that time of the British and United States Celanese Corporations. With diligence and patience, extending over eighteen months, and involving an expenditure of at least $500,000.00, all of which proved to be practically a complete loss, we endeavoured to get Canadian weavers and knitters of all kinds of textiles to buy and use our yarns, but, we are sorry to state, with only a minimum of success, which spelled bankruptcy. Canadian weavers could not, or would not, accept our views and faith that our new product "Celanese' would meet with great public favour, because of its relative cheapness compared with silk and its superiority to wool and cotton for many purposes and uses. We were, therefore, forced to enter into the manufacture of fabrics and garments ourselves, notwithstanding this, we continued to encourage the use of our yarns ~~mmk~~ by other weavers and knitters, and made sales to a number of them, but, except in one case, that of the Wabasso Cotton Company, - in discouragingly lower volume. To Wabasso, we sold reasonably substantial quantiteis at $1.35 per pound for standard count, 150 denier. If you compare this with present day volume and prices in England of $1.32 per pound, and in the United States of $1.32 per pound, and bear in mind that we are prepared to sell 100 denier at $1.68 per pound, the same price as in

[illegible] Dominion, report that again, [illegible] "these plant following the spinning [illegible] practice of that time of the British and United States [illegible] with difficulties and patience, [illegible] nothing over eighteen months, and involving an expenditure of at least $500,000.00, all of which proved to be practically a complete loss, we endeavoured to get Canadian weavers and knitters of all kinds of textiles to buy and use our yarns but, we are sorry to state, with only a minimum of success. [illegible] keep our views and faith that our new product "Balmuse" would meet with great public favour, because of its [illegible] with silk and its superiority to wool and cotton for many purposes and uses. We were, therefore, forced to [illegible] ourselves. Notwithstanding this, we continued to encourage the use of our yarns and by other weavers and knitters, and made sales to a number of them, but, except in one case, none of the [illegible] Cotton Company, - in discouraging [illegible] to Balmuse, we sold [illegible] per pound for standard [illegible] at [illegible] in England of $1.32 per pound [illegible]

England, and against a price of $1.65 per pound in the United States, it will be obvious to you thatwe are not trying to exact exhorbitant prices or take improper or unfair advantage of the Customs Tariff protection, but on the contrary we have played, and will continue to play, the game with the utmost fairness. It is not high prices we seek; it is the maximum of production we desire.

"We would like to emphasize that in fixing prices, quantity is of prime importance. That goes without saying, and is recognized in practically all businesses. We stand prepared to execute any bona fide contract for supplying reasonable quantities of our yarn to any Canadian weaver or knitter at fair and reasonable prices. It will be obvious that prices must vary according to quantity and regularly of delivery, assuring steadiness of production.

"We have had some correspondence with Mr. Watson, whose purchases from us were trifling, and did not indicate any serious intent on his part to regularilyutilize Celanese yarns in reasonable quantities. We surely cannot be expected to supply yarn at the minimum pf price for experimentation purposes. Such experimentation might seriously interfere with the public sale of the fabrics and garments produced by ourselves and others.

"If Mr. Watson, or any of his associates, is

England, and against a price of £1.65 per pound in the United States, it will be obvious to you that we are not trying to exact exhorbitant prices or take an upper or unfair advantage of the Canadian tariff protection, but on the contrary we have played, and will continue to play, the game with the utmost fairness. It is not high prices we seek; it is the maximum of production we desire.

We would like to emphasize that in fixing prices, we will be prudent, but we proceed without saving, and be regulated in practically all businesses. We stand prepared to create any home trade consistent for supplying reasonable quantities of our yarn to any customer or knitter at fair and reasonable prices. It will be obvious that prices must vary according to quantity and regularity of delivery, essential elements of production.

We have had some correspondence with Mr. Watson, whose purchases from us were trifling, but not indicative to any good as intent on his part to regularly pick Colchester yarns in reasonable quantities. We merely cannot be expected to supply yarn at the minimum of price for experimental purposes. With [illegible] might serious interfere with the public as of the factories and [illegible] produced by ourselves and others.

"If Mr. Watson, or any of his associates

prepared to take a reasonably substantial quantity, with regular deliveries, of our yarn per annum, or for any shorter fixed period, he will have no difficulty in reaching an agreement with us, both as respects price and delivery.

"We welcome the strictest impartial investigation; indeed, we earnestly invite it. We also seriously suggest that we be brought face to face with the complaining Silk Weavers in the presence of an independent investigator.

"May we conclude by stating that, since the Tariff changes made by your Government in September last, we have kept faith with you and your Government by not taking advantage of the increased protection then afforded. On the contrary, the prices of our fabrics have been decreased by thirty per cent, resulting, we are happy to state, in substantial increased volume of sales, with consequent increase in employment. In this connection, we refer to our brief submitted to you on March 10th last, asking for further protection, with the object of still further increasing volume of production and employment, without increasing prices.

"Today yarn is being laid down from France at dumping prices against which we cannot compete. For instance, the French price is $1.12 per pound for 150 denier, as compared with our quantity and regular delivery price of $1.35; for 100 denier the French price is $1.20, as compared with the

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produced in this a reasonably substantial quan-
tity, with regular deliveries, of our yarn per
annum, or for any shorter fixed period, he will
have no difficulty in reaching an agreement with
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of sales, with consequent increase in employme
In this connection, we refer to our brief sub-
mitted to you on March 10th last, asking for
further protection, with the object of avoiding
ther increasing volume of importation and employ
ment, which is disturbing to us.

"Today yarn is being laid down from France
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For instance, the French price is $1.12 per po
for 150 denier, as compared with our quantity
regular delivery price of $1.35; for 100 denie

price at which we are prepared to sell of $1.68 and the United States price of $1.65."

Now, before I pass on --

MR. FORSYTH: What is the date of that ?

MR. McRUER: It is dated the 16th of April, 1931.

THE COMMISSIONER: The 14th, you told me -- No, I beg your pardon, the 16th, that is right.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Before I pass on, when the French were selling this yarn in Canada at $1.12 a pound, as you said here, it would be subject then to the minimum duty of 28 cents a pound , or it would be a greater duty than that because it would be 40 per cent. of -- well, I don't know, 40 per cent of the price --

MR. FORSYTH: That $1.12 he speaks of is the laid down price.

MR. McRUER: Yes, that includes freight and everything, I take it. At any rate, it would come in over a duty of at least 28 cents a pound, so if there was no duty on it would have been 82 cents, 84 cents, so that the Canadian consumer here was evidently paying 51 cents a pound in excess to you, if you sold any at all.

MR. FORSYTH: Or if he bought any French --

THE WITNESS: What was the franc in 1931 ?

BY MR. McRUER: Q. I don't know, but I am taking your own statement here ? A. I think you will find that is one of the reasons.

Q. Because the franc was down.

price of which we are prepared to sell of $1.88 and the United States price of $1.85."

Now, before I pass on --

MR. FORGETT: What is the date of that?

MR. GRANT: It is dated the 16th of April, 1921.

THE COMMISSIONER: The 16th, you told me --

Mr. I see your reason, the 16th, that is right.

MR. GRANT: Where a gain material has French were selling this wool in Canada at $1.15 a pound, as you said here, it would be subject to the minimum duty of 22 cents a pound, or it would be a greater duty than that because it would be 40 per cent, or -- well, I don't know, 40 per cent of the price --

MR. FORGETT: That $1.15 is speaks of is the laid down price.

MR. MORRIS: Yes, that includes freight and everything, I take it. At any rate, it would come in over a duty of at least 22 cents a pound, so if there was no duty on it would have been 22 cents, so that the Canadian consumer here was evidently paying 31 cents a pound in excess to you if you sold any at all.

MR. FORGETT: Or it is how it any French --

BY MR. MORRIS: Q. I don't know, but I am asking your own statement here? A. I think you will find that is one of the reasons.

THE COMMISSIONER: In 1931 the dollar was at par.

MR. FORSYTH: But the franc was down; the point Mr. Cameron --

THE COMMISSIONER: No, I don't think the franc was down. The franc was at 4.92 cents to the dollar.

MR. FORSYTH: Pardon.

THE COMMISSIONER: The franc was at 4 cents and 92 one-hundredths of a cent to the dollar.

MR. FORSYTH: About five cents.

THE COMMISSIONER: No, 3.92, not quite four cents.

MR. FORSYTH: Are you speaking now of 1931 ?

THE COMMISSIONER: 1931, yes.

MR. FORSYTH: That is a comparatively cheap franc, isn't it.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is the gold standard, that is the franc.

MR. McRUER: You see, the point is -- I suppose what you mean, Mr. Cameron, is ---

THE COMMISSIONER: There were about 25.32 francs to the dollar.

MR. McRUER: ~~If~~ After Great Britain went off the gold standard the franc went up and you got increased protection against France. That is probably what you meant. It is the converse of what you are saying.

THE COMMISSIONER: The dollar went down the next year by 41 per cent.

MR. McRUER: The dollar went down. That is probably what you meant. After the eighteenth of September, I think it was, 1931, when Great Britain

THE COMMISSIONER: As I SEE the dollar was at par.

MR. FORSYTH: But the franc was down; the point

Mr. Dawson --

THE COMMISSIONER: No, I don't think the franc w

--: The franc was at 4.92 cents to the dollar.

MR. FORSYTH: Pardon.

THE COMMISSIONER: The franc was at 4 cents and

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THE COMMISSIONER: No, 3.92, not quite four

cents.

MR. FORSYTH: Are you speaking now of 1921?

THE COMMISSIONER: 1921, yes.

MR. FORSYTH: That is a comparatively cheap

franc, isn't it.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is the gold standard,

that is the franc.

MR. MONDER: [illegible]

what you mean, Mr. Dawson, is ---

THE COMMISSIONER: There were about 25.52

francs to the dollar.

MR. MONDER: After Great Britain went off the gol

standard the franc went up and you got increased pr

tection against francs. That is probably what you

mean. It is the converse of what you are saying.

THE COMMISSIONER: The dollar went down the

next year by 41 per cent.

MR. MONDER: The dollar went down. That is

[illegible]

[illegible] I think it was, 1921, when Great Br

went off the gold standard the dollar went down and you got increased protection as against the French.

THE COMMISSIONER: As against all gold countries.

THE WITNESS: I am not making the statement as a matter of information, I only suggested it might have been.

BY MR. McRUER: You suggested that; what I am getting at is what is the difference between the price you were charging or asking the Canadian public and the price that the Canadian public might have bought it at from France under the circumstances had there been no duty on yarn, and I figure 51 cents margin between the two, 51 cents a pound? A. May I suggest, ask you what sales you find were made of French yarn in Canada at even $1.12.

Q. I don't know? A. None, that is the answer.

Q. I don't know whetherthe statement in your letter is true or not. I am only taking the letter as written by your company? A. Quite so, I take it as that too, and the statements in it are, to the best of my belief, true.

Q. Then, what is it your company means by putting this forward to the Government as a reason that you should have an increased tariff when you say

"Today yarn is being laid down from France at dumping prices against which we cannot compete. For instance, the French price is $1.12 per pound for 150 denier, as compared with our quantity and regular delivery price of $1.35;for 100

work of the gold standard the dollar went down and you got increased protection as against the French

THE CHAIRMAN: As against all gold countries.

THE WITNESS: I am not making the statement as a matter of information, I only suggested it might have been.

MR. MOTHER: You suggested that; what I am getting at is what is the difference between the price you were charging or asking the Canadian public and the price that the Canadian public might have bought it at from France under the circumstances there been no duty on yarn, and I figure 51 cents margin between the two, 51 cents a pound? A. No, I suppose, ask you what sales you find were made French yarn in Canada at even $1.12.

Q. I don't know? A. None, that is the answer.

Q. I don't know whether the statement in your letter is true or not. I am only taking the letter as written by your company? A. Quite so, I take it as that too, and the statements in it are to the best of my belief, true.

Q. Then, what is it your company means by putting this forward to the Government as a reason that you should have an increased tariff when you "Today yarn is being laid down from France dumping prices against which we cannot compete. For instance, the French price is $1.12 pound for 150 denier, as compared with our quality and regular delivery price of $1.35;

denier the French price is $1.20, as compared with the price at which we are prepared to sell of $1.68 and the United States price of $1.65."

Now, you are putting that forward as a reason for increased tariffs -- A. We were --

Q. Just a moment; and if there is no French yarn selling at all in Canada why not tell the Government in your memorandum.

MR. FORSYTH: Might I say, my lord, that I think my friend is perhaps giving this memorandum a little too restricted an intent. As a matter of fact, it starts out, as I recall it, as an answer to the people who claim they were not selling yarn cheap enough.

THE COMMISSIONER: It goes on then and shows what good boys we are.

MR. McRUER: It is in two parts.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is what I say; it says we kept our promise, and so on, and then it goes on about these prices. What does it say? Read it again?

MR. McRUER: I will read how it is introduced.

"May we conclude by stating that, since the Tariff changes made by your Government in September last, we have kept faith with you and your Government by not taking advantage of the increased protection then afforded. On the contrary, the prices of our fabrics have been decreased by thirty per cent, resulting, we are happy to state, in substantial increased volume of sales, with consequent increase in employment.

dealer the French price is $1.20, as compared w
the price at which we are prepared to sell of
$1.05 and the United States price of $1.05."
Now, you are putting that forward as a reason for
increased tariffs -- A. We were --
Q. Just a moment; and if there is no French
yarn selling at all in Canada why not tell the Gov
ment in your memorandum.
MR. FORSYTH: Might I say, my lord, that I
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a little too restricted an intent. As a matter of
fact, it starts out , as I recall it, as an answer
to the people who claim they were not selling yarn
cheap enough.
THE COMMISSIONER: It goes on then , and shows
what good boys we are.
MR. COWAN: It is in two parts.
THE COMMISSIONER: That is what I say; it say
we kept our promise, and so on, and then it goes on
about these prices. What does it say ? Read it my
MR. FORSYTH: I will read how it is introduced
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tember last, we have kept faith with you and
your Government by not taking advantage of the
increased protection then afforded. On the
contrary, the prices of our fabrics have been
decreased by thirty per cent, resulting, we a
bmy to state, in substantial increased volu

In this connection, we refer to our brief submitted to you on March 10th last, asking for further protection, with the object of still further increasing volume of production and employment, without increasing prices.

"Today yarn is being laid down from France at dumping prices against which we cannot compete. For instance, the French price is $1.12 per pound for 150 denier", and so on, and it gives the details.

THE COMMISSIONER: This was a definite statement of what was going on and the reason why certain things should be done. Now, do I understand the witness to say these things were not going on, that there were no French goods being sold in Canada at all ? A. The yarn was being offered, my lord, at the price quoted, as low as $1.12. While it interfered with the market in yarns and fabrics here the facts are there was no appreciable quantity of yarn being bought even at that price by the mills who were objecting to us being in that business, or charging the price we asked for our yarn. We could not sell yarn at that time, of that particular size, in the quantities mills would buy , if they bought any, at $1.12. We were still endeavouring and had the desire to sell yarn.

Q. There are two things before us. One is whether or not this statement made to the Government was true. The other one, and an argumentative one is whether or not you were offering to sell goods

submitted to you on March 10th last, asking for further protection, with the object of still further increasing volume of production and employment, without increasing prices.

"Today yarn is being laid down from France at dumping prices against which we cannot compete. For instance, the French price is $1.12 per pound in gray material, and so on, and it gives the details.

THE CHAIRMAN: This was a definite statement of what was going on and the reason why certain things should be done. Now, do I understand the witness to say these things were not going on, that there were no French goods being sold in Canada at all? A. The yarn was being offered, my Lord, at the price quoted, as low as $1.12. While it interfered with the market in yarns and fabrics [illegible] ty of yarn being bought even at that price by the mills who were objecting to us being in that business, or charging the price we asked for our yarn. We could not sell yarn at that time, of that particular size, in the quantities mills would buy, if they bought any, at $1.12. We were still endeavouring [illegible] the Dakins [illegible] yarn.

Q. There are two things before us. One is whether or not this statement made to the Government was true. The other one, and an argumentative one is whether or not you were offering to sell goods

to the public; that is quite a different thing. Now, let us deal with the first one first. The statement in the letter, or rather the memorandum, and it is a very definite one, was that certain things were being done, that French goods were being dumped here at certain figures. Now, was thattrue or not when it was written ? A. They were being offered at the prices quoted. Whether you call it dumping or not I don't know; I don't know if the letter calls it dumping.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. That is not the way it is put in this letter. "Today yarn is being laid down from France at dumping prices against which we cannot compete." Now, reading that, any reasonable man would say this country is being flooded with French yarn at prices these poor people cannot meet.

MR. FORSYTH: I don't think any reasonable man would think that. Perhaps I should not say this; I was going to say perhaps the letter was not addressed to a reasonable man. That is not exactly what I meant to say. What I meant to say was the letter was being addressed to somebody who should be thoroughly familiar insofar as knowing what the situation was.

THE COMMISSIONER: No, only insofar as you told the truth. He was in no position, with a million things to do, he had todepend on the information he got from those concerned. When your memorandum told him quite deliberately these things were being dumped here at certain figures, well, it should have been said very carefully with regard to whether it was true or not.

(Page 10480 follows).

[illegible] MAGG. [illegible]
[illegible] Exhibit [illegible].

in the letter, or rather the memorandum, and it is a very definite one, was that certain things were being done, that French goods were being dumped here at certain figures. Now, was that true or not when it was written? A. They were being offered at the quoted. Whether you call it dumping or not I don't know; I don't know if the lawyer calls it dumping.

BY Mr. McGUIGAN: Q. That is not the way it is put in this letter. "Nobody yet is being held down free access of dumping prices against which we are not concrete." Now, reading that, any reasonable would say this country is being flooded with French yarn at prices these poor people cannot meet.

Mr. MACMILLAN: I don't think any reasonable would think that. Perhaps I should not say that; I was going to say perhaps the letter was not addressed to a reasonable man. That is not exactly what I meant to say. What I meant to say was the letter being addressed to somebody who should be thoroughly familiar therefor as knowing what the situation was.

THE COMMISSIONER: No, only therefor as you see the truth. He was in no position, with a million things to do, he had to depend on the information got from those concerned. When your memorandum to him quite deliberately these things were being done here at certain figures, well, it also d have been [illegible] with regard to whether it was

MR. FORSYTH: If your Lordship pleases, perhaps I will put it this way: This letter was being addressed to a person who had certainly the means and facilities of finding out how much the yarn was being ---

THE COMMISSIONER: I have heard that document before. Was it a fair thing to write to anybody in office?

MR. FORSYTH: If your lordship will,---

THE COMMISSIONER: Not relying on - if I am not telling the truth he has the means of finding it out.

MR. FORSYTH: No, I was not suggesting for a moment that because a man has the means of investigating a statement that necessarily a statement that is untrue can be made to him. What I say is this: That here was a letter being written to a man who had the means of ascertaining what quantities of this product were being brought into Canada and to say, the statement is made in the letter, "To-day yarn is being laid down from France at dumping prices against which we cannot compete, "Involved that the country was being ~~credit~~ flooded with yarn and ---

THE COMMISSIONER: It means at least this, that the yarn was coming in.

MR. FORSYTH: Yes, and I think, my lord, if the figures are investigated it will be shown that the yarn did come in and was laid down ---

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, I have to rely on your sworn evidence for that and what Mr. Cameron says is

MR. MACKAY: If your Lordship please, perhaps I will put it this way: This letter was being addre to a person who had certainly the means and facilit of finding out how much the yarn was being ---

THE COMMISSIONER: I have heard that document before. Was it a fair thing to write to anybody in office?

MR. FORTUN: If your Lordship please ---

THE COMMISSIONER: Not relying on - If I am not telling the truth he has the means of finding it out

MR. FORTUN: No, I was not suggesting for a mom that because a man has the means of investigating a statement that necessarily a statement that is un can be made to him. What I say is this: That he was a letter being written to a man who had the mea of ascertaining what quantities of this product were being brought into Canada and to say, the statement is made in the letter, "To-day yarn is being laid down from France at dumping prices against which we cannot compete," involved that the country was being swept flooded with yarn and ---

THE COMMISSIONER: It means at least this, that the yarn was coming in.

MR. FORTUN: Yes, and I think, my Lord, if th figures are investigated it will be shown that the ---

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, I have to rely on your

it was not purchased at that figure in any appreciable quantity. That is what I understood him to say.

THE WITNESS: That is right.

MR. McRUER: Q. I understood you to say - if we were searched there was not a pound of it sold in Canada - that was your former statement?

A. Well now, between a pound - in the yarn trade between a thousand pounds and two thousand pounds is practically nil. If I may, I should correct that statement to say - there were small quantities of the yarn imported into the country of French yarn and small quantities purchased.

THE COMMISSIONER: Of what manufacturer?

THE WITNESS: In fact, it is a long story behind all these statements that have been made in the Textile trade as to our policy in carrying out business by our competitors, and to go clear back to the bottom of that we know it would take some time and require, as I say, a considerably long statement on the subject.

MR. MCRUER: Q. Well, we will give you any amount of time that is reasonable but in the meantime I am concerned particularly with the representations you made from time to time to the Government in order to secure an increase in tariff and then representations to get that again increased, and then I intend to deal with the complaints that were made to the Government and you can add anything you wish, Mr. Cameron. Now, that has not been marked.

if we not succeeded at that figure in our customs
quantity. That is what I understood him to say.

[illegible] That is right.

MR. MCKEAN: Q. I understood you to say - if we
were searched there was not a pound of it sold in
Canada - that was your former statement?
A. Well now, between a pound - in the yarn trade
[illegible]
is practically nil. If I may, I should correct
that statement to say - there were small quantities
of the yarn imported into the country of French yarn
and small quantities purchased.

THE CHAIRMAN: Q. What manufacturer?

THE WITNESS: In fact, it is a long story but
all these statements that have been made in the Yarn
trade as to our policy in carrying out business by
our competitors, and to go clear back to the begin
of that we know it would take some time and require
s I say, a considerably long statement on the subj

MR. MCKEAN: Q. Well, we will give you any amou
of time that is reasonable but in the meantime I
am concerned particularly with the representations
you made from time to time to the Government in ord
to secure an increase in tariff and then representa
tions to get that again increased, and then I
intend to deal with the complaints that were made
the Government and you can and anything you wish.

EXHIBIT 744: Letter from John Bain to the Rt. Hon. R.B. Bennett, dated April 16th, 1931, enclosing copy of memorandum of the Can. Celanese Corporation.

MR. McRUER: Q. Now, the next letter I have to deal with is dated the 2nd of April, 1932. It is from Canadian Cottons, Limited, to the Canadian Celanese Limited, my lord.

EXHIBIT 745: Copy of letter from Canadian Cottons to Canadian Celanese dated April 2nd, 1932.

Q. Now, Mr. Cameron, before I read this letter I want to draw your attention to the fact that Exhibit No. 741 shows that out of 2,127,506 pounds of acetate yarn produced in the year 1932 you sold to others in Canada 87 pounds. Now, the letter reads as follows:

"Attention Mr. White, Sales Manager,

"Dear Sirs:

On Thursday the 31st ultimo, your Mr. White advised the writer over the telephone that he had written us a letter which would reach us yesterday morning with quotations on 100 denier and 150 denier Celanese yarns. This letter has failed to reach us. Meanwhile, however, Mr. White gave the writer your prices over the telephone as follows:

100 denier in hanks $1,05 per lb.

150 " " " " 1.35 " "

EXHIBIT 7(a): Letter from John Hale to the Hon. R.V. Garrett, dated April 16th, 1931, enclosing copy of memorandum of the Can. Celanese Corporation.

MR. MORGAN: Q. Now, the next letter I have to deal with is dated the 2nd of April, 1932. It is from Canadian Celanese, Limited, to the Canadian Celanese Limited, my lord.

EXHIBIT 7(b): Copy of letter from Canadian Celanese to Canadian Celanese dated April 2nd, 1932.

Q. Now, Mr. Cameron, before I read this letter I want to draw your attention to the fact that Mr. Tel shows that out of 2,127,000 pounds of rayon produced in the year 1931 you sold to others [illegible] by January. Now, the letter reads as follows:

"Mr. John Hale, Sales Manager,

"Dear Sir:

On Thursday the 31st ultimo, your Mr. [illegible] advised the writer over the telephone that he written us a letter which would reach us yesterday morning with quotations on 100 denier and 150 denier Celanese yarns. This letter has failed to reach us. Meanwhile, however, Mr. [illegible] gave the writer your prices over the telephone as follows:

100 denier in hanks $1.05 per lb.

150 " " " 1.05 " "

These prices were for orders of not less than 5000 lbs. and to betaken at the rate of not less than 1000 lbs. weekly.

We expressed some surprise when these prices were given to us over the telephone by Mr. White, owing to the fact that your firm are offering an all-Celanese crepe fabric made from 100 denier yarns at a price that will return less than $2.25 a lb. The creping cost of the filling yarn in the proportion in which the weft yarn is used in your fabric, if added to your price of $1.95 for the untwisted yarn in the handk, would bring the average cost of the yarns in the fabric to practically the same figure per pound as that at which you are selling the finished fabric.

In view of the extensive and expensive processing that has to be put on this yarn from the above stage on, your price looks to be anything but a fair one. The yarn has to be re-wound for both warp and filling purposes, and there is a further preparation of the warp in the way of warping, slashing and drawing in for the loom. Then there is the weaving, and subsequently the dyeing and finishing of the finished cloth.

If, therefore, the quotations given to us over the telephone are as we have quoted them above,

These prices were for orders of not le
5000 lbs. and to between 4 the rate o
than lbs. monthly.

e expressed some surprise when t
prices were given to us over the telep
by Mr. White, owing to the fact that yo
are offering an all-cellulose crepe fabr
made from low denier yarns at a price th
return less than $2.45 a lb. The crepin
of the filling yarn in the proportion in
the weft yarn is used in your fabric, if
to your price of $1.30 for the unfinished
in the grade, would bring the average co
of the yarns in the fabric to practically
same figure per pound as that at which y
selling the finished fabric.

In view of the extensive and expensi
processing that has to be put on this yar
from the above stage on, your price looks
anything but a fair one. The yarn has to
re-wound for both warp and filling purpose
and there is a further preparation of the w
in the way of warping, sleashing and drawing
in for the loom. Then there is the weaving
and subsequently the dyeing and finishing
of the finished cloth.

If, therefore, the quotation one given to

it is obvious that your intention is to prevent any weaver in Canada being placed in a position to sell Celanese fabrics in constructions that might compete with fabrics that you yourselves are offering to the trade. Such an inference on our part is further confirmed by the fact that a 100 denier Acetate yarn of European manufacture can be landed at our mills with the full duty of 28¢ per lb., and Exchange added, at $1.03 a lb.

Might we also point out an apparent inconsistency in the spread of 60¢ a lb. between your quotation for 100 deni r and that for 150 denier. European producers of Acetate yarn offer the 100 denier at anywhere from 3¢ to 5¢ a lb. higher than the price of the 150. Presumably you are not so fully interested in eliminating competition from other Canadian weavers on such classes of fabrics as might be made from the 150 denier yarn.

In view of the facts given you above, and the conclusion that wenave drawn as above stated, we would ask that you fully consider this situation, and let us know at your earliest convenience if you are prepared to amend these prices, and furnish us with Celanese yarns at real competitive values."

Ideal Dominion

It is obvious that your intention is to prevent any weaver in Canada being placed in a position to sell Guinness fabrics in constructions that might compete with fabrics that you yourselves are offering to the trade. Such an intention on our part is further confirmed by the fact that a 100 denier Acetate yarn of European manufacture can be landed at our mills with the full duty of 25% per lb., and Exchange added, at [illegible].

Might we also point out an apparent inconsistency in the spread of 25c a lb. between your quotation for 100 deci r and that for 150 denier. European producers of acetate yarn offer the 100 denier at anywhere from 5¢ to 6¢ a lb. higher than the price of the 150. Presumably you are not so fully interested in eliminating [illegible] [illegible] Canadian Rayon Co. [illegible] [illegible] as might be done from the 150 denier yarn.

In view of the facts given you above, and the conclusion that naturally drawn as above stated, we would ask that you fully consider this [illegible], and [illegible] at your [illegible] convenience if you are prepared to amend these prices, and return us with Guinness yarns at [illegible] competitive values.

Now, that was replied to apparently under letter dated April 5th, 1932, from Canadian Celanese Limited to Canadian Cottons Limited:

"ATTENTION OF MR. TOLMIE.

"Dear Sirs:

Replying to your letter of April 2nd, we have carefully considered the matter and confirm our quotation for contracts of not less than 5,000 pounds at the rate of 1,000 pounds weekly as follows:

100 denier in hanks $1.95 per lb.
150 " " " 1.35 " "

Our prices are governed by volume and for larger quantities at greater rates of delivery we are prepared to discuss a better price according to the quantity you can use."

---Copy of letter dated April 5th, 1932, from Canadian Celanese to Canadian Cottons, attached to Exhibit 745 - Part 1.

Q. Now, on April 16th, 1931, you wrote to the Prime Minister in which you reiterated ---

THE COMMISSIONER: You are back to 1931 now?

MR. McRUER: I am just going back to this Exhibit 744, already in.

Q. You wrote to the Prime Minister and reiterated an undertaking not to raise prices by reason of the tariff protection that you had and you stated in this letter to the Prime Minister that 100 denier the French price is $1.20, as compared with the price at which

Mr. [illegible] was replied to apparently under letter dated April 6th, 1932, from Canadian Celanese Limited to Canadian Cottons Limited:

"ATTENTION: Mr. [illegible]

"Dear Sir:

Replying to your letter of April 2nd, we have carefully considered the matter and confirm our quotation for contracts of not less than 5,000 pounds at the rate of 1,000 pounds weekly as follows:

100 denier in hanks $1.95 per lb.

[illegible]

Our prices are governed by volume and for larger quantities at greater rates of delivery we are prepared to discuss a better price according to the quantity you can use."

---Copy of letter dated April 6th, 1932, from Canadian Celanese to Canadian Cottons, attached to [illegible]
748 - Part I.

Q. Now, on April 16th, 1931, you wrote to the Prime Minister in which you reiterated ---

THE CHAIRMAN: You are back to 1931 now?

MR. McGUIGAN: I am just going back to this 748, already in.

Q. You wrote to the Prime Minister and reiterated an undertaking not to raise prices by reason of the tariff protection that you had and you stated in letter to the Prime Minister that 100 denier the [illegible] in $1.80, as compared with the price at [illegible]

we are prepared to sell, of $1.68 and the United States price of $1.65, but on the 5th of April, 1932, for the 100 denier in hanks you quote Canadian cottons $1.95 per pound. How do you explain the raise in price of 27 cents, is not it - $1.68 to $1.95 - of 27 cents a pound inside of a year? A. You are asking me?

Q. Yes? A. These letters all the way through have regard to quantities that would be purchased. In the ordinary way in modern business an order of a few thousand pounds in production of yarn is considered just a drop in the bucket. Now, we told Mr. Tolmie in that letter if he was going to use reasonable quantities of yarn, we would discuss a much cheaper price or, in fact, to him we would reduce price. So we would ifanybody would give us an order for yarn but he wanted to buy a few pounds.

Q. He wanted to buy 5,000 pounds? A. No, he did not. We offered him 5,000 pounds.

Q. You offered 5,000 pounds at this price - it was to be 5,000 pounds? A. If he would take a thousand pounds a week.

Q. If he would take a thousand pounds a week, and he represented a large company that would probably do a large business ultimately and you say in your letter to the Prime Minister, without qualifications, without any limitations of quantity or anything else,

we have prepared to sell, of Fisher and Sons United States price of $1.88, but on the 5th of April, 1924 for the 100 denier in banks you quote Canadian cotto $1.95 per pound. How do you explain the raise in price of 27 cents, is not it - $1.68 to $1.95 - of 27 cents a pound inside of a year? A. You are asking me?

Q. Yes? A. These letters all the way through have regard to quantities that would be purchased. In the ordinary way in modern business an order of a few thousand pounds in production of yarn is considered just a drop in the bucket. Now we told Mr. Tomlie in that letter if he was going to use reasonable quantities of yarn, we would give a much cheaper price or, in fact, to him we would reduce price. So we would everybody would give us an order for yarn but he wanted to buy a few pounds.

Q. He wanted to buy 5,000 pounds? A. No, he

[illegible]. He offered 5,000 pounds.

Q. You offered 5,000 pounds at this price - it was to be 5,000 pounds? A. If he would take a thousand pounds a week.

Q. [illegible] a week,

and he represented a large company that would prod do a large business ultimately and you say in your letter to the Prime Minister, without qualificatio without any limitations of quantity or anything li

that you are prepared to sell this 100 denier yarn at $1.60 the pound. Now, Mr. Tolmie comes along to buy yarn and you quote him $1.95 a pound.

MR. FORSYTH: If my friend will pardon me. I think if he reads back further from the memo he has in his hand, he will see that in that very memo the quantity purchased has a great deal to do with the prices that ---

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, there is something there. Read it again.

MR. FORSYTH: I think it is earlier where he is dealing specifically with the complaint.

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, it is in the first part of the letter.

MR. McRUER: Well, we will go back, and there is a little more information in this too that is relative to the same thing. I am glad you drew my attention to it.

MR. FORSYTH: You cannot frighten me.

MR. McRUER: I would not attempt to frighten you.

Q. "To Wabasso, we sold reasonably substantial quantities at $1.35 per pound for standard count, 150 denier,. If you compare this with present day volume and prices in England of $1.32 per pound, and in the United States of $1.32 per pound, and bear in mind that we are prepared to sell 100 denier at $1.68 per pound, the same price as in England, and against a price of

that you are prepared to sell this low density yarn at $1.60 the pound. Now, Mr. Tolmie comes along to buy yarn and you quote him $1.75 a pound.

MR. MORRITT: If my friend will pardon me. I think if he reads back further from the memo he has in his hand, he will see that in [illegible] the quantity purchased has a great deal to do with the prices that ---

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, there is something there. Read it again.

MR. MORRITT: I think it is earlier where he is dealing specifically with the complaint.

[illegible] Yes, it is in the first part of the letter.

Mr. Morritt: Well, we will go back, and there is a little more information in this too that is relative to the same thing. I am glad you drew my attention to it.

Mr. Morritt: You cannot frighten me.

Mr. Morritt: I could not attempt to frighten you.

"To wanaro, we sold reasonably substantial quantities at $4.75 per pound for standard [illegible] dry volume and prices in England of $1.75 per pound, and in the United states of $1.95 per pound, and bear in mind that we are prepared [illegible] $1.[illegible] per pound, the same price as in England, and [illegible]

$1.65 per pound in the United States, it will be obvious to you that we are not trying to exact exhorbitant prices or take improper or unfair advantage of the Customs Tariff protection, but on the contrary we have played, and will continue to play, the game with the utmost fairness. It is not high prices we seek; it is the maximum of production we desire.

We would like to emphasize that in fixing prices, quantity is of prime importance. That goes without saying, and is recognized in practically all businesses. We stand prepared to executeany bona fide contract for supplying reasonable quantities of our yarn to any Canadian weaver or knitter at fair and reasonable prices. It will be obvious that prices must vary according to quantity and regularity of delivery, assuring steadiness of production."

Now, you would not suggest that in dealing ---

MR. FORSYTH: Might I just interrupt. I just want to point out in view of the statement that is made there of the sale to Wabasso, substantial quantities I understand.

THE COMMISSIONER: I do not hear you.

MR. FORSYTH: I just want to call my friend's attention -- not because his question is objectionable at all -- but the statement is made in that memo that substantial quantities of yarn had been sold

$1.50 per pound in --- [illegible]. (P. 271)

5 be obvious to you that we are not trying to exact exorbitant prices or take improper or unfair advantage of a Customs Tariff protection, but on the contrary we have placed, and still continue to play, the game with the lowest figure it is not high prices we seek; it is the maximum of production we desire.

We would like to emphasize that in fixing prices, quantity is of prime importance. That goes without saying, and is recognized in principle [illegible]. We stand prepared

10 to guarantee some fine contract for supplying reasonable quantities of our yarn to any manufacturer or buyer at fair and reasonable prices. It will be obvious that prices must vary according to quantity and regularity of delivery.

[illegible]

20 [illegible]

Mr. MORRISS: Mayor I just interrupt. I just want to point out in view of [illegible] made there of the case to Japanese, substantial [illegible].

25 [illegible]

Mr. MORRISS: I just want to tell my friends [illegible] -- not because the question is objectionable at all -- but [illegible] is made in that memo [illegible] of years had been paid

30

to Wabasso at certain prices, I think it would be well - and I was going to suggest to my friend, that he might ask Mr. Cameron what those quantities were and what the result was because it will be explanatory. I understand they refused to take delivery of substantial quantities.

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, we have the figures of how much was sold each year, the largest in any year ---

MR. FORSYTH: Yes, but these were deliveries. This was a sale that did not result in deliveries. The thing mentioned in the memo was a sale that was made but the purchaser refused finally to take delivery.

MR. McRUER: Q. What was the quantity involved in that sale to Wabasso? A. We sold Wabasso at the rate of $ 15,000 to 20,000 pounds a month, but those sales were - you started a period---

Q. All right, just let us deal with one thing at a time. You sold to Wabbasso at the rate of 15,000 to 20,000 a month? A. Yes.

MR. FORSYTH: That was in 1929.

MR. McRUER: Q. The rate that you charged Wabasso was $1.35, was not it, which was for 150 denier and you quoted them at $1.35 according to this. Your rate for 150 denier quoted to Canadian Cottons for the quantity they were prepared to buy was $1.35 on the 150 denier---

to wanness at [illegible]; I said it would be well - and I was going to suggest to my friend, that he might ask Mr. Campion what these quantities were and what the result was because it will be explanatory. I understand they referred to the delivery of substantial quantities.

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, we have the figures of how much was sold each year, the largest in any year ---

MR. MONTGOMERY: Yes, but there were deliveries. This was a sale that did not result in deliveries. The thing mentioned in the memo was a sale that was made but the wheat refused finally to take delivery.

MR. MONTGOMERY: Q. What was the quantity involved in that sale to Wabasso? A. We sold Wabasso at the rate of 15,000 to 20,000 pounds a month, but [illegible]---

Q. All right, that let us deal with one thing at a time. You said [illegible] the rate of 15,000 to 20,000 a month? A. Yes.

MR. MONTGOMERY: That was in 1929.

MR. MONTGOMERY: Q. The rate that you quoted there was $1.25, was not it, which was for 100 pounds [illegible] to this. Your rate for 150 denier quoted to Canadian Cotton for the quantity they were prepared to buy was $1.[illegible] for 150 denier---

THE COMMISSIONER: $1.35.

MR. McRUER: On the 150 denier. On the 100 denier it was $1.95. So that the quantity - you were quite willing to give Canadian Cottons the same price on 150 denier as you gave to Wabasso on the 15000or 20000 pounds, but when it comes to the 100 denier, which Canadian Cottons suggest is exhorbitant, you have it up to $1.95, which is an increase of 28 cents or 27 cents a pound over and above what you told Mr. Bennett you were prepared to sell it for a year before?

A. If I may say so, you are mixing two things. You are mixing your denier and you are mixing your price.

Q. I am not mixing anything at all? A. You are comparing $1.35, 150 denier, with $1.68.

Q. You are putting up this story because Canadian Cottons were not willing to buy until you would have quoted them a lower price if going to buy more but I am pointing out to you that on the 150 denier you quote the same price you quoted before and I think that story would tell on the 150 as well as the 100?

A. You see, those dates are not the same. We were in heavier production of 150 denier at this time and could more easily give him better price.

Q. Do you suggest if Canadian Cottons had asked for a constant supply of larger quantity you would have reduced it by 27 cents a pound? A. Yes, I think we would have.

Q. How do you get over this statement in Mr. Tolmie's

letter and that is abroad between 100 and 150 denier there is only a variation of 3 cents to 5 cents a pound but that there is a variation of 60 cents a pound between your quotation for 100 denier and that for 150 denier? A. Well, these mills abroad were after production of millions of pounds in all these denier; we were not.

MR. FORSYTH: I say this that I for myself - I don't know about Mr. Cameron, - I am not prepared to accept statement of Mr. Tolmie that the variation between those prices were between 3 cents and 5 cents.

MR. McRUER: I happen to be examining Mr. Cameron.

THE COMMISSIONER: Put the question again.

MR. McRUER: Q. My question is: How do you get over this that Mr. Tolmie's statement in his letter, the difference abroad between the price of 100 and 150 denier is 3 to 5 cents. Now, my friend Mr. Forsyth's objection is that he is not prepared to accept that. Mr. Cameron proceeded at once to explain it. Now, I am examining---

THE WITNESS: I don't know where he got his prices. I never heard of such prices or such differentials. It is not up to me to dispute Mr. Tolmie if he knows where to buy.

THE COMMISSIONER: Is this Mr. Tolmie's letter to Canadian Celanese?

MR. McRUER: Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: What do they say in the answer?

letter and that is spread between 100 and 150 cent
there is only a variation of 3 cents to 5 cents
a pound but that there is a variation of 30 cents
a pound between your quotation for 100 dealer and
your 150 dealer. As well, these milk cheese
were after production of millions of pounds in all
these dealer; we were not.

MR. WORTH: I say this that I for myself -
I don't know about Mr. Cameron, - I am not prepare
to accept statement of Mr. Tolmie that the variati
between those prices were between 3 cents and 5 c

MR. MORGAN: I happen to be examining Mr. Cam

THE COMMISSIONER: Put the question again.

MR. MORGAN: Q. My question is: How do you
over this that Mr. Tolmie's statement in his lett
the difference spread between the price of 100 ca
dealer is 3 to 5 cents. Now, my friend Mr.
Worsyth's objection is that he is not prepared to
answer this. Mr. Tolmie promised to
to explain it. Now, I am examining---

THE WITNESS: I don't know where he got his p
I never heard of such prices or such differential
it is not up to me to dispute Mr.Tolmie if he kn
where to buy.

THE COMMISSIONER: Is this Mr. Tolmie's lette
to Canadian Cheeses?

MR. MORGAN: Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: What do they say in the e

MR. McRUER: In the answer they simply confirmed the price. "Our prices are governed by volume and for larger quantities at greater rate of delivery we are prepared to discuss a better price according to the quantity you can use."

THE WITNESS: You see, there are many things in that letter, my lord. For instance, Mr. Tolmie---

THE COMMISSIONER: I have no idea whether the letter is stating the facts as they are or not.

THE WITNESS: I would not state whether they are stating the facts either. I remember seeing that letter - I did not consider it necessary to dispute with him whether stating the facts or not. He says, for instance, in the letter that he can buy 100 denier of yarn laid down in Canada from abroad at $1.03 cents a pound, but did he buy it? He is complaining that our price was $1.95 and Mr. McRuer complains that it was not $1.68. Well, Mr. Tolmie said that he could buy it at $1.03, which is cheaper than 150 denier and yet he did not buy it.

MR. McRUER: Please do not say I am complaining about anything. I am asking you questions and I have a right to ask you questions and I am not complaining about anything. What I am asking you is for an explanation as to why you put it to the Prime Minister- we want to sell all the yarn we can, we are in business to sell all the yarn we can and we are not going to increase our prices, but we find you quote Mr.Tolmie

and for larger quantities at greater rate of delive
we are prepared to discuss a second price according
to the quantity you can use."

THE WITNESS: You see, there are many things in
that letter, my lord. For instance, Mr. Tolmie---

[illegible]: I have no idea [illegible]

Letter is quoting the facts as they are or not.

HE WITNESS: I would not state whether they are
[illegible]. I [illegible]
letter - I did not consider it necessary to inquire
with him whether quoting the facts or not. He say
for instance, in the letter that he can buy 100 gen
yarn laid down in Canada from abroad at $1.05 cents
a pound, but did he buy it? He is complaining tha
our price was $1.85 and Mr. Wolmer complaining that
was not $1.68. Well, Mr. Tolmie said that he
could buy it at $1.05, which is cheaper than 100
dealer and yet he did not buy it.

Mr. MOLMER: Please do not say I am complaining
about anything. I am asking you questions and I
a right to ask you questions and I am not complaining
about anything. What I am asking you is for
explanation as to why you put it to the prices that
we want to sell all the yarn we can, so are in
to sell all the yarn we can and we are not going t
[illegible] you quote Mr. Tol

28 cents a pound more in 1932 than you are telling the Prime Minister you are willing to sell yarn at in 1931. A. We were talking about sale of reasonable quantity of yarn and that is referred to in the letters to the Prime Minister, not about picayune sales, small quantities.

Q. You knew at this time that the whole weaving trade was complaining that they could not buy yarn from you, did not you, at the time Mr. Tolmie was writing you this letter - you knew that was the situation, did you not? A. I knew they were complaining, oh yes, but they were not complaining because they could not get yarn at a cheaper price than we were quoting them.

Q. They were not complaining that they could not get it at cheaper price? A. No, Mr. Tolmie points out - I can buy yarn at $1.05 per pound, which was lower than the selling price in America.

Q. What they were complaining about ~~what~~ was that they could not get yarn from you at cheaper price than you were quoting, is not that correct? A. They could not get yarn from us cheaper than we were quoting?

Q. Yes, that is what they were complaining about, is not it? A. Well, if we quoted them they could not expect to get it cheaper.

Q. Their complaint was that your quotations were too high? A. Naturally, every buyer of materials complained that your quotations are too high.

Q. Could more in 1932 than you are telling
Prime Minister you are willing to sell yarn at in
A. We were talking about sale of reasonable quant
of yarn and that is referred to in the letters to
Prime Minister, not about pioneyrne sales, small
quantities.

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trade was complaining that they could not buy yarn
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them.

Q. They were not complaining that they could not
get it at cheaper price? A. No, Mr. Tomlie
points out - I can buy yarn at $1.05 per pound,
which was lower than the selling price in America.

Q. That they were complaining about ~~were~~ was that
could not get yarn from you at cheaper price than y
were quoting, is not that correct? A. They
would not get yarn from us at a cheaper price.

Q. Yes, but at that they were complaining
because they
they could not expect to get it cheaper.

Q. Their complaint was that your quotations were
too high? A. Naturally, every buyer of wool

Q. And Mr. Tolmie points out in his letter that when you add to the yarn the necessary processes that it would have to go through it was going to bring the price up to practically the prices you were selling the finished fabric at. He makes that statement in his letter and you do not deny it in your reply to him and yet you say you were wanting to sell all the yarn you could? A. You see, if you knew the ins and outs of the textile trade it might be possible to explain a few of these things You have a point of view, if I may say so, that it is difficult to put in the right angle.

Q. Again, I have no point of view, I am merely asking questions and I want you to say anything you can to explain the situation to the Government. But it happens to be my duty to try to get at the facts, if I can? A. Well, this communication there, if you will just re-study it a little bit, implies, among other things, that we sell fabrics too cheaply.

Q. No, I don't think they suggest that at all. I think they suggest that you do not sell youryarn cheap enough? A. Well, it implies either we sell our yarn for too high a price, or sell fabrics too cheaply, one or the other. Even though we asked $1.95 for yarn at that time - he says in spite of the fact that you are asking me $1.95 for yarn I can buy it at $1.03. Then he goes on with these

when you add to the yarn the necessary processes that it would have by the time it gets to the price up to practically the prices you were selling the finished fabric at. He makes that statement in his letter and you do not deny it in your reply to him and yet you say you were wanting to sell all the yarn you could? A. You see, if you knew the ins and outs of the textile trade it might be possible to explain a few of these things you have a point of view, if I may say so, that it is difficult to put in the right angle.

Q. Again, I have no point of view, I am merely asking questions and I want you to say anything you can to explain the situation to the Government. But it happens to be my duty to try to get at the facts, if I can? A. Well, this communication there, if you will just re-study it a little bit, implies, among other things, that we sell fabrics too cheaply.

Q. No, I don't think they suggest that at all. Using the phrase that you at one point employed, cheap enough? A. Well, it implies either we sell our yarn for too high a price, or sell fabrics too cheaply, one or the other. Then though we make it for part of that time - we make it right at the last time you are asking me about for yarn I was

quotations but if he had started with $1.03 that he could buy imported yarn at and added his costs that he quotes in that letter he would make the fabric at below the price we were selling it at, but the inquiry was not bona fide.

Q. You are charging that? Well, we will have to have Mr. Tolmie here to say what he has to say? A. And find out why he did not buy yarn at $1.03 which was lower than the price quoted---

Q. You think he could not have bought it at $1.03? A. I don't say that he could not have bought it.

Q. What price could he have bought it at laid down? A. I am willing to accept his word for it that he could buy it at $1.03. I only contend that he did not buy it for $1.03 or he would not be fighting with us about asking for $1.95. Who in the world is going to pay a man in Canada $1.95 when he can import the same yarn at $1.03.

THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Did he say he could get it at $1.03 laid down in Canada? A. Yes.

MR. McRUER: Yes, my lord, with the full duty of 28 cents a pound and exchange added at $1.03 a pound.

A. We could not have sold him the yarn if we made it $1.20 a pound, obviously.

Q. The next letter is dated the 22nd of April, 1932, and is from Canadian Cottons to the Minister of Finance, the Honourable Mr. Rhodes, on the same

could only imported yarn at and added his costs thus quotes in that letter he would make the fabric at below the price we were selling it at, but the inquiry was not bona fide.

Q. You are charging that? A. Well, we will to have Mr. Tolmie here to say what he has to say?

A. And find out why he did not buy yarn at $1.05 while we have been the price [illegible]—

Q. You think he could not have bought it at $1.05? A. I don't say that he could not [illegible] [illegible].

Q. What price could he have bought it at laid do

A. I am willing to accept his word for it that he could buy it at $1.05. I only contend that he not buy it for $1.05 or he would not be fighting us about asking for $1.95. Who in the world is going to pay a man in Canada $1.95 when he can import the same yarn at $1.05.

THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Did he say he could get it at $1.05 laid down in Canada? A. Yes.

MR. MORGAN: Yes, my lord, with the full duty of 25 cents a pound and exchange added at $1.05 a p

A. He could not have sold him the yarn if we made it $1.50 a pound, obviously.

. The next letter is dated the ninth of April, 1918, and is from Dandie Dodgson to the plaintiffs. [illegible]

subject:

"Re Cellulose Acetate Yarns

As you are doubtless aware, the sole producer of the Cellulose Acetate artificial silk yarns in Canada is Canadian Celanese Limited.

We are enclosing herewith copy of a letter addressed by us to Canadian Celanese Limited under date of the 2dn instant together with copy of their reply of the 5th instant, all of which is self-explanatory. These letters will, we are sure, make it obvious to you that it is impossible under existing tariff conditions for any weaving mill in Canada, whether cotton or silk, eto obtain supplies of Acetate artificial silk yarns at prices that will give them any chance of offering to the trade of Canada fabrics at competitive values with those of Canadian Celanese Limited. The result is that a monopoly has been created, and that the wholesale and retail trade of the country are not afforded a reasonably competitive market in which to purchase these fabrics. It has also resulted in very many idle looms in our own mills, and in weaving plants throughout the country, that might be occupied if acetate yarns were made available at competitive values. The only way in which this seems possible is to grant the free entry of artificial silk yarns of the Cellulose Acetate variety when imported by weavers for the purpose

Toronto, Ontario, 1930

Gentlemen:

The Delicious Jersey Yarns

As you are doubtless aware, the sole producer of the Celanese acetate artificial yarns in Canada is Canadian Celanese Limited.

We are enclosing herewith copy of a letter addressed by us to Canadian Celanese Limited under date of the 2nd instant together with copy of their reply of the 6th instant, all of which is self-explanatory. These letters will, we are sure, make it obvious to you that it is impossible under existing tariff conditions for any weaving mill in Canada, whether cotton or silk, to obtain supplies of acetate artificial silk yarns at prices that will give them any chance of offering to the trade of Canada fashion at competitive values with those of Canadian Celanese Limited. The result is that a monopoly has been created, and that the wholesale and trade of the country are not afforded a reasonable competitive market in which to purchase these fabrics. It has also resulted in very many idle looms in our cotton mills, and in weaving plants throughout the country, that might be occupied if acetate yarns were made available at competitive values. The only way in which this seems possible is to grant the free entry of artificial silk yarns [illegible]

of manufacturing fabrics therefrom in their own factories.

As against the Canadian Celanese Company's quotations of $1.95 and $1.35 for 100 denier and for 150 denier respectively, we have quotations for Rhodiaseta, the finest grade of French acetate yarns, of $1.06 and $1.02, delivered at our mills, duty paid, in Canadian funds, for the 100 denier and 150 denier respectively-- a spread of only 4¢ between the different denier."

From the I.G. --"

It is a combination of German and French.

THE COMMISSIONER: Is it a Dutch company?

MR. McRUER: It is a German company.

"--from the I.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft of Germany we are quoted prices that we calculate would cost us to land duty paid, $1.09 for 100 denier and $1.02 for 150 denier."

That would be 7 cents a pound difference, my lord.

"Chatillon, Italian Acetate yarn, is quoted at a price that would enable Canadian users to land it duty paid in their plants at $1.02 per pound for 150 denier. We have no quotation on their 100 denier."

THE COMMISSIONER: The question arises - why did not they buy?

MR. McRUER: I think an explanation of that, you will notice these prices are considerably in excess

of manufacturing fabrics therefrom in their own factories.

As against the Canadian Celanese Company's quotations of $1.95 and $1.85 for 100 denier and for 150 denier respectively, we have quotations for Rhodiaseta, the finest grade of French acetate yarns, of $1.35 and $1.02, delivered at our mills, duty paid, in Canadian for the 100 denier and 150 denier respectively a spread of only 4¢ between the different denier from the I.G. --"

It is a combination of German and French.

THE COMMISSIONER: Is it a Dutch company?

MR. MENDER: Is it a German company?

"--from the I.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft of Germany we are quoted prices that we calculate would cost us to land duty paid, $1.39 for 100 and $1.08 for 150 denier."

That would be 7 cents a pound difference, My Lord.

"Chatillon, Italian Acetate yarn, is quoted at a price that would enable Canadian users to land it duty paid in their plants at $1.08 per pound for 150 denier. We have no quotation on their 100 denier."

THE COMMISSIONER: The question arises - why did they do?

MR. MENDER: I think an explanation of that, ye

of the prices of cellulose yarn.

THE COMMISSIONER: You mean viscose?

MR. McRUER: Viscose rather. Considerably in excess of the viscose yarn and these people could not manufacture fabrics paying even these prices to compete wit the viscose product.

THE COMMISSIONER: What price did they suggest this Company should sell at?

MR. McRUER: I don't know.

THE COMMISSIONER: I mean, if there is an explanation that would be the result. If that is right, it is clear they wanted the Celanese company to sell to them at prices less than those.

MR. McRUER: It must be.

"We have no hesitation in stating that if the minimum duty of 28¢ per pound under tariff item 558b were to be removed in the case of Acetate yarns imported by legitimate weavers, it would result in the employment of many hundreds of looms that are at present standing idle in Canadian mills.

Considering all of these circumstances, it seems to us to be altogether intolerable to allow a situation to be maintained by which one company, controlling the entire production of Acetate yarns in Canada, can demand $1.95 per pound for a product that is being freely sold in the European markets at about 68¢ a pound (gold basis) and can adopt the arbitrary attitude indicated

of the prices of cellulose yarn.

THE COMMISSIONER: You mean viscose?

MR. MORDEN: Viscose rather. C naidoerably in excess of the viscose yarn and these people could n manufacture fabrics paying even these prices to con the viscose product.

THE COMMISSIONER: What price did they suggest th

MR. MORDEN: I don't know.

THE COMMISSIONER: I mean, if there is an expla that would be the result. If that is right, it is clear they wanted the Celanese company to sell to at prices less than those.

MR. MORDEN: It must be.

"We have no hesitat on in asking that if minimum duty of 25¢ per pound under tariff item 5b5b were to be removed in the case of acetate yarns imported by legitimate weavers, it would result in the employment of many hundreds of looms that are at present standing idle in Cana mills.

Considering all of these circumstances, it seems to us to be altogether intolerable to all a situation to be maintained by which one compa controlling the entire production of acetate yarns in Canada, can demand $1.35 per pound for a product that is being freely sold in the

in the enclosed correspondence.

We earnestly ask your earliest possible consideration of this matter of such serious import to a very large section of the textile trade in Canada."

THE COMMISSIONER: Did not that letter earlier contain a suggestion that this material should be made duty free?

MR. McRUER: Yes, the yarns should be made duty-free. That has since been done. That has been reduced to 5%.

MR. McRUER: Q. It is not duty-free? A. Well, it is 5 %. And the importations ---

THE COMMISSIONER: Are you talking only of the British Preference? A. Yes, sir.

MR. McRUER: Q. But it is more than 5% intermediate and general? A. Yes, but they cannot compete with the British 5%, intermediate and general, until now they are coming in.

THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Is this material coming in now from Great Britain? A. Acetate yarn is coming in.

Q. In considerable quantities? A. No. The last five months there have been 85,000 pounds imported, at the rate of about 18,000 pounds a month.

Q. Although the duty is only 5%? A. Yes. There is an explanation to the reasons that does not come in but it was there all the time, it is one of

in the enclosed correspondence.

We earnestly ask your earliest possible consideration of this matter of such serious import to a very large section of the textile trade in Canada."

THE COMMISSIONER: Did not that letter earlier contain a suggestion that this material should be made duty free?

MR. MONK: Yes, the terms should be made duty-free. That has since been done. That has been reduced to 5%.

MR. GERMAN: Q. It is not duty-free? ... yes, it is 5%. And the importations ---

THE COMMISSIONER: Are you asking only of the British Preference? ... Yes, sir.

MR. MONK: Q. But is more than 5% interested and general? A. Yes, but they cannot compete with the British 5%, intermediate and general, until now they are coming in.

THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Is this material coming in now from Great Britain? A. Rosetate yarn is coming in.

Q. In considerable quantities? A. No.

The last five months there have been 55,000 pounds imported, at the rate of about 12,000 pounds a month.

Q. Although the duty is only 5%? A. Yes.

There is an explanation to the reasons that does not come in but it was there all the time. It is one of

the explanations, that seems this fuss that was made over contention that we would not sell yarn ---

Q. Why were you wanting to increase the tariff in 1931 if this yarn would not come in, if there is an explanation behind it, something that would keep it out? A. That is very easily explained. This yarn as Mr. Tolmie says was being laid down, 100 denier at between $1.02 to $1.07 laid down in Canada. The only hope that we had, we could not produce yarn at that price to compete with it and the only hope we had of establishing a real yarn business in this country was to get that price up at a point where it would pay us to get out and try to sell yarn to people instead of fabric, every bit of yarn we made. In other countries, the only other country I am connected with, we have done exactly that same thing. The first ---

THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Are you talking of the United States - you say "only other country"? A. Yes, in the United States.

MR. McRUER: Q. Now, what happened in the United States? A. I say in the United States we have done it. The tariff protection was sufficiently high that we could sell yarn at a profit, even though we fabricated a considerable part of our yarn, and we do both in America. We fabrice yarn but we sell tremendous quantities of yarn but the protection at the time was such that we could do it and maintain profits. Here the demand for yarn was so small

over contention that we would not sell yarn ---

Q. Why were you wanting to increase the tariff 1931 if this yarn would not come in, if there is an explanation behind it, something that would keep it

A. That is very easily explained. This yarn as Holmie says was being laid down, 100 denier at betw $1.05 to $1.07 laid down in Canada. The only hope that we had, we could not produce yarn at that price to compete with it and the only hope we had of establishing a real yarn business in this country was to get that price up at a point where it would us to get out and try to sell yarn to people instead of fabric, every bit of yarn we made. In other countries, the only other country I am connected wi we have done exactly that same thing. The Irish -

THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Are you talking of the United States - you say "only other country"?

A. Yes, in the United States.

MR. McMURRY: Q. Now, what happened in the United States? A. I say in the United States we have done it. The tariff protection was sufficient high that we could sell yarn at a profit, even tho we fabricated a considerable part of our yarn, and we do both in America. We fabrice yarn and

MAY EXPLAIN: Qualifying of yarn was the practic at the time was such that we could do it and maint

so meagre - the fact of the matter is that when we built a factory here there were not more than between 200 and 300 looms in the country at that time that could manufacture this particular fabric, class of fabric. The only yarn that we ever succeeded in selling to Mr. Tolmie of Canadian Cottons was a fairly large poundage of yarn that we guaranteed to buy all the fabric he manufactured if he would take a contract to make it. He took it from us and made it and we took and bought all the fabric he made and had to go out and sell the fabric, and that is the difficulty we encountered. We could not keep on selling Mr. Tolmie's output and buy all his fabrics. We had to stop somewhere, and we couldnot sell yarn in small quantities at a price competitive with France, which was at that time great competitor, later it became Germany and to-day it is England.

MR. McRUER: I do not understand what you are driving at. You are offering this as an explanation of why yarn is not coming in to-day when the duty is 5%?

MR. FORSYTH: Oh, no, it is not.

THE WITNESS: There is no difference in the situation.

MR. McRUER: Q. Will you make clear now why yarn is not coming in to-day with the duty only 5%?

A. Yes, because yarn has to be put into fabric that

to manufacture - the cost of manufacture is that, when we built a factory there were not more than between 200 and 300 looms in the country at that time that could manufacture this particular fabric, cheese cloth fabric. The only yarn that we ever succeeded in selling to Mr. Tolmie of Canadian Cotton was a fairly large quantity of yarn that we guaranteed to buy all the fabric he manufactured if he would take a contract to make it. He took it from us and made it and we took and bought all the fabric he made and had to go out and sell the fabric, and that is the difficulty we encountered. We could not keep on selling Mr. Tolmie's output and buy all his fabrics. We had to stop somewhere, and we conducted sell yarn in small quantities at a price competitive with France, which was at that time our competitor. Later it became Germany and to-day is i[illegible].

MR. MORGAN: I do not understand what you are driving at. You are offering this as an explana[illegible] of why yarn is not coming in to-day when the duty i[illegible]

MR. MONTETH: Oh, no, it is not.

THE CHAIRMAN: There is no difference in the situation.

MR. MORGAN: Well, will you make clear now why yarn is not coming in to-day, [illegible]

[illegible] to be cut into fabric in

is competitive with viscose yarn; that is competitor that determines whether they can import acetate or any other yarn into this country, it is the price at which viscose yarn is bought.

THE COMMISSIONER: Is there a different rate of duty against viscose yarn?

MR. McRUER: There is now.

THE COMMISSIONER: Q. What is the British Preference in respect to viscose? A. Viscose yarns, my lord, are being sold by the viscose company here,

MR. McRUER: Q. No, but the rate of duty. Yours was reduced to 5% British Preference? A. 18 cents.

Q. 18 cents a pound? A. Yes. I think you will find it is 20 cents less 10, 18 cents.

Q. No, it is straight 20%. It will be 20% less 10.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is 18%?

MR. McRUER: Yes, not 18 cents.

THE WITNESS: I am sorry, I should have said 18%. And the difference in those two rates, 18 and 5, just about balanced the difference in the price of the two yarns on the other side. Now, they cannot import acetate yarn here because the acetate yarn does not compete with anything except viscose and so these mills here all buy viscose yarn from Cornwall. Quite rightly. They are right in doing it.

Q. Well, your object --- A. And when they

is comparative very, whether point that is considered that determines whether they can import acetate or any other yarn into this country, it is the price at which viscose yarn is bought.

THE COMMISSIONER: Is there a different rate of duty against viscose yarn?

Mr. MORGAN: There is not.

THE COMMISSIONER: Q. What is the British preference in respect to viscose? A. - Viscose yarns, my lord, are being sold by the viscose company here.

Mr. MORGAN: Q. No, but the rate of duty. Viscose has reduced to 0% British Preference? A. 13 cents.

Q. 13 cents a pound? A. Yes. I think you will find it is 20 cents less 10, 13 cents.

Q. It is available duty. It will be 10 less 13.

Mr. MORGAN: What is the [illegible]

Mr. MORGAN: Yes, not 13 cents.

THE WITNESS: I am sorry, I should have said [illegible] 3, just about balanced the difference in the price of the two yarns on the other side. Now, they only [illegible] so these mills here all buy viscose yarn from Courtaulds rightly. They are right in doing it.

Q. Well, your object --- A. And your [illegible]

took the duty off, my point is, that they still do not import yarn.

Q. What I am getting at then is - why was it you were asking for an increase in duty in 1931 inso far as your yarns were concerned when, as a matter of fact yarns won't compete with you from abroad now even with 5% duty? A. Well, in 1930 and 1931 up until about 1933 and 1934 we have the fond belief that we could produce acetate fabric in this country and sell them at higher prices than rayon fabric. In other words, we believed we could compete successfully with silk. Well, we have done so, in one way, but in the course of three or four years progress many changes came over the artificial silk yarn situation with regard to viscose yarns and what could be done with thmm, and the competitive situation that existed in 1930 and 1931 was acetate is competing directly with silk, the competitive situation that exists in 1935 and 1936 acetate yarn is competing directly with rayon - that is, as we call it rayon, viscose yarn.

Q. Yes, but why did you need more duty in 1932 than you had. They did not come in anywhere at prices --- A. Well, we could not sell any yarn as long as Mr. Tolmie or anyone else could quote $1.02 and $1.03 for imported yarn, they were being laid down at $1.07.

Q. They were not coming in? A. In no

took the duty off, my point is, that they still do not import yarn.

Q. What I am getting at then is - why was it you were asking for an increase in duty in 1931 inso far as your yarns were concerned when, as a matter of fact yarns won't compete with you from abroad now even with the duty? A. Well, in 1930 and just up until about 1933 and 1934 we have the fond belief that we could produce acetate fabric in this country and sell them at higher prices than rayon fabric. In other words, we believed we could compete successfully with silk. Well, we have done so, in one way, but in the course of three or four years profound many changes came over the artificial silk yarn situation with regard to viscose yarns and most could be done with them, and the competitive situation that existed in 1930 and 1931 was acetate is competing directly with silk, the competitive situation that exists in 1932 and 1933 matters yarn is competing directly with rayon - that is, as we call it rayon, viscose yarn.

Q. Yes, but why did you need more duty in 1932 than you had. They did not come in anyway at prices --- A. Well, we could not sell any yarn at 1cent or 2c. Taking an average size acetate yarn 1.02 and 1.03 for interest yarn, very fine being laid down at $1.07.

quantity.

Q. Why did you want more duty? A. It only takes 100 pounds of yarn to come in at a price to burst the market. We could not go out and sell a pound- as long as they could get quotation at $1.07 we could not hope to sell at $1.67.

Q. Even if they did not buy it? A. If they did not buy it it did not matter under any circumstance--

Q. What I am coming back to again: If the tariff was sufficient to keep it out why did you want more? As a matter of fact, you wanted more because it applied to viscose yarn as well as acetate and the more viscose yarn you could keep out the more you could cut down your viscose competitors? A. We could not keep out viscose yarn, Viscose yarn was being manufacture very efficiently. We could not keep it out, it was here.

Q. I cannot conceive why you wanted to raise the duties in 1931, why you were bothering? A. Well, it is difficult to get it through your head unless you try to sell yarn.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Cameron says that he had what is called a fond dream.

MR. McRUER: Q. To go on with this correspondence. The next letter is a copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Customs to Canadian Cottons dated 10th of May, 1932.

quality.

Q. Why did you want more duty? A. It only takes 1½ pounds of yarn to come in at a price to burst the market. We could not go out and sell a p as long as they could get quotation at $1.07 we cou not hope to sell at $1.07.

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THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Cameron says that he ha what is called a fond dream.

MR. MORGAN: Q. To go on with this correspondence The next letter is a copy of a letter from the Department of Customs to Canadian Silvers Arts 10th of May, 1932.

"With reference to the purchase of Cellulose Acetate Yarns from the Canadian Celanese, Limited, am I at liberty to forward to that Company a copy of your correspondence addressed to the Minister of Finance on the 22nd ultimo."

-- Copy of letter from Commissioner of Customs to Canadian Cottons, dated 10th May, 1932, attached to Exhibit 745, part 3.

Q. Then the next is a letter from Mr. Dawson of Canadian Cottons to Mr. Breadner of May 11th, 1932:

"I have your letter of the 10th instant, and I was pleased to again see your signature.

I trust that your health has been quite restored and that you are not finding the continous demands that are being made upon you too much for your strenghh.

Now, in regard to your enquiry, As our General Manager, Mr.R.G. Tolmie, has had this matter of Acetate Yarn in hand, I would rather that he would reply to same. He is at present on his way back from the PacificCoast, and I expect him here at the beginning of next week. I will appreciate it if you will let this matter stand over until his return.

Personally, I can see no reason why our Celanese friends should not receive a copy of our

"With reference to the purchase of Celanese Acetate Yarns from the Canadian Celanese, Limited, am I at liberty to forward to that Company a copy of your correspondence addressed to the Minister of Finance on the 22 ultimo."

-- Copy of letter from Commissioner of Customs to Canadian Cottons, dated 10th May, 1932, attached to Exhibit 745, part 3.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, and I trust that your health has been quite restored and that you are not finding the continuous demands that are being made upon you too much for your strength.

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Personally, I can see no reason why our

letter to which you refer, because as I understand it, Mr. Tolmie has already advised them of the action he intended to take."

-- Letter from Mr. Dawson to Mr. Breadner, dated May 11th, 1932, attached to Exhibit 745, Part 4.

And the next is a letter from Canadian Cottons signed by Mr. Tolmie to Mr. Breadner, dated 17th of May, 1932:

"Your letter of the 10th instant in which you asked if we would object to your forwarding to the Canadian Celanese Limited copies of our correspondence addressed to the Minister of Finance, was received during the writer's absence from the city, and we acknowledged it under date of the 11th instant stating that you would be advised definitely upon the writer's return.

As our correspondence would indicate, we have presented no facts in our letter to the Minister of Finance that were not fully presented by us to the Canadian Celanese Limited, and there would not, therefore, seem to be any reason for withholding from the Canadian Celanese Limited anything that is covered by our correspondence.

It is our desire to be thoroughly fair and frank with the Canadian Celanese Limited regarding the situation that has developed, but we would ask, in the event of our letters being put before the

letter to which you refer, because as I understand it, Mr. Tolmie has already advised them of the action he intended to take."

-- Letter from Mr. Dawson to Mr. Breadner, dated May 11th, 1932, attached to Exhibit Vee, Part 4.

And the next is a letter from Canadian Colonna signed by Mr. Tolmie to Mr. Breadner, dated 17th of May, 1932:

"Your letter of the 10th instant in which you asked if we would object to your forwarding to the Canadian Colonnas Limited copies of our correspondence addressed to the Minister of Finance, was received during the writer's absence from the city, and we acknowledged it under date of the 11th instant stating that you would be advised definitely upon the writer's return.

As our correspondence would indicate, we had presented no fa ts in our letter to the Minister of Finance that were not fully presented by us to Canadian Colonnas Limited, and there would not, therefore, seem to be any reason for withholding from the Canadian Colonnas Limited anything that is covered by our correspondence.

It is our desire to be thoroughly fair and from the Canadian Colonnas Limited regarding the situation that has developed, but we would in the event of our letters being put before the

Celanese Company, that they in turn be not allowed to make verbal representations to Ottawa in response thereto. On the other hand, we feel that under such circumstances they should be requested to state their case clearly in writing with the understanding that anything that they do write to the Department in this way will in turn be placed before us.

It does seem to us, however, that an exchange of correspondence along such lines would result in the dragging out of this matter for a very long time, and owing to the urgency of the matter, affecting as it does such a large percentage of the Textile industry in Canada, we had confidently hoped that the situation could be dealt with at very short notice.

We would, for instance, have no objection to meeting with a representative of the Canadian Celanese Limited at your office at any time that might be mutaully convenient, and we feel that in that way all phases of the situation could be more fully and fairly discussed.

We further do not think that the entire onus of presenting the complaint regarding the attitude of the Canadian Celanese Limited should be placed upon Canadian Cottons, Limited, knowing as we do that this is a matter that has already been brought to the attention of the Department and the

allowed to make verbal representations to Ottawa in response thereto. On the other hand, we feel that some misunderstanding has arisen be requested to state their case clearly in writing with the understanding that anything they do write to the Department in this way will in turn be placed before us.

It does seem to us, however, that an exchange of correspondence along such lines would result in the dragging out of this matter for a very long time, and owing to the urgency of the matter, affecting as it does such a large percentage of the Textile industry in Canada, we had confidently hoped that the situation could be dealt with at very short notice.

We would, for instance, have no objection to meeting with a representative of the Canadian Celanese Limited at your office at any time that might be mutually convenient, and we feel that in way all phases of the situation could be more fully and fairly discussed.

We further do not think that the entire onus of presenting the complaint regarding the attitude of the Canadian Celanese Limited should be placed upon Canadian Cottons, Limited, knowing as we do that this is a matter that has already been

Government by many other Canadian weavers, and particularly through the Silk Association of Canada. We believe, therefore, that if after considering this matter further you should decide that some sort of a conference could be arranged, the executive of the Silk Association should be permitted to participate.

Trusting that you may have an opportunity of giving this matter yourearly attention, we remain."

THE COMMISSIONER: So far as you know, is this complaint by Canadian Cottons and similar companies being still persisted in against Canadian Celanese?

MR. McRUER: Oh, it has been dealt with. There was a reference finally made. There was formulated complaint by the Silk Association and then a reference to the Tariff Board and the Tariff Board went into this very subject matter and reported on it and reported recommending decrease in the tariff.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is, before the last budget?

9 MR. McRUER: Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: I say, does the complaint still exist?

MR. McRUER: I have notheard any complaint since then. We had evidence from Mr. Binz that owing to the reduction in the tariff he would be able to import from Great Britain and meet his needs in that way. I was going to suggest I have Mr. Tolmie here tomorrow

Government by many other Canadian weavers, and particularly through the Silk Association of Can[illegible]

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Trusting that you may have an opportunity o[illegible] giving this matter yourself attention, we remai[illegible]

THE COMMISSIONER: So far as you know, is this complaint by Canadian Cottons and similar companies being still pressed in against Canadian Celanese?

MR. MORGAN: Oh, it has been dealt with. There was a reference finally made. There was formulated complaint by the Silk Association and then a referenc to the Tariff Board and the Tariff Board went into th very subject matter and reported on it and reported [illegible]

THE COMMISSIONER: That is, before the last bugge[illegible]

MR. MORGAN: Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: I say, does the complaint still [illegible]

MR. MORGAN: I have not heard any complaint since then. We had evidence from Mr. Bliss that owing to the reduction in the tariff he would be able to impor[illegible] from Great Britain and meet his needs in that way. I was going to suggest I have Mr. [illegible] more tomorro[illegible]

morning and let him say how they are getting along now since the change has taken place.

-- Letter from Mr. Tolmie to Mr. Breadner, dated May 17th, 1932, attached to Exhibit 745, part 5.

THE WITNESS: If I may say,so, my lord, Mr.McRuer is looking for explanation and I would just like to submit, if he wants an explanation to that correspondence that took place in 1932, that he give some consideration to the explnation that these people were complaining not of the prices at which we sold yarns but of the price at which we sold fabric. The wish in behindthere was that we should increase the price of our fabric ---

THE COMMISSIONER: Just a moment. Their letter here was based on the other price but I understand you to mean that the real complaint that they did not formulate was that you were selling your fabrics too cheap, is that it? A. Exactly. You see, my lord, the complaint is that at the prices at which we sold yarn at that time or asked them for these small quantities of yarn, they could not make some particular fabric of which they were talking about -- I don't know what it was - at a price that, after they added the cost of fabrication, would yield them a satisfactory profit and providing they sold the fabric after they made it at the same price that we sold particular fabric at, and so I say there is a thought there at any rate that I would like some

porting and let him say how they are getting along since the change has taken place.

-- Letter from Mr. Jolnie to Mr. Brewster, dated the 17th, 1932, attached to Exhibit 746, part 5.

THE WITNESS: If I may say so, my lord, Mr. Mew is looking for explanation and I would just like to submit, if he wants an explanation to that correspondence that took place in 1932, that he give some consideration to the explanation that some people complaining not of the prices at which we sold yarn but of the price at which we sold fabric. The w in Coldwaterers was that we should increase the pric of our fabric ---

THE COMMISSIONER: Just a moment. Their lette here was based on the other price but I understand to mean that the real complaint that they did not formulate was that you were selling your fabrics too cheap, is that it? A. Exactly. You see my lord, the complaint is that at the prices at whi we sold yarn at that time or asked them for these small quantities of yarn, they could not make some particular fabric of which they were talking about - I don't know what it was - at a price that, after they added the cost of fabrication, would yield the a satisfactory profit and providing they sold the fabric after they made it at the same price that we sold yarn, that is, and so I say there is a chance there at any rate that I would like some

consideration be given to, if one is looking for explanation, because on the one hand it is difficult to corelate quarrel about price of $1.95 when you could buy yarn at $1.03, which was obviously away below any price that we ever could hope to reach in the next four or five years, and then looking at the letter again one finds that the complaint is made - we cannot make this fabric, and pay this price to make a profit. He obviously could not buy it at $1.03 and make a profit or he would be making the fabric and he did not make the fabric, buy yarn at $1.03 and make it. So I would submit there is a good strong possibility there that the explanation of all that trouble that they were creating was in the fact that they had a complaint as to the price at which we were selling fabrics.

MR. McRUER: Q. You could not sell your fabrics at any higher price and compete with the rayon fabrics? A. That is right.

Q. So that if they were complaining that your prices were too low, they could not manufacture them to sell them at any higher price and compete with the rayon prices? A. They would like to think so.

THE COMMISSIONER: You are using the word "Rayon".

MR. McRUER: Viscose.

THE COMMISSIONER: They are both viscose.

THE WITNESS: We do not admit that.

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explanation, because on the one hand it is difficult to [illegible]

buy yarn at $1.08, which was obviously away below any price that we ever could hope to reach in the next four or five years, and then looking at the letter a six one finds that the complaint is made we cannot make this fabric, and pay this price to make a profit. He obviously could not buy it at $1.05 and make a profit or he would be making the fabric and he did not make the fabric, buy yarn at $1.05 and make it. So I would submit there is good strong possibility here that the explanation of all that trouble that they were creating was [illegible] price at which we were selling fabrics.

MR. MORDEN: Q. You could not sell your fabrics at any higher price and compete with the rayon fa[illegible]

A. That is right.

Q. So that if they were complaining that your prices were too low, they could not manufacture the[illegible] to sell them at any higher price and compete with the rayon prices? A. They would like to think so.

THE COMMISSIONER: You are using the word "rayon"[illegible]

MR. MORDEN: Viscose.

THE CO-MISSIONER: They are both viscose.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. McRuer's word should be "viscose".

MR. McRUER: Yes.

Q. What I am concerned with morethan anything else is that whatever the motives were that you were quoting a price for this article, which was protected by 28 cents a pound duty, that was somewhere nearly $1.00 a pound more than it was selling for abroad ? A. We could not hope to sell it. We could not hope to sell it at the $1.68 because ---

THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Did you want to sell it? A. We would like to sell it if we got the price for it, your lordship, but it did not pay us to manufacture yarn and sell it at $1.03. We had to find a way to utilize the yarn and get more out of it and even at that, 1932 and 1933, we made and sold many fabrics at a price that outside manufacture could have paid and manufactured them and paid $1.95 for yarn.

Q. Why should you have a monopoly of acetate yarns, if you want to make them and sell your fabrics at any price you like - this duty gave you a monopoly on the yarn and the present duty apparently does so because you say they cannot import and weave the yarn even at 5% duty and compete with the rayon fabrics. So ---

THE COMMISSIONER: Your statement is a little too broad because Mr. Binz told us that he was able to.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Mahoney's word should be "viscose".

MR. MORDEN: Yes.

Q. What I am concerned with more than anything else is that whatever the motives were that you were quoting a price for this article, which was protected by 35 cents a pound duty, that was somewhere nearly $1.00 a pound more than it was selling for abroad?

A. We could not hope to sell it. We could not hope to sell it at the $1.88 because ---

THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Did you want to sell it?

A. We would like to sell it if we got the price for it, your Lordship, but it did not pay us to manufacture yarn and sell it at $1.05. We had to find a way to utilize the yarn and get more out of it and even at that, 1932 and 1933, we made and sold many fabrics at a price that outside manufacture could have paid and manufactured them and paid $1.35 for yarn.

Q. Why should you have a monopoly of acetate yarn if you want to make them and sell your fabrics at any price you like - this duty gave you a monopoly on the yarn and the present duty apparently does so because you say they cannot import and weave the yarn even at 35% duty and compete with the rayon fabrics. Is ---

THE COMMISSIONER: Your statement is a little too broad because Mr. Stur told us that he was able to

MR. McRUER: Yes, Mr. Binz said that he was and I think we had others - I think Mr. Watson said that.

MR. FORSYTH: May I suggest that the witness did not say they cannot do it, he said they did not do it. That is a different thing.

MR. McRUER: Q. What you say is that they did not import, that there is only 80,000 pounds imported yet---

THE COMMISSIONER: Since the 1st of May.

THE WITNESS: Five months, yes.

MR. McRUER: Q. And that is very inconsequential? A. Yes.

Q. And so apparently the present duties are still effective on some thing - it must be on the woven fabrics or something to still give you a monopoly on the acetate duty? A. It is not duty, the duty is off. We like to think we have some efficiency and some technique in production. I think it is overlooked, a great many things, a great many times in an inquiry the effect of management and the effect of technique and effect of hiring these high-priced executives.

Q. I would like to have your observation as to just what regard ought to be given to the question of efficient management? A. Well, there are pioneers in the acetate, pioneers in the manufacture of cellulose acetate and in the technique of dealing and handling. Those things are very very

MR. MORRAN: Yes, Mr. Blair said that he was and I think he had others - I think Mr. Cameron said that.

MR. MORRAN: May I suggest that the witness did not say they cannot do it, he said they did not do it.

[illegible]

MR. MORRAN: Q. What you say is that they did not import, that there is only 20,000 pounds imported [illegible]

THE COMMISSIONER: Since the last of May.

[illegible] Yes.

MR. MORRAN: Q. And that is very inconsequential [illegible]

A. Yes.

Q. And so apparently the [illegible] are still strictly [illegible] - [illegible] on the woven fabrics or something to still give you a monopoly on the cosets duty? A. It is not duty, the duty is off. We like to think we have some efficiency and some technique in production. I think it is overlooked, a great many a things, a great many times we [illegible] the [illegible] management and the [illegible] and values of [illegible] trained executives.

Q. I would like to have your observation as to just what regard ought to be given to the question of efficient management? A. Well, there are pioneers in the cosets, pioneers in the manufacture of cellulose cosets and in the technique of dealing [illegible]. These things are [illegible] very

important. As to the character of fabric you turn out, and character of ---

Q. More important than tariff protection?

A. Well, depends.

Q. What is the matter about that? A. There are times when muscle is equally important. Brains too, I would not want to say that brains are of no importance.

Q. At the present time you are down to 5% and the technique and the brains seem to be able to carry on.

A. We are still carrying on.

Q. You reduced your prices as a matter of fact after the budget of 1936 came in.

THE COMMISSIONER: Prices of fabric or yarn?

THE WITNESS: There has never been a month when the price of fabric has not gone down in the last six or seven years.

MR. McRUER: Q. Will you bring tomorrow your price lists prior to the revision that took place subsequent to the bringing down of the last budget and the prices since--- A. You will find every month fabrics has gone down. There is no big break, they have gone down repeatedly and consistently, but they have gone down following viscose yarns. That has been the determining factor, not the tariff - 5% or 20% or anything else. If you want to find out why fabrics have gone down you have to follow viscose yarn and find out why fabric prices and viscose yarn has gone down

important. As to the character of fabric you turn out, and character of ---

Q. Have important such factors predominately

A. Well, depends.

Q. What is the matter about that? A. There times when muscle is equally important. Brains too, I would not want to say that brains are of no importance.

Q. At the present time you are down to 3% and the technique and the brains seem to be able to carry on

A. We are still carrying on.

Q. You reduced your prices as a matter of fact after the budget of 1926 came in.

THE COMMISSIONER: Prices of fabric or yarns?

THE WITNESS: There has never been a month the price of fabric has not gone down in the last or seven years.

MR. MONDER: Q. Will you bring tomorrow your price lists prior to the revision that took place subsequent to the bringing down of the last budget and the price since--- A. You will find every month fabrics has gone down. There is no big break, they have down repeatedly and considerably, but they have gone down following viscose yarns. That has been the determining factor, not the tariff - 3% or 20% or anything else. If you want to find out why fabrics have gone down for have in Canada during the last find out why fabric prices and viscose yarn has gone

That is the source of information as to the price of fabric because we have done nothing more than follow the price in the market.

Q. It is a fact that the price of viscose yarns have gone down for the last two or three years?

A. They have gone down for two or three years before and recently have had some very very hard knocks in the market and viscose yarn is being sold to-day in Canada cheaper than they are in the United States.

Q. We just found out that last year was the most profitable year in the yarn business? A. And in view of offers we have ourselves from Italy, since the lira broke, viscose yarn will probably have to drop further, so that I do not see how they will run it at all.

Q. And their experience last year was the best they ever had? A. I will suggest you go around to the end of the next year and see.

MR. FORSYTH: There is one question arising out of this so-called complaint that we refused to sell yarn. My friend started out in 1931 and 1932 and of course we are now in 1935 and 1936, and I am not complaining at all about Mr. McRuer's method of pursuing the inquiry, but the question suggests itself to me - have we got to try out here what were the facts in 1931 and 1932 because if we are we will have to make some researches and it is going to take some time. If on theother hand if we are to try

that in the course of interrogation we by some process of reasoning believe we have some opinion with them fixing the price in the market.

Q. It is a fact that the price of viscose yarns have gone down for the last two or three years?

A. They have gone down for two or three years before and recently have had some very very hard knocks in the market and viscose yarn is being sold to-day in Canada cheaper than they are in the United States.

Q. We just found out that last year was the most profitable year in the yarn business? A. And in view of offers we have ourselves from Italy, since the line broke, viscose yarn will probably have to drop further, so that I do not see how they will run it at all.

Q. And their experience last year was the best they ever had? A. I will suggest you go and to the end of the next year and see.

Mr. MONDY: There is one question arising out of this so-called complaint that we returned to sell yarn. My friend started out in 1921 and 1922 and of course we are now in 1923 and 1924, and I am not complaining at all about Mr. Mulvey's method of pursuing the inquiry, but the question suggests itself to me - have we got to try out here what were the facts in 1921 and 1922 because if we are we will have to make some reservations and it is going to take some time. If on another hand if we are to try

what the situation is with the tariff as it is to-day thatmakes the enquiry a comparitively restricted one. I don't know what my friend's idea is about this?

MR. McRUER: My idea is that I am just treating this the same way as I have treated any other company and that is they gave certain reports and made certain statements to the Government in 1931 and years followingand then I am producing evidence of what they did afterwards, and that is all.

THE COMMISSIONER: You must remember, this inquiry has to do with tariff protection, going back to its inception down to to-day. What has it been through a period of years? So your objection is not well taken.

MR. FORSYTH: I am not objecting. What I am merely doing, I am asking for information rather than objecting. I am quite prepared to spend any length of time required.

THE COMMISSIONER: You have had the opportunity now of hearing Mr. McRuer ' s examination, where it begins and where it ends, and I think you have enough to prepare yourself.

MR. FORSYTH: Yes, the only thing is this: You understand a great many statements made here are not statements that emanate from my witnesses but if I am going to have Mr. Tolmie---

MR. McRUER: I propose to call Mr. Tolmie tomorrow

what Mr. Atkinson is with the [illegible]
[illegible] the margin a comparatively [illegible]
I don't know what my friend's idea is about this?

MR. MOHUER: My idea is that I am just treating
this Mr. [illegible]
and that is they gave certain reports and made certain
statements to the Government in 1941 and years
following and then I am producing evidence of what they
did afterwards, and that is all.

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has to do with tariff protection, going back to its
inception [illegible].
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MR. FORSYTH: I am not objecting. What I am
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length of time required.

THE COMMISSIONER: You have had the opportunity
now of hearing Mr. Mohuer's examination, where it
begins and where it ends, and I think you have
enough to prepare yourself.

MR. FORSYTH: Yes, the only thing is this: You
understand a great many statements made here are not
[illegible]
[illegible]

MR. MOHUER: I propose to call Mr. Folnie [illegible]

morning and ask him if these statements in these letters are true. I think that covers it. He has made certain statements and I will ask him to swear to it.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is all.

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-- The Commission adjourned at 5.10 P.M. to resume tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

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morning and ask him if those statements in those letters are true. I think that covers it. He has made certain statements and I will ask him to swear to it.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is all.

-- The Commission adjourned at 5.45 P.M. to resume tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

HON. MR. JUSTICE W.F.A. TURGEON,

Commissioner,

A.S. Whiteley, Secretary,

SEVENTY-SIXTH DAY

(October 27, 1936)

Robert Brydie,
Official Reporter.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

HON. MR. JUSTICE W.F.A. TURGEON,

Commissioner,

A.S. Whiteley, Secretary.

Appearances:

J.C. McRuer, K.C. and E. Beauregard, K.C.	Commission Counsel,
J.P. Lanctot, K.C. and R.L. Kellock, K.C.	For Special Committee on Primary Textile Industries.
C.G. Heward, K.C. Aime Geoffrion, K.C. and C.T. Ballantyne,	For Dominion Textile Company.
S.C. Dixon, K.C.	For Courtaulds, Limited,
L.A. Forsyth, K.C.	For Canadian Celanese Ltd. and Canadian Silk Products Limited.

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Montréal, 27 octobre 1936.

ADVENANT 10 hrs A.M. LA COMMISSION CONTINUE

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD: Qu'il plaise à cette Commission, à la suite de certaines représentations faites par le secrétaire des Syndicats Nationaux Catholiques de Montmorency, à l'effet que des salaires avaient été diminués à la suite de l'enquête tenue à Québec sur le moulin de Montmorency, j'ai communiqué avec le secrétaire Monsieur Delphis Lachance, qui était en dehors dans un autre district, et j'ai communiqué avec M. l'Abbé Coté, l'aumonier des syndicats Catholiques de Québec. M. L'Abbé Coté est ici présent avec deux temoins, ouvriers de Montmorency, et s'il plaisait à cette Commission de les entendre immédiatement sur les griefs qu'ils ont à apporter, M. Geoffrion est ici pour représenter la Dominion Textile Co.

Par M. LE COMMISSAIRE. Très bien.

A COMPARU: ADOLPHE BOUTET.

Lequel tmoin est assermenté.

INTERROGE par Mtre BEAUREGARD.

Q Vous avez déjà été assermenté Monsieur Boutet?

R Oui.

Q Monsieur Boutet, où demeurez-vous? R A St. Grégoire de Montmorency.

Q A St.Grégoire de Montmorency? R Oui,monsieur.

Q A quel endroit travaillez-vous? R Je travaille à la Dominion Textile.

Q Quel est votre emploi? R Je suis weaver.

Q Vous avez déjà été entendu comme témoin devant cette commission? R Oui.

Q Au cours de la présente enquête? R Oui.

Q Etiez-vous weaver lorsque vous avez été entendu comme témoin? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Monsieur Lachance, secrétaire des syndicats Catholiques de Québec a fait rapport, que dans certains cas, des ouvrieres avaient subi une diminution de salaire, subsequamment àl'audition de la Commission. Etes-vous au fait de ces plaintes là?

R D'après mes enveloppes de payes, ça donne une preuve que mon salaire n'a pas été remonté, on a été baissé.

Q Avez-vous rapporté votre cas à M. Lachance?

R Oui.

Q D'après les salaires que vous avez reçus, est-ce que votre salaire a paru diminué après l'enquête?

R Oui.

Q Dans unemesure appréciable? R Oui.

Q Dois- je comprendre que vous avez continué le même genre de travail? R Oui, j'ai fait le même genre d'ouvrage.

Q Sur le même nombre de métiers à tisser?

R Oui, à peu près, ça varie.

Q Combien avez-vous de métiers à tisser actuellement? R Là j'ai vingt-quatre métiers, pardon j'en ai vingt.

Q Savez-vous combien vous en aviez lors de l'enquête? R J'en avais cinquante-deux je pense, si je ne me trompe pas, il me semble que c'est là dedans.

Nous avons déjà vu ensemble comme témoin devant [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible]

Monsieur Lacombe, [illegible] cette [illegible], que deux [illegible] cela, des ouvriers avaient mis [illegible] on [illegible], [illegible] de la [illegible]

Etes-vous en fait de cela plaideur lui?

[illegible] de [illegible] ce [illegible], je [illegible] pouvez que non. [illegible] vous [illegible], on [illegible] les causes.

Avez-vous [illegible] votre [illegible] à M. Lacombe?

Oui.

D'après les relations que vous avez [illegible], [illegible] ce que votre client [illegible] après l'accident?

R. Oui.

[illegible]

Voilà- je connaissais que vous avez [illegible] la même [illegible] de travail? R. Oui, j'ai fait la même [illegible] d'ouvrage.

Sur le même [illegible] à [illegible]?

R. Oui, à peu près, [illegible].

Pouvez-vous [illegible] à [illegible] [illegible]? R. Si j'ai vu [illegible], parlon j'en ai vu?

[illegible]

Je ne me souviens pas, il me semble que [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Q Combien travaillez-vous de jours par semaine?

R Cinq jours et demi par semaine.

Q Savez-vous si votre salaire est basé sur le nombre de métiers que vous avez à surveiller?

R On est supposé d'être basé sur le nombre de nos métiers, en fin de compte ils prétendent qu'ils nous payent par la production qui se fait dans le département.

Q Je vous exhibe actuellement une enveloppe de paye portant, portant le numéro 1004, sur lequel il y a des écritures, entre autre, à la plume $21.55, avec au crayon une espèce d'extension, qui suggérerait 0.3555 cts de l'heure? R Oui.

Q Cette enveloppe porte en outre, "17 avril 1936", est-ce que c'est une de vos enveloppes?

R Oui, c'est les miennes ça.

Q Vous me l'avez remise il y a un moment, n'est-ce pas? R Oui.

Q Je vous exhibe ici une autre enveloppe étant le No.1169, avec à l'étampe les mots July 18th 1936, à la plume "Adolphe Boutet" 110 heures, $32.10 avec extension au crayon 0.2920 cts de l'heure?

R Oui.

Q C'est une de vos enveloppes de payes aussi?

R Oui.

Q Pour ne parler que de ces deux enveloppes, dans un cas vous auriez touché .3555 de l'heure et dans l'autre cas .2920 cts de l'heure? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Je vous exhibe actuellement une troisième enveloppe, No.1169, 4 juillet 1936, à la plume écrit:

Q Voulez-vous expliquer ce que signifie?

R Cela veut dire que nous ne savons pas.

Q Savez-vous si votre mémoire est basé sur le nombre de fois que vous avez à travailler?

R On est supposé n'être sur le nombre de nos mètres, en fin de compte ils prétendent qu'ils nous payent sur la production qui se fait dans le département.

Q Je vous exhibe actuellement une enveloppe de papier jaunâtre, portant le numéro 1029, sur laquelle il y a des écritures, entre autres, à la plume bleue, avec au crayon une espèce d'extension qui apparemment 0.3655 ota de l'heure? R Oui.

Q Cette enveloppe porte en outre, "17 avril 1955", est-ce que c'est une [illegible]?

R Oui, c'est les mêmes.

Q Vous ne l'avez remise il y a un moment, n'est-ce pas? R Oui.

Q [illegible] cette enveloppe étant le No.1169, avec à l'estampe les mots 17 AVR 1954, à la plume "Arrêtée Boutet" 110 heures, [illegible] avec mentionné au crayon 0.3655 ota de l'heure?

R Oui.

Q C'est une de vos enveloppes de payes aussi?

R Oui.

Q Pour me rendre que ce des deux enveloppes, sont un des vous autres trouvé .3655 de l'heure et dans l'autre cas, [illegible] ota de l'heure? R Oui.

Q Je vous exhibe actuellement une troisième enveloppe, No.1164, à juillet 1956, à la plume écrit:

"Adolphe Boutet" 190 heures $28.60 et au crayon une extension .2860 cts de l'heure? R Oui.

Q C'est une autre de vos enveloppe? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Je vous exhibe une autre enveloppe, portant le No. 1150, 29 août 1936, avec à la plume "Adolphe Boutet, 70 heures $1935, et extension au crayon, .2745 cts de l'heure? R Oui.

Q Je vous exhibe maint nant une autre enveloppe portant le No.1150 datée, 26 septembre 1936, avec à la plume "Adolphe Boutet 60 heures $19.20, extension 0.32 cts de l'heure? R Oui.

Q C'est une autre de vos enveloppes? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Voulez-vous produire ces cinq enveloppes en une seule liasse comme No.746? R Oui monsieur.

EXHIBIT 746- Cinq enveloppes de payes du présent témoin.

Q Vous êtes un tiessaer de combien d'années d'expérience Monsieur Boutet? R Une vingtaine d'annees.

Q Toujours au moulin de la Dominion Textile? R J'ai sorti de temps en temps, mais régulier.

Q Vous avez vingt ans de faits? R J'ai vingt-neuf ans d'ouvrage là, sur le weavage, j'ai une vingtaine d'a nnées àpeu près.

Q Je comprends que vous avez du recevoir d'autres payes que celles dont vous produisez les enveloppes actuellement? R Oui. Il y a quatre ans par exemple, pour faire l'ouvrage que je fais à

Q Vous avez vingt ans de métier? R J'ai
neuf ans d'avance à là, sur le navire, j'ai une
vingtaine d'ans dans les yeux.

Q Je comprends que vous avez du recevoir d'a
vances que celles dont vous pouvez les envoyer
aujourd'hui? R Oui. Il y a quatre
ans [illegible], pour tuer l'ennuie que je tirais à

l'heure actuelle, mes payes étaient de $45.00, $46.00, $47.00, $48.00.

Q Je comprends que vous avez été entendu sur cette partie là. Je voulais faire mention qu'à la différence que vous avez constatée entre votre salaire depuis que la Commission a siégé à Québec pour le moulin de Montmorency? R Oui, ça c'était avant que la Commission ait passé.

Q Suivant que vous venez de dire, c'est avant que la Commission ait enquêté sur les conditions ouvrières que vous aviez ces salaires? R Oui.

Q Vous dites qu'il y a quatre ans, vous gagniez $40.00, $45.00? R Oui.

Q Est-ce au même ouvrage? R Oui, un ouvrage presque semblable, pour nous autres la différence est peu, c'est pas pour les machines, des fois c'est pagle même nom de coton, mais pour nous autres c'est le même ouvrage.

Q Au point de vue de l'ouvrier c'est le même ouvrage, le même travail? R Oui.

Q Vous ne savez pas, si l'ouvrage dans ce temps là, était plus renumérateur pour la compagnie, qu'aujourd'hui, ce que vous savez c'est que l'ouvrier fait plus que ce que vous faites aujourd'hui?

R Oui monsieur.

Q Quand vous dites $40.00 à $45.00, c'est le montant par quinze jours, par quinzaine?

R Oui monsieur.

Q C'est ce salaire là qu'il faudrait comparer, entre ce qu'il était dans ce t mps là et ce qu'il est aujourd'hui sur les enveloppes de payes que

l'heure actuelle, mes prêts étaient de $45.00, $46.00, $47.00, $48.00.

Je comprends que vous avez été entendus sur cette partie là. Je voudrais faire remarquer qu'à la différence que vous avez constatée entre votre salaire depuis que la Commission a mis à l'essai pour la ligne de Montmorency? R Oui, vu c'était avant que la Commission ait mis mains.

Suivant que vous venez de dire, c'est avant que la Commission ait enquêté sur les conditions ouvrières des vues avant les salaires? R Oui.

Vous dites qu'il y a quatre ans, vous gagniez $40.00, $45.00? R Oui.

Est-ce au même ouvrage? R Oui, un ouvrage régulier semblable. Dans quelques cas de M.Fraser c'est peut, c'est pas pour les manoeuvres, des fois c'est possible même dans du cotton, mais pour mes autres c'est le même ouvrage.

Au point de vue de l'ouvrier c'est le même ouvrage, le même travail? R Oui.

Vous ne savez, si l'ouvrage dans le temps là, c'est plus remarquable pour le compagnie, qu'aujourd'hui, ce que vous savez c'est que l'ouvrier fait plus que ce que vous faisiez aujourd'hui?

R Oui monsieur.

Quand vous dites $40.00 à $45.00, c'est le salaire du jeune homme, par exemple?

R Oui monsieur.

Et quand il est rendu à quelque chose, c'est aujourd'hui sur les convoyeurs ce prêts que

vous venez de produire? R Certainement.

Q Je vois que la dernière enveloppe de paye, celle du 26 septembre, vous avez apparamment 32 cts de l'heure, alors que vous auriez eu, en regard de l'enveloppe du 17 avril 35 cts, du 4 juillet .2660 cts; du 29 août .2745; du 18 juillet .2920 cts?

R Oui monsieur.

Q Est-ce que ces enveloppes que vous apportez, et que vous venez de produire sont représentatives de votre sisutation à vous? R Oui.

Q Savez-vous si les autres tisseurs ont subi le meme genre d'épreuve que vous, ceux de votre département? R On en a encore qui font des bons salaires.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE:

Q Des salaires de combien? R $44.00, $45.00.

Q Par quinzaine? R. Oui, ce n'est pas tous, mais il y en a quelques cas.

Q PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD.

Q Pouvons-nous attribuer ça au fait que c'est un plus habile tisseur que vous l'êtes?

R Non monsieur.

Q Pouvons-nous attribuer ça au fait que l'ouvrage qu'ils font est plus difficile que celui que vous faites? R Du tout, l'ouvrage est meilleur.

Q Peut on attribuer ça au fait que ces messieurs travaillent sur un plus grand nombre de machines que vous travaillez vous même? R Les gens qui ont plus de machines que j'en run, c'est parce qu'ils sont capables de les runner, nous autres

vous vanes de produire? R Certainement.

Q Je vois que la dernière enveloppe de pays, celle du 20 septembre, vous avez apparemment 32 cts de l'heure, alors [illegible] Ah, vu comme de l'enveloppe du 17 avril 30 cts, ou 4 juillet [illegible]

R Oui monsieur.

Q Est-ce que ces enveloppes que vous apportées, et que vous vanez de produire sont représentatives de votre situation à venir? R Oui.

Q Savez-vous si les autres travaux ont eudi le même genre d'épreuve que vous, avec de votre département? R Je ne a encore eu tout des bons salaires.

Par M.le Président:

Q Des salaires de combien? R [illegible]

Q Et quinzaine? R. Oui, on n'est pas tous, mais il y en a quelques uns.

Q [illegible]

R [illegible]

Q [illegible] un plus noble travail que vous l'étant?

R Non monsieur.

Q Pouvons-nous attribuer à ce fait que l'ouvrage qu'ils font est plus artistic que celui que vous faites? R En tout, l'ouvrage est meilleur.

Q Sont ce étrangers ce ce fait que ces messieurs travaillent sur un plus grand nombre de machines que vous [illegible]? R Les gens qui [illegible] de machines sur l'un ou [illegible] d'où [illegible] qu'ils sont occupés de les rouler, nous autres

on est limité pour runner vingt machines.

Q Est-ce que les vingt machines que vous faites fonctionner sont de même nature, et fomt le même ouvrage que ceux qui en vont marcher 60 machines?

R Non, c'est pas la même chose.

Q Est-ce que ce n'est pas la même chose, quant à la machine, quant à l'ouvrage, quand à l'étouffe?

R Toutes les machines sont presque les mêmes, il y a toutes sortes de marques, par exemple les Drapers; mais c'est pour les différents cotons, pour l'ouvrage.

Q C'est quant à l'ouvrage? R Oui, il y a du deux lames, du trois lames, du 4 lames.

Q Vous vous faites quoi? R Je travaille sur le 4 lames.

Q Et ceux qui ont 60 métiers? R Ils travaillent sur le deux lames.

Q Considérez-vous qu'il est plus difficile de conduire 60 métiers à 2 lames, que de conduire 20 métiers à quatre lames? R D'après l'expérience c'est le même ouvrag en runner 20 comme ceux qui en run 60.

Q C'est la même tache de faire marcher 60 métiers que 20 métiers, c'est la même tache pour l'ouvrier?

R Ces ouvrages sont arrangés pour donner le même rendement avec 20, et un autre qui en run 60, parce que le métiers, l'ouvrage sur les deux lames, le métier fonctionne plus longtemps sans arrêter.

Q Il y a moins d'embarras? R Oui.

Q Il arrive moins d'incidents où l'ouvrier doit intervenir, il intervient moins souvent dans

ce qui ...mité pour chaque plant mécanique.

Q Est-ce que les variétés mécaniques que vous faites fonctionner avec ce même métier, et vous le même ouvrage que ceux qui en vont manoeuver ce machine?

R Non, c'est pas la même chose.

Q Est-ce que ce n'est pas la même chose, quant à la machine, quant à l'ouvrage, quand à l'étoffe?

R Toutes les machines sont presque les mêmes. Il y a toutes sortes de machines, par exemple les métiers; mais c'est pour les différents cotons, pour l'ouvrage.

Q C'est quand à l'ouvrage? R Oui, il y a des deux lames, des trois lames, de 4 lames.

Q Vous vous tenez quoi? R Je travaille sur le 4 lames.

Q Et vous qui êtes un moteur? R Je travaille sur les deux lames.

Q Connaissez-vous qu'il est plus difficile de conduire 60 métiers à 2 lames, que de conduire 30 métiers à quatre lames? R D'après l'expérience c'est le même ouvrage en prenant 30 comme ceux qui en font 60.

Q C'est la même chose de faire marcher 60 métiers que 30 métiers, c'est le même travail pour l'ouvrier? R Des ouvriers sont attachés pour donner le même travail avec 30, et un autre qui en fait 60, parce que le métier, l'ouvrage sur les deux lames, le métier fonctionne plus longtemps sans arrêter.

Q Il y a moins d'embarras? R Oui.

Q Il prend moins d'ouvrage l'ouvrier? R Oui, l'intervenir, il intervient moins souvent dans

son travail? R Oui.

Q Et la machine continue de produire pendant ce temps là? R Oui.

Q Maintenant, vous avez apporté une enveloppe du mois d'avril où vous paraissez avoir fait .3555 cts de l'heure, est-ce que cette enveloppe-ci précède l'enquête de la Commission Turgeon à Montmorency, est représentative du salaire que vous faisiez dans ce temps ça? R C'est pour démontrer voyez-vous, que les gages sont pas égal, il y en a qui sont plus hautes que les autres, et ça diminue comme vous voyez ,comment ça varie.

Q Constatez-vous dans votre travail qu'il y a une différence aussi sensible que ça, qu'il y a entre 27 cgs et 35 cts de l'heure? R Non, c'est pas de l'ouvrage que je fais moins.

Q Vous avez déjà, d'après votre déposition, conduit 60 métiers? R Oui, soixante-deux.

Q Est-ce qu'il y a des cadrans sur vos métiers?

R Non.

Q Il y en a pas? R Non.

Q Vous est-ce qu'il vous paye à la out?

R Oui.

Q Travaillez-vous de jour vous,ou de nuit?

R De jour.

Q Est-ce qu'il y a un autre ouvrier qui travaille de nuit sur les mêmes métiers? R Pas dans le moment.

Q Combien est-ce que ça fait de temps?

R Ca fait une semaine.

son travail? R. Oui.

Q. M. le docteur continue de prendre pendant ce temps là? R. Oui.

Q. Maintenant, vous avez reçu une enveloppe de moi à l'avril où vous personnes avez fait "Sub" ou de l'heure, est-ce que cette enveloppe-ci précédée l'enquête de la Commission Trudeau à Montmorency, représentative du salaire que vous faites dans ce temps ,ci? R. C'est pour démontrer voyez vous, que les payes sont pas égal, il y en a qui sont plus hautes que les autres, et ça diminue comme vous voyez ,comment ça vaut.

Q. Maintenant, vous avez mentionné que il y a une différence assez notable sur ça, qu'il y a entre 27 cent et 35 cts de l'heure? R. Non, c'est pas de l'ouvrage que je fais moins.

Q. Vous avez déjà, d'après votre déposition, compté 60 heures? R. Oui, soixante-deux.

Q. Est-ce qu'il y a des ouvriers sur vos métiers? R. Non.

Q. Il y en a ici? R. Non.

Q. Vous est-ce qu'il vous paye à la heure?

R. Oui.

Q. Travaillez-vous de jour vous,on de nuit?

R. De jour.

Q. Aujourd'hui y a-t-il quelque autre qui travaille de nuit sur les jours travaux? R. Pas pour le moment.

Q. Quelque est-ce que ça fait de temps? R. Ça fait une semaine.

Q Depuis une semaine il n'y a pas d'ouvrier de nuit qui travaille sur vos métiers? R Non.

Q Les salaires dont nous venons de parler sont vos salaires payés à la cut? R Oui.

Q C'est à dire à la division de la production entre l'ouvrier de jour et l'ouvrier de nuit?

R C'est pour ça, on est supposé être payé de même, tel que vous le dites là.

Q Savez-vous si sur le même ouvrage, lorsque vous étiez deux à fabriquer la pièce de coton en même temps, l'ouvrier de nuit éprouvait la même diminution de salaire que vous? R Il faut absolument qu'il passe par là lui même, je ne me suis pas informé de ça, c'est une affaire que je ne peux pas vous dire.

Q Est-ce que l'on donne à l'ouvrier de nuit une proportion suivant les heures plus longes qu'il travaille, que l'ouvrier de jour? R Oui par rapport que les ouvriers de nuit font plus d'heures.

Q Quand vous travaillez de jour, vous faites combien d'heures? R Dix heures.

Q Et la nuit? R Ils rentrent à 7 heures, ils ont une heure pour manger, je ne peux pas dire au juste.

Q Est-ce qu'ils travaillent tout le temps que vous ne travaillez pas vous, moins le temps pris pour manger? R Oui, ils les prenent à six heures.

Q Et vous reprenez votre machine au moment où l'ouvrier de nuit la laisse? R Oui, les métiers sont en marchent quand on arrive.

Q Savez-vous actuellement le prix du coton, combien vous êtes payé, quelle est la base de votre salaire?

Q Pourtant une semaine il n'y a pas d'ouvrier de nuit qui travaille sur vos métiers? R Non.

Q Les salaires sont nous y nous de partir sont vos salaires payés à la cuit? R Oui.

Q C'est à cire à la division de la production entre l'ouvrier du jour et l'ouvrier de nuit?

R C'est tout ça, on a-t-a-vous être payé de même, tel que vous le dites là.

Q Savez-vous si sur le même ouvrage, lorsque vous étiez deux à fabriquer la pièce de coton en même temps, l'ouvrier la nuit éprouvait la même diminution de salaire que vous? R Il était automatiquement qu'il passe par là lui même, je ne sais pas informé de ça, c'est une affaire que je ne peux pas vous dire.

Q Est-ce que l'on donne à l'ouvrier de nuit une proportion avant les heures plus longues qu'il travaille, que l'ouvrier du jour? R Mi-nuit-tout-vert que les ouvriers de nuit sont plus d'heures.

Q Quand vous travaillez de jour, vous faites combien d'heures? R Six heures.

Q Et la nuit? R Ils restent à 7 heures, ils ont de heure pour manger, je ne peux pas dire au juste.

Q Est-ce qu'ils travaillent tout le temps que vous ne travaillez pas vous, mais le temps pris pour manger? R Oui. Ils ne [illegible]

Q Et vous leur pas votre machine au dessus de l'ouvrier de nuit le jour? R Oui, les métiers sont en mouvement quand on arrive.

Q Savez-vous actuellement le prix du coton, combien vous étiez payé, quelle est la moyenne de votre salaire

R Je m'en suis pas informé.

Q Vous ne le savez pas? R Non,nous autres d'abord, il faudrait tout marqué le travail de jour et le travail de nuit, on peut faire des erreurs, on peut se tromper dans les rouleaux, en fin de compte on est pas plus avancé.

PAR MTRE GEOFFRION.

Q Vous êtes payé à la production? R Oui.

Q Suivant votre production? R Oui.

Q Quelle est la base de paiement,le savez-vous?

R Je le sais pas.

Q Vous l'avez jamais demandé? R Oui, je l'ai demandé, mais aujourd'hui ça fait une secousse que je l'ai demandé combienils nous payaient à la cut, ils ont pas voulu nous le dire, dans le temps ils voulaient pas le dire, aujourd'hui c'est par paréil, ils prétendent qu'ils le disent, mais j'ai pas pris la peine de ~~mx~~ le demander.

Q Combien est-ce que ça fait de temps que vous l'avez demandé comme ça? R Il y a longtemps.

Q A peu près? R Je peux pas le dire, mettonsun an deux ans.

Q Un an ou deux ans? R Oui.

Q Vous ne le savez pas? R Non.

Q A qui l'avez-vous demandé? R Au commis qui était là.

Q Savez-vous son nom? R A Monsieur Cloutte, il est plus au moulin.

Q Vous ne savez pas sur quelle base vous êtes

R Je m'en suis pas aperçu.

Q Vous ne le savez pas? R Non,nous entre-d'abord, il faudrait tout mettre le travail de jour et le travail de nuit, on peut faire des erreurs, on peut se tromper sans les voleurs, en fin de compte on est pas plus avancé.

Q Vous êtes payé à la production? R Oui.

Q Suivant votre production? R Oui.

Q Quelle est la base de paiement,le savez-vous?

R Je le sais pas.

Q Vous l'avez jamais demandé? R Oui, je l'ai demandé, mais autrement moi y a tant une seconde fois on [illegible] ils ont pas voulu nous le dire, dans le temps ils voulaient pas le dire, autrement moi c'est par pratique, ils prétendent qu'ils le disent, mais j'ai pas pris la peine de me le demander.

Q Combien est-ce que y a tant de temps que vous l'avez demandé comme ça? R Il y a

[illegible]

Q A peu près? R Je peux pas le dire, attendez un tout petit.

Q Un an ou deux ans? R Oui.

Q Vous ne le savez pas? R Non.

Q A qui l'avez-vous demandé? R Au commis qui était là.

Q Savez-vous son nom? R A monsieur Ouellette, il est plus au moulin.

Q Vous ne savez pas par quelle base vous êtes

payé, vous savez que vous êtes payé sur votre production, mais vous savez pas quel prix?R Quand même je voudrais dire combien, je le sais pas.

Q Vous savez que vous êtes payé sur votre production,mais vous savez pas sur quelle base? R Non, monsieur.

Q Vous ne dites pas qu'on a baissé le prix, vous ne savez pas si on a baissé le prix ou non? R D'après mes enveloppes de payes le prix a été baissé.

Q Vous croyez que le prix a été baissé? R Oui, puisque je retirais des gros salaires avant.

Q A moins que la production soit moindre? J'ai demandé la base, la dernière paye, j'ai montré ma paye au boss, j'ai dit ça pas de bon sens,on travaille pour rien aujourd'hui, je travaille comme avant: il dit: t'as pas sorti la production.

Q Quel boss vous a dit ça? R Monsieur Chamberland, c'est la réponse qu'il m'a faite, vous savez quand on se fait tromper trop souvent...

Q Les chiffres au crayon là, les extensions au crayon, savez-vous qui a fait ça? R Moi, j'ai marqué ça ici, moi, les dates, c'est moi, juillet 1935, s'il y a autre chose de marqué....

Q Mais le salaire c'est marqué par eux autres? R Oui.

Q Maintenant l'extension,c'est ça ici? R C'est pas moi qui ai marqué ça, j'ai montré mes enveloppes, et ils m'ont demandé mes enveloppes et je leur ai montrées, au syndicat.

payé, vous avez dû vous être payé sur votre pension, mais vous savez que c'est prêté, mais même je voudrais dire combien, je le sais pas.

Q. Vous savez que vous êtes payé sur votre pension, mais vous savez pas sur quelle base? R. Non, maintenant.

Q. Vous ne dites pas qu'on a baisser le prix, vous ne savez pas si on a hausser le prix ou non?

R. D'après mes souvenirs le payé le prix a été baisse.

Q. Vous croyez que le prix a été baissé? R. Oui, compte le rétrait des deux nationaux évent.

Q. A moins que le producteur soit mécanicy s'il laissait la base, le dernier payé, j'ai montré le payé au nous, j'ai dit, je pas le bon sens, on travaille pour rien? Maintenant, il arrivait souvent: il dit: t'as pas assez le production.

Quel nous vous a dit ça? R. Monsieur Chamarland, c'est le réponse qu'il m'a faite, vous savez quand on se fait traiter trop souvent...

Les ouvriers au moyen là, les économiques au moyen, savez-vous qu'a dit ça? R. Non, j'ai compris ça ici, moi, les autres, c'est moi, j'étais là, il y a autre chose de marché....

Mais le salaire c'est marché sur aux marché? R. Oui.

Maintenant l'extension, c'est ça lois? R. C'est mon qui si marché ça, j'ai mon ne mes enseignes, et ils m'ont commandé mes avertisses et je leur ai montrés au journaux.

Q C'est le Syndicat qui a fait le calcul?

R C'est les premiers.

Q L'extension là? R Les chiffres qu'il y a de marqué en dessous.

Q Ca été marqué par le Syndicat? R Ca ici c'est correct..

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD.

Q Le temps de tant à l'heure, c'est le syndicat qui a écrit ça? R Oui.

PAR MTRE GEOFFRION.

Q Ce que la compagnie a écrit, c'est votre nom, le nombre d'heures? R Oui.

Q Et ce que vous avez gagné? R Oui.

Q Maintenant, les salaires varient de semaine en semaine? R Ils sont pas toujours égal.

Q Parce que ça dépend de la production?

R Du moins d'après le boss.

Q Mais ça varie toujours? R Oui.

Q Ca varie pas mal, beaucoup? R On travaille certainement quand même.

Q Je vous demande si ça change beaucoup?

R Nous autres on fait toujours à peu près le même ouvrage, c'est régulier, on a pas le temps de s'asseoir.

Q Je veux dire les montants de payes, à chaque quinzaine, ça change pas mal? R Une paye on peut retirer $2.00, $3.00 de plus, et une paye $5.00 de moins.

Q Vous avez emporté rien que ces enveloppes de payes devant l'enquête? R J'en ai pas

Q. C'est le syndicat qui a fait le calcul?

R. C'est les premiers.

Q. L'entreprise est? R. Les ouvriers qu'il y a de mariés en janvier.

Q. Ça été marqué par le syndicat? R. Ça je c'est correct.

Mr KING [illegible]

Q. Le temps de tout à l'heure, c'est le président qui a sorti ça? R. Oui.

Pr MONT [illegible]

Q. Ce que le compagnie a sorti, c'est votre nom, le nombre d'heures? R. Oui.

Q. Et ce que vous avez marqué? R. Oui.

Q. Maintenant, les salaires variant de semaine en semaine? R. Ils sont pas toujours égal.

Q. Alors que ça devient de la production?

R. Du moins d'après le bons.

Q. [illegible] R. Oui.

Q. Ça varie pas mal, beaucoup? R. Ça travaille certainement quand même.

Q. Je vous demande si ça change beaucoup?

R. Nous autres on fait toujours à peu près le même ouvrage, c'est régulier, on a pas la temps de s'ennuyer.

Q. Je vous dire les montants de payes, à semaine minimum, ça change pas mal? R. Une paye on peut retirer $.50, $3.50 de plus, et une paye $5.00 de moins.

Q. Vous avez compris [illegible] que ces analogues ou [illegible] [illegible]? R. [illegible]

d'autres, si j'en avait d'autres je les aurais emportées.

Q Maintenant le montant de la paye varie de l'ouvrier àl'ouvrier? R Moi je parle dans mon cas les autres je ne le sais pas.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE:

Q Vous avez dit qu'il y a quatre ans, vous gagniez $40.00 à $45.00 par quinzaine? R Oui.

PAR ME. GEOFFRION.

Q Et actuellement? R Oui, il y en a qui font encore ça.

Q Connaissez-vous les noms de ceux que vous dites qui gagnent ces bons gages là? R C'est sur des trois lames qu'ils appellent.

Q Et vous dites qu'ils font ces salaireslà?

R Oui, ils y a des bons sets de métiers, et il y a des weavers qui gagnent les mêmes salaire.

Q Sur quel genre d'ouvrage travaillent-ils?

R Ils run 40 métiers, sur du trois lames.

Q Vous trouvez qu'il y en a qui ont de meilleurs sets de métiers, et ils gagnent plus d'argent?

R C'est ça bien certain, il y a trois ou quatre ans, pour l'ouvrage qu'on fait là, c'est ce qui payait le mieux, j'ai retiré jusqu'à $50.00, j'ai retiré une fois ou deux $59.00, et ils m'ont coupé $10.00.

Q Au même ouvrage et pour le même nombre de métiers? R Oui, sur le 4 et le 5 lames.

Q Vous disiez que vous gagniez $50.00, $59.00 et qu'on vous otait $10.00; Oui, ils m'ont oté $10.00 sur ma paye.

d'autres, si l'on avait d'autres je les autres empêtrées.

Q. Et pendant le moment de ce que vous de l'ouvrier s'ouvrait? R. Mon je parle trop mon cas les a trois je ne le vais pas.

Par M. [illegible]:

Q. Vous avez dit qu'il y a quatre ans, vous [illegible] $40.00 à $45.00 par semaine? R. Oui.

Par M. [illegible]:

Q. E, notamment? R. Oui, il y en a qui font [illegible].

Q. Comment avez-vous les noms de ceux que vous dites qui gagnent des [illegible]? R. C'est sur ces trois lames qu'il aye bien.

Q. Et vous avez qu'ils font des salaires ét?

R. Oui, ils y a des bons mets et mauvais, et il y a des [illegible].

Par M. [illegible]:

Q. Les [illegible] [illegible] SALAIRE.

R. Ils ont 40 minutes, sur un trois lames.

Q. Vous trouvez qu'il y en a qui ont de meilleurs mets de matière, et ils gagnent plus d'argent?

R. C'est ça bien certain, il y a trois ou quatre ans, pour l'ouvrage que'on fait ici, c'est ce qui [illegible] [illegible] une lame on avait [illegible], et là m'ont coupé [illegible].

Q. [illegible] mettent? R. Oui, sur les 6 et les 6 lames.

Q. Vous dites que vous [illegible] et qu'on vous obtient [illegible]? Oui, ils m'ont coupé [illegible] sur ma paye.

Q Quand ça? R Ca fait de ça....si je pouvais donner la date au juste, c'est depuis que M. Chamberland est entré.

Q C'est avant que vous changiez de boss?

R Avant et quelques payes après qui étaient grosses.

Q Combien est-ce que ça peut faire de temps?

R Quatre ans.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD.

Q Vous dites qu'on vous a oté $10.00?

R Oui.

Q De quelle façon? R Ils trouvaient qu'on avait trop gagné.

Q Comment le saviez-vous que vous aviez gagné $50.00, et qu'on vous avait enlevé $10.00?

R Par rapport que j'ai été trouver le commis qui tenait notre temps, dans notre département, je lui ai demandé, il dit: dis le pas à personne, mais je vais te le dire, et il m'a montré le pay-role.

PAR MTRE GEOFFRION.

Q Vous êtes pas capable de dire quand c'était?

R J'ai pasla date.

Q Qui est-ce ça? R Théophile Clouette.

Q Et le nom du boss qui a fait ça? R C'est un nommé Parent, je ne peux pas dire si ça été fait depuis que celui-ci est rentré ou avant.

Q Vous le savez pas? R Non.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD.

Q Au même ouvrage que vous faites là? R Oui, monsieur.

4 Quand ça? R On voit ça,...ça le prévoir donner la ville en janvier, c'est demain que le Chambarlan est entré.

5 Q. C'est avant que vous commencez de nous? R Avant et quelques jours après qu'ils étaient proposés.

6 Comment êtes-vous qu'il peut faire au temps?

7 Quoique ça.

PAR MTRE Fauteux:

10 Q. Vous dites qu'on vous a été qlo.00?

R Oui.

Q. Je quelle façon? R Ils travaux et plus avant [illegible].

Q. Comment le [illegible] que [illegible] qlo.00, et qu'on vous avait mieux qlo.00?

15 R Par rapport que j'ai été trouver le commis qui tenait notre temps, dans notre département, je lui ai demandé, il dit: dis le pas à personne, mais je vais te le dire, et il m'a montré le pay-roll.

PAR MTRE MONTGOMERY:

20 Q. Vous êtes membre de Ste-Anne d'Aurey?

R J'ai payé dans.

Q. Qui est-ce qui R Théophile Clouette.

Q. Et le nom du boss qui a fait ça? R C'est 20 comme ferment, je ne peux pas dire si ça été fait depuis que celui-ci est rentré ou avant.

Q. Vous le savez pas? R Non.

[illegible]

Q. [illegible] R Oui.

30 [illegible]

PAR MTRE GEOFFRION.

Q Quel est le numéro du coton sur lequel vous travaillez actuellement? R Du M.D.67, 10 métiers et 10 métiers de D.38, aujourd'hui ils ont changé ils appellent ça du D.50.

Q Depuis quand runnez-vous ça? R Le MD 67, ça fait 3 semaines pour moi, je suis pas certain.

Q Combien de métiers sur chacune des deux sortes?

R Dix chaque.

Q Dix métiers sur chaque sorte? R Oui.

Q Avant qu'est-ce que vous runniez donc?

R Je runnais ~~xxxx~~ pas le D.67, j'avais du D.38.

Q Rien que du D.38? R Oui.

Q Sur 20 métiers? R Oui.

Q Pendant combien de temps avez-vous eu ça?

R J'ai eu 24 métiers sur le D.38. Je vais vous dire une chose, dans le weave room on change le coton souvent, c'est pas des choses qu'on remarque tout le temps.

Q En 1930, savez-vous quelle espèce de coton que vous runniez? R Je ne me rappelle pas, j'ai pas pris note de ça.

ET le dit témoin ne dit rien de plus.

-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

Par Me Jean Lavergne:

Q Quel est le numéro de coton sur lequel vous travaillez actuellement? R Du M.3.67, 10 métiers et 10 métiers à D.38, mais j'ai oublié ils ont changé ils appellent ça du D.53.

Q Depuis quand travaillez-vous là? R Le Mo 67, ça fait 3 semaines pour moi, je suis pas certain.

Combien de métiers sur chacune des deux sortes?

Par Me Jean:

Dix métiers sur chaque sorte? R Oui.

Avant qu'est-ce que vous travaliez donc?

Je travaillais XXXX pas le D.67, j'avais du D.38.

Sur quoi du D.38? R Oui.

Sur 10 métiers? R Oui.

Pendant combien de temps avez-vous eu ça?

J'ai eu 2a métiers sur le D.38. Je vais vous dire une chose, dans le weave room on change le coton souvent, c'est pas des choses qu'on remarque tout le temps.

Q Au 1er, savez-vous quelle espèce de coton que vous travaliez? R Je ne me rappelle pas, j'ai pas pris note de ça.

Et le dit témoin ne dit rien de plus.

-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

A COMPARU: EMILIEN BOUCHARD.

LEQUEL témoin est assermenté.

Interrogé par Mtre BEAUREGARD.

Q Où demeurez-vous Monsieur Bouchard? R A St.Grégoire de Montmorency.

Q Quel âge avez-vous? R Vingt deux ans.

Q Vous occupez-vous des Syndicats Catholiques? R Oui.

Q Avez-vous une fonction particulière dans les Syndicats Catholiques? R Je suis secrétaire-trésorier.

Q De quelle section? R Section de St.Grégoire de Montmorency.

Q Depuis combien de temps occupez-vous cette fonction là? R Depuis le mois de juin je pense.

Q En votre qualité de secrétaire du Syndicat National Catholique, section Montmorency, vous vous occupez des griefs des ouvriers? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Est-ce à vous que les ouvriers rapportent leurs griefs en général? R C'est à dire à tous les membres del'Executif, mais il y en a une part qui me revient dans les griefs, parce que chaque membre doit prendre sa part dans les griefs.

Q Est-ce qu'il y a beaucoup d'ouvrage de ce temps-ci à Montmorency? R Passablement, oui.

Q Savez-vous quelles sont les heures actuelles des ouvriers? R De sept heures le matin à six heures le soir, et de six heures le soir à sept heures du matin.

A Montréal, Hélène Bruneau.

Le jeune témoin est assermenté.

Interrogé par Maître Bouchard, C.R.

Q. Où demeurez-vous maintenant Bouchard? R. A St.Grégoire de Montmorency.

Q. Quel âge avez-vous? R. Vingt deux ans.

Q. Vous occupez-vous des syndicats catholiques? R. Oui.

Q. Avez-vous une fonction particulière dans les syndicats catholiques? R. Je suis secrétaire-trésorière.

Q. De quelle section? R. Section de St.Grégoire de Montmorency.

Q. Depuis combien de temps occupez-vous cette fonction là? R. Depuis le mois de juin 1944.

Q. En votre qualité de secrétaire de syndicat National catholique de Montmorency, vous vous occupez des grèves des ouvriers? R. Oui, monsieur.

Q. Dit-on à vous que les ouvriers supportent leurs grèves en général? R. C'est à dire à tous les membres du syndicat, mais il y en a une part qui me reviennent dans les grèves, parce que chaque membre doit prendre sa part dans les grèves.

Q. Est-ce qu'il y a beaucoup d'ouvrages de la temporalité à Montmorency? R. Malheureusement, oui.

Q. Savez-vous quelles sont les heures régulières des ouvriers? R. De sept heures le matin à six heures le soir, et de six heures le soir à sept heures du matin.

Q Il y a toujours une équipe de jour et une équipe de nuit? R Oui.

Q Est-ce que les ouvriers de jour ont été appelés à faire de l'ouvrage supplémentaire? R Pas dans ces derniers temps.

PAR MTRE GEOFFRION: C'est du oui dire, et c'est au Tribunal à décider. J'attire l'attention du Tribunal, c'est tout.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD.

Q Travaillez-vous au moulin? R Habituellement, mais dans le moment je n'ai pas d'ouvrage.

Q Quelle est la nature de votre travail?

R Ma dernière fonction, je balayais de nuit.

Q A quel salaire? R La dernière paye que j'ai retiré, me donnait un salaire de $1.68 par nuit.

Q Combien d'heures par nuit? R Douze heures par nuit.

Q Quel âge avez-vous? R Vingt-deux ans.

Q Est-ce le seul travail que vous ayiez fait au moulin? R Non monsieur.

Q Quel autre travail avez-vous fait déjà?

R J'ai déjà travaillé à la cloth room, c'est à dire rouler le coton.

Q Depuis combien de temps avez-vous cessé de travailler? R Depuis le mois de mai.

Q Je comprends que vous êtes venu de Montmorency sur la demande que j'ai faite à M. l'Abbé Coté, d'amener les personnes capables d'exposer devant la Commission les plaintes dont m'avait parlé M.Lachance n'est-ce pas? R R Oui.

Il y a toujours une équipe de jour et une équipe de nuit? R. Oui.

Q. N'est-ce pas les ouvriers de jour qui ont été appelés à faire de l'ouvrage supplémentaire? R. Les gens des différentes équipes.

Q. Pendant l'ouvrage supplémentaire, l'ouvrage du Tribunal à Cornier. N'entre l'attention du Tribunal, c'est tout.

MR. MERD RODGERS.

Q. Travailles-vous en nuit? R. Habituellement mais dans le moment je n'ai pas d'ouvrage.

Q. Quelle est la nature de votre travail?

R. Ma première fonction, je m'occupais de nuit.

Q. Combien d'heures par nuit? R. Douze heures par nuit.

Q. Quel âge avez-vous? R. Vingt-deux ans.

Q. Est-ce ce qu'il travail que vous avez fait en nuit? R. Non pas sur.

Q. Quel sorte travail avez-vous fait déjà?

R. J'ai déjà travaillé à la slide room, c'est à dire ranger la bobine.

Q. Depuis combien de temps avez-vous occupé de travail? R. Depuis le mois de mai.

Q. Je comprends que vous êtes venu de Montmorency sur la demande que j'ai faite à l'aide [illegible] d'amener les personnes [illegible] d'accident [illegible]

Connaissez les [illegible] qui n'avait pas [illegible] n'est-ce pas? R. Oui.

Q Avez-vous quelques demandes particulières à faire à la Commission pendant que vous y êtes?

R C'est à dire que...

Q C'est votre lettre ça? R Oui.

Q Servez-vous en. Vous avez préparé la demande par écrit, la demande que vous vouliez adresser à la Commission? R Oui.

PAR MTRE GEOFFRION: Ce n'est pas une demande, c'est une quête. Est-ce qu'il se sait personnellement.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD:

Q Vous voyez la lettre. C'est un exposé qu'il a mis par écrit.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE: Nous allons l'entendre.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD.

Q Vous avez exposé comme suit, par écrit,- qu'on l'appelle plainte ou autrement:

" St.Grégoire, Cité de Québec, 26 octobre 1936.

" A la Commission d'enquête Turgeon:

" Monsieur le Secrétaire.

" Le Syndicat national catholique du Textile " prend la liberté de vous saisir de la connais- " sance du fait suivant: Aujourd'hui, samedi, " 24 octobre, il y a un surplus d'ouvrage dans " les départements de la Weave Room, spinning " room st de la Card Room, à la manufacture " de la Dominion Textile, à St.Grégoire de " Montmorendy. Les autorités du moulin ont " demandé aux ouvriers de venir travailler, le " 24 octobre, de 12, samedi, midi à minuit "samedi soir, or ceux à qui on a demandé

Q Avez-vous quelques remarques additionnelles à faire à la commission relativement à cette lettre?

R Non.

Q C'est votre lettre, n'est-ce pas?

R Oui.

Q Gardez-vous en. Vous avez proposé la commission par écrit, la demande que vous vouliez présenter à la Commission?

R Oui.

MR MTRS GOURDEAU: Ce n'est pas une demande, c'est une quête. Est-ce qu'il en sait personnellement.

MR MTRS DAUBENSPEC:

Q Vous voyez la lettre. C'est un exposé qu'il a mis par écrit.

MR M.LE COMMISSAIRE: Nous allons l'entendre.

(A la page suivante)

Q Vous avez exposé comme suit, par écrit,- qu'on l'appelle plainte ou autrement:

" St.Simeon, cité de Quebec, 25 octobre 1966.

" Le Président d'enquête Textile

" Monsieur le Secrétaire.

" Le syndicat national canadien du textile " prend la liberté de vous saisir de la commission " suite au fait suivant: Aujourd'hui, samedi, " 24 octobre, il y a un employé d'ouvrage dans " les départements de la Neuve Scom, plusieurs " room et de la Vieu Room, à la manufacture " de la Dominion Textile, à Montmorency " Montmorency. Les autorités de modian ont " demandé aux ouvriers de venir travailler, le " 24 octobre, de 12, samedi, midi à minuit " Samedi soir, or deux à qui on a demandé

" de se rendre à l'ouvrage pour midi (samedi)
" sont des gens qui ont déjà travaillé de 6
" h. P.M. vendredi soir, à 7 H. A.?. Samedi.
" Ces ouvriers sont au nombre d'environ deux
" cents.
" Bien entendu les contremaitres n'ont fait
" que demander aujourd'hui de se rendre à l'ou-
" vrage mais il reste que ceux qui refusent de
" répondre à l'appel sont ordinairement suspendus
" temporairement. C'est une violence deguisée.
" Nous vous mettons au courant, comme d'un
" abus préjudiciable à la santé des travailleurs.
C'est signé: " Le Syndicat National catholique
"du Textile, par EMILIEN BOUCHARD.
"Secrétaire."

R Oui.

Q Maintenant, voici M.Bouchard, cette déclaration que vous avez fait à la commission, et que vous avez mis par écrit,et que je viens de lire, où vous dites qu'il y a 200 ouvriers occupés particulièrement à la weave room, spinning room et à la card room à St.Grégoire? R Environ 200.

Q Ce sont des ouvriers travaillant dans ces trois département là? R Oui.

Q Etes-vous en état de dire que la déclaration que vous avez faite est vraie? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Comment avez-vous connu cet état de chose là?

R Par des gens que je connais, et qui ont été appelés à travailler et qui ont travaillé.

" de se rendre à l'ouvrage pour midi (samedi)
" sont des gens qui ont déjà travaillé de 6
" h. P.M. vendredi soir, à 7 h. A.M. samedi.
" Des ouvriers sont au nombre d'environ deux
" cents.

" Nous avons les conversations d'où j'ai
" pu demander au jourd'hui de se rendre à l'ou-
" vrage mais il reste ceux qui refusent de
" répondre à l'appel sont ordinairement suspendus
" temporairement. C'est une violence déguisée.
" Nous voyons mettons en courant, comme d'un
" sans préjudicable à la santé des travailleurs

C'est signé: " Le Syndicat National catholique
"du Textile, par Emilien Boucher.
"Secrétaire."

R Oui.

Q Maintenant, voici M.Bourbeau, cette déclaration
que vous avez fait à la commission, et que vous
avez mis par écrit,et que je viens de lire, où vous
dites qu'il y a 200 ouvriers occupés particulièrement
à la weave room, spinning room et à la card room
à St.Grégoire? R Environ 200.

Q Ce sont des ouvriers travaillant dans ces trois
départements là? R Oui.

Q Êtes-vous en état de dire que la déclaration
que vous avez faite est vraie? R Oui,
mon sieur.

Q Comment avez-vous connu cet état de chose là?
R Par des gens que je connais, et qui ont été
appelés à travailler et qui ont travaillé.

Q C'est à votre connaissance que ceux qui ont travaillé ont travaillé ces heures là? R Oui.

Q Et les heures que vous dites sont les suivantes? vous dites que ces ouvriers ont travaillé vendredi la nuit jusqu'à samedi matin à sept heures, et ont été requis de se rendre au moulin le samedi midi à midi?

R Oui monsieur.

Q Autrement dit, ils ont eu comme rppos, du samedi matinà sept heures? R Oui.

Q Jusqu'à midi? R Oui.

Q Cinq heures? R Oui.

Q C'est à dire qu'il y a eu cinq heures d'intervalle entre le moment où ils ont laissé le travail le samedi matin et le moment où ils ont été appelé à reprendre le travail le samedi midi? R Oui.

Q Et c'est un incident qui dites-vous affecte environ 200 ouvriers dans ces trois départements que vous venez de dire? R Oui.

Q Vous faites maintenant un commentaire à la fin de cette declaration que j'ai lue, vous dites: " que les contremaitres n'ont fait que demander aux ouvriers", que devons nous comprendre. Ils ne les ont pas contraints? R C'est à dire on demande toujours, mais dans le fond c'est plutot contraindre.

Q Parce que si ces ouvriers n'obéissaient pas?

R Ils seraient bien souvent passible de renvoi temporaire.

Q Est-ce un fait que vous rapportez en disant qu'un ouvrier qui ne se rendrait pas à cette invitation là serait suspendue temporairement? R Oui.

Q Autrement dit privé de son gagne pain pendant quelque temps? R Oui.

Q. C'est à votre connaissance que ceux qui ont travaillé ont travaillé des heures là? R. Oui.

Q. Et vous dites que ces ouvriers ont travaillé vendredi la nuit jusqu'à samedi matin à sept heures, et ont été requis de se rendre au matin le samedi midi à midi?

R. Oui monsieur.

Q. Autrement dit, ils ont eu comme repos, un samedi matinée sept heures? R. Oui.

Q. Jusqu'à midi? R. Oui.

Q. Cinq heures? R. Oui.

Q. C'est à dire qu'il y a eu cinq heures d'intervalle entre le moment où ils ont laissé le travail le samedi matin et le moment où ils ont été appelé à recommencer le travail le samedi midi? R. Oui.

Q. Et c'est un incident qui dites-vous affecte environ 500 ouvriers dans ces trois départements que vous venez de dire? R. Oui.

Q. Vous tirez maintenant un commentaire à la fin de cette déclaration que j'ai lue, vous dites " que les contremaîtres n'ont rien que nous sont des ouvriers syndiqués". Est-ce que vous voulez insinuer par là? R. C'est à dire en somme tout simple, mais dans le fond c'est plutôt contradictoire.

Q. Preuve que ces ouvriers n'obéissent pas? R. Les ouvriers sont toujours [illegible] potelle.

Q. Est-ce un fait que vous rapportez en disant qu'ouvrier qui ne se rendait pas à cette invitation là serait congédié immédiatement? R. Oui.

Q. Maintenant il existe de tout temps une [illegible] ouvrière tangent? R. Oui.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE:

Q. Pouvez-vous nous donner des cas concrets, nous indiquer le nom de plusieurs ouvriers qui ont refusé de se rendre à l'invitation de cette nature?

R. Je ne pourrais pas donner à la Cour les noms, il y a déjà assez long emps que les faits se sont passés, ont été portés à ma connaissance, mais je suis certain que l'affaire s'est produite, quant au nom je ne pourrais pas préciser.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD.

Q Vous n''êtes pas en état d'indiquer à la Cour par des noms, les personnes qui ont ainsi souffert de ne s'être pas rendues à l'invitation?

R Dans le temps, on s'attendait pas aux développement que l'enquête apporterait. Un cas se passait, on ne portait pas attention, on mettait ça en bubli les noms.

Q Vous ne preniez pas de notes, vous n'aviez pas l'intention de les rapporter à la Commission?

R Non.

Q Y a-t-il autre chose que vous voulez déclarer?

R C'est à dire une seule demande que j'ai fait par écrit.

MTRE BEAUREGARD: Nous allons la mettre de coté celle là.

PAR MTRE GEOFFRION.

Q Quant à l'incident du 24 octobre, vous savez que des ouvriers vous ont dit que des ouvriers avaient été appelés à revenir? R Oui.

Q Savez-vous si ce sont des ouvriers travaillant

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE:

Q Pouvez-vous nous donner des concrets, nous indiquer le nom de plusieurs ouvriers qui ont refusé de se rendre à l'invitation de cette nature?

R. Je ne pourrais pas donner à la Cour les noms, il y a déjà assez long temps que les faits se sont passés, ont été portés à ma connaissance, mais je suis certain que l'affaire s'est produite, quant au nom je ne pourrais pas préciser.

PAR MME BAUDOUIN:

Q Vous n'êtes pas en état d'indiquer à la Cour des noms, les personnes qui ont ainsi souffert de ne s'être pas rendues à l'invitation?

R Mais si [illegible], je n'hésiterais pas un moment que l'enquête opportune. Un cas se présente, on ne portait pas attention, on mettait ça en bouche les noms.

Q Vous ne pouvez pas de notes, vous n'aviez pas l'intention de les rapporter à la Commission?

R Non.

Q Y a-t-il autre chose que vous voulez déclarer?

R C'est à mire une seule chose que j'ai fait par écrit.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE: Nous allons la mettre de côté celle là.

PAR MME BAUDOUIN:

Q Quant à l'incident du 24 octobre, vous savez que des ouvriers vous ont dit que des ouvriers ont été appelés à revenir? R Oui.

Q Savez-vous si ce sont des ouvriers travaillant

de jour ou de nuit? R Des ouvriers travaillant de nuit.

Q Vous êtes sur de ça? R Oui.

Q Ils vous ont dit qu'ils avaient été demandés pour revenir? R Oui.

Q Sont-ils retournés? R Oui.

Q Y en a-t-il qui sont pas retournés? R A ma connaissance, il y en a pas qui ont refusé.

Q Vous ne le savez pas? R Non, seulement à ma connaissance, dans ceux que je connais, il y en a pas qui ont refusé.

Q Combien en connaissez-vous? R Plusieurs, et ce serait difficile de préciser le nombre.

Q Quant à la suspension, vous en avez eu connaissance. Combien y a-t-il d'années que c'est arrivé et être vous capable de nous donner les noms?

R L'année passée c'est arrivé encore je crois que oui, dans des cas il ne faut pas mettre le blame rien que sur un coté, mais dans la plupart des cas un ouvrier lui même qui est pas capable de le faire passe avec les autres pareil, c'est à dire que s'il refuse il est suspendu.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD.

Q Vous voulez dire s'il n'y va pas parce qu'il ne peut pas y aller? R Oui.

PAR MTRE GEOFFRION.

Q Vous n'êtes pas capable de nous donner les noms? R C'est difficile.

Q La date? R Exactement, non, l'année passée, les années précédentes aussi.

de jour ou de nuit? R Des ouvriers travaillent en nuit.

Q Vous êtes à air de ,a? R Oui.

Q Ils vous ont dit qu'ils avaient été commandés pour revenir? R Oui.

Q Sont-ils retournés? R Oui.

Q Y en a-t-il qui sont des retournés? R A ma connaissance, il y en a peu qui ont retourné.

Q Vous ne le savez pas? R Non, seulement à ma connaissance, dans ceux que je connais, il y en a peu qui ont retourné.

Q Combien en connaissez-vous? R Plusieurs, et ce serait difficile de préciser le nombre.

Q Quand il y a [illegible], vous en avez connaissance. Combien y a-t-il d'années que c'est arrivé et être vous capable de nous donner les noms?

R L'année passée c'est arrivé encore je crois que, dans des cas il ne faut pas mettre le blâme rien que sur un côté, mais dans la plupart des cas un ouvrier lui même qui est pas capable de le faire passe avec les autres pareil, c'est à dire que s'il trouve il est accepté.

PAR MTRE BRYDGE:

Q Vous voulez dire s'il n'y va pas parce qu'il ne peut pas y aller? R Oui.

PAR MTRE BOURARD:

Q Vous n'êtes pas capable de nous donner les noms? R C'est difficile.

Q La date? R Exactement, non, l'année passée, les années précédentes aussi.

Q Etes-vous capable de dire quels sont les boss qui ont fait ça? R Comme je disais tantot dans ce temps là il n'était pas question de Commission, il se passait quelque chose, on était au courant du fait...

Q Ce n'est pas un reproche que je vous fais. Je veux savoir: êtes-vous capable de nous aider à faire notre enquête. Vous êtes pas capable de dire quand? R Quant à vous donner des précisions c'est trop difficile.

Q Etes-vous capable de nous dire quels étaient les boss? R Non, il y a un moyen, ce serait d'aller au moulin.

Q Si on ne sait pas ni la date, ni les noms, ni les boss, c'est difficile de faire une enquête? R Je comprends bien.

Q Ils vont dire que non je suppose. Quant à vous vous le savez parce que les ouvriers vous l'ont dit? R Oui.

Q Vous, vous avez pas été suspendu? R Personnellement, non.

Q Vous ne pouvez pas nous aider plus que ça? R Non.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD.

Q Combien avez-vous de membres dans le syndicat dont vous êtes le secretaire? R Actuellement, on doit avoir 500 membres passé.

Q Qui suivent régulièrement les assemblées du syndicat? R Oui.

Q Êtes-vous capable de dire quels sont les bons qui ont fait ça? R Comme je disais tantôt dans ce temps là il n'était pas question de Commission, il se passait quelque chose, on était au courant du fait...

Q Ce n'est pas en rapport que je vous fais ce vous savoir: êtes-vous capable de nous aider à faire notre enquête. Vous êtes pas capable de dire quand? R Quant à vous donner des précisions c'est trop difficile.

Q Dites-nous comment on peut dire quand c'était les bons? R Non, il y a un moyen, ce serait d'aller au moulin.

Q Si on ne sait pas qui la dit, qui l'a nommé, les bons, c'est difficile de faire une enquête? R Je comprends bien.

Ils vont dire que non je suppose. Quant à vous vous les avez parce que les civils à vous l'ont dit? R Oui.

Q Mais, vous avez vu M. [illegible] R Non comme il ment, non.

Q Vous ne pouvez pas nous aider plus que ça? R Non.

PAR MRE [illegible]:

Q Combien avez-vous de membres dans la syndicat qui vous êtes le secrétaire? R Actuellement, il doit avoir 200 membres payés.

Q Qui avaient régulièrement les assemblées du syndicat? R Moi.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE. C'est un syndicat qui s'occupe que de ce moulin là.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD.

Q Sont-ce tous des ouvriers de la Dominion Textile? R Certainement.

Q Pas autre chose? R Non.

Q Dans la section dont vous parlez, sur ces 500 membres, y en a-t-il d'employés dans d'autres usines?

R Non, seulement que du Textile, c'est ce qui fait l'objet de notre syndicat.

Et le témoin ne dit rien de plus.

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A COMPARU: M.L'ABBE GEORGES COTE:

LEQUEL témoin est assermenté.

Interrogé par Mtre BEAUREGARD.

Q Vous avez été assermenté déjà? R Oui.

Q Et vous avez déjà comparu devant cette Commission? R Oui.

Q Quelle est votre fonction à l'égard des syndicats Catholiques? R Je suis aumonier de tous les syndicats Catholiques du District de Québec.

Q Connaissez-vous particulièrement le syndicat catholique ouvrier du textile, de St.Grégoire de MontmorencyR R Oui, particulièrement j'ai suggéré et assisté à la formation de ce syndicat là, qui date de plusieurs mois.

Q Fréquentez-vous les membres du syndicat?

PAR M. LE COMMISSAIRE: C'est un syndicat qui s'occupe que de ce moulin là.

Les Agnes Lavin.

Q. Prêtez-vous les services de la Dominion Textile? R. Certainement.

Q. Pas autre chose? R. Non.

Q. Dans la section dont vous parlez, sur ces 800 membres, y en a-t-il d'employés dans d'autres usines? R. Non, seulement que du textile, c'est ce qui fait l'objet de notre syndicat.

Et le témoin ne dit rien de plus.

Interrogé par Me Guy Rouleau:

Le juge témoin est assermenté.

Interrogé par Me Guy Rouleau:

Q. Vous avez été assermenté ce jour? R. Oui.

Q. Et vous avez déjà comparu devant cette Commission? R. Oui.

Q. Quelle est votre location à l'usine des syndicats catholiques? R. Je suis président de tous les syndicats catholiques du District de Québec.

Q. Connaissez-vous particulièrement le syndicat catholique ouvrier du textile, de St-Georges de Mon Louis? R. Oui, particulièrement j'ai assisté et assiste à la formation de ce syndicat là, cet date de plusieurs mois.

Q. Fréquentez-vous les membres du syndicat?

R Oui.

Q Les voy ez-vous d'une façon assidue?

R Oui, je vais à toutes leurs assemblées une fois tous les quinze jours, et à l'assemblée de l'exécutif entre chaque séance.

Q Le témoin précédent, le secrétaire M.Bouchard, nous a dit qu'il y avait au delà de 500 membres dans ce syndicat? R Oui, en règle et qui cotisent au syndicat.

Q C'est à dire qui payent les cotisations et qui suivent les assemblées? R Oui.

Q Pouvez-vous nous dire Monsieur l'Abbé Coté, ce que vos fonctions vous ont permis de constater quant à la condition des ouvriers de Montmorency, et que vous aimeriez à ajouter à votre témoignage?

R C'est une question générale. Les gens du textile, comme bien d'autres industries, ont affaires à des patrons qui veulent être honnêtes mais qui sont dans l'impossibilité de l'être, étant donné les conditions de compétition qui sévit entre eux. Ce son des considérations générales, mais nous disons ce que nous pensons. Etant donné les conditions de capitalisation dans laquelle ils sont. Je ne dis pas ça parce que je connais ça personnellement, mais j'ai suivi les rapports de l'enquête. Etant donné les circonstances je crois qu'il est pour eux difficile de faire mieux, que ce qu'ils font là.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE:

Q Pour l'ouvrier? R Oui, étant donné les conditions actuelles.

R Oui.

Q Les voy ez-vous d'une façon assidue?

R Oui, je vais à toutes leurs assemblées une fois tous les quinze jours, et à l'assemblée de l'exécutif entre chaque séance.

Q Le témoin précédent, le secrétaire M.Bonneau nous a dit qu'il y avait au delà de 600 membres dans ce syndicat? R Oui, environ et qui cotisent au syndicat.

Q C'est à dire que payent les cotisations et qui suivent les assemblées? R Oui.

Q Pouvez-vous nous dire pourquoi l'abbé Côté, ce que vos fonctions vous ont permis de constater quant à la conduite des ouvriers de Montmorency, et que vous aimerie à ajouter à votre témoignage? R C'est une question personnelle. Les gens du textile, comme bien d'autres industries, ont affaire à des patrons qui veulent être honnêtes mais qui sont dans l'impossibilité de l'être, étant donné les conditions de compétition qui sévit entre eux. Ce sont des considérations générales, mais nous dirons ce que nous pensons. Etant donné les conditions économiques dans lesquelles ils sont. Je ne dis pas que je connais ça personnellement, mais j'ai suivi les rapports de l'enquête. Etant donné les circonstances je crois qu'il est pour eux difficile de faire autrement, sur ce qu'ils sont.

LE R.P. COURTEMANCHE:

Q Pour l'ouvrier? R Oui, étant donné les conditions actuelles.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD.

Q Vous attribuez la situation de l'ouvrier comme une conséquence nécessaire de la position financière des employeurs et de la compétion qui existe entre eux.

R Je crois que c'est la compétion non disciplinée, qui je crois est la cause principale de toute l'affaire. Je ne veux pas préjuger les conclusions de l'enquête cependant.

PAR MTRE GEOFFRION.

Q Vous aimeriez mieux que les ouvriers soient mieux traités? R Oui.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD.

Q Savez-vous qu'à Trois Rivières, on a accordé une augmentation de 15% à 20%? R C'est du oui dire, j'ai su qu'ils avaient eu une augmentation à la Wabasso.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE: Depuis quand?

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD: Depuis trois semaines.

Q Avez-vous d'autres déclarations à faire à la Commission pendant que vous y êtes?

R Simplement une petite remarque. Dimanche dernier au prone, monsieur le curé...

Q De l'Eglise de? R St.Grégoire de Montmorency. Voici ce qu'il a dit, ou ce qui a été dit, sommairement, ce n'est pas pris textuellement cependant. A la demande du gérant de la manufacture Dominion Textile, nous vous faisons part de la communication suivante: Comme la compagnie a beaucoup d'ouvrage en vue pour cet hiver, les ouvriers devront marcher de concert avec leurs patrons pour

PAR MME BOUCHARD.

Q Vous attribuez la situation de l'ouvrier comme une conséquence nécessaire de la position financière des entreprises et de la concurrence qui existe entre elles.

R Je crois que c'est la compétition non disciplinée qui je crois est la cause principale de toute l'affaire. Je ne veux pas préjuger les conclusions de l'enquête commerciale.

PAR MME GROUTTEN.

Q Vous aimeriez mieux que les ouvriers soient mieux traités ? R Oui.

PAR MME BOUCHARD.

Q Avez-vous eu une augmentation de 10% à 15% ? R C'est ce qui dire, j'ai eu qu'il avaient eu une augmentation à la Wabasso.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE: Depuis quand?

PAR MME BOUCHARD: Depuis trois semaines.

Q Avez-vous d'autres déclarations à faire à la Commission pendant que vous y êtes?

R Simplement une petite remarque. Dimanche dernier au prone, monsieur le curé...

Q La l'église de? R St.Grégoire de Montmorency. Voici ce qu'il a dit, ce qui a été dit, textuellement, il n'est pas pris textuellement occasionnel. A la demande du ministre de la manufacture Dominion Textile, nous vous laissons part de la communication suivante: Comme la compagnie a beaucoup d'ouvrage en vue pour cet hiver, les ouvriers devront marcher de concert avec leurs patrons pour

accomplir ce supplement de travail, s'ils ne veulent pas que la compagnie envoie les commandes dans ses autres moulins, et priv ses ouvriers de Montmorency d'une bonne part d'ouvrage. Evidemment l'avis est bon. M.le curé a demandé la coopération desouvriers. Mais cependant c'est un manque de pchycologie par rapport au syndicat. Il nous semble que les employeurs auraient pu envoyer une lettre au syndicat qui compte 500 membres, et ce n'aurait pas été un manque depschycologie. Les ouvriers ne savent pas s'il y a eu une lettre, mais c'est ce qui a été dit au prone.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE:

Q. Par le curé? R. Oui et par les vicaires. C'est la même chose que si le maire de Montréal voulait la coopération de ses administrés, allait demander au maire de Vancouver de s'acresser à Montréal. Ce n'est pas un crime, mais les ouvriers disent: nous sommes ignorés, notre syndicat n'existe pas pour les employeurs, il y a un réflexe chez les ouvriers comme chez les autres, qui leur font croire que leur syndicat n'existe pas pour personne.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD:

Q. Même quand le patron veut parler aux ouvriers, il ne leur parle pas? R. Je crois que l'employeur dans ce cas aurait pu aussi s'adresser au syndicat.

Q. Vous êtes sur la façon que cette demande a été adressée au curé du village, alors qu'il y a un syndicat, et qu'il était le premier intéressé à la demande de coopération? R. Oui.

accomplir ce supplément de travail, s'il ne valait pas que la compagnie envoie leur commandes dans nos autres moulins, et qu'il y ait des ouvriers de Montmorency [illegible]. [illegible] bon. M.le curé a demandé la coopération des ouvriers. Mais cependant c'est un manque de patriotisme par rapport au syndicat. Il nous semble que les employeurs seraient pas envoyer une lettre en syndicat qui compte 500 membres, et ce n'serait pas été un manque dépsychologie. Les ouvriers ne savent pas s'il y a eu une lettre, mais c'est ce qui a été dit plus.

Par le curé

Q. Par le curé R. Oui et par les ouvriers. C'est la même chose que si le maire de Montréal vous la coopération de nos ouvrières, allait demander au maire de Vancouver de s'adresser à Montréal. Ce n'est pas un crime, mais les ouvriers disent: nous sommes ignorées, notre syndicat n'existe pas pour les employés. Il y a un préjugé chez les ouvriers comme chez les autres, qui leur fait croire que leur syndicat n'existe pas pour ce[illegible].

Par Mme Bélanger:

Q. Même quand le patron voit écrire aux ouvrières il ne leur parle pas? R. Je crois que l'employé dans ce cas aurait pu essayé d'atteindre un syndicat.

Q. Vous êtes sur la façon que cette demande a été adressée au curé du village, alors qu'il y a un syndicat [illegible] coopération? R. Oui.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE:

Q Il s'agit de l'attitude de la compagnie vis à vis des syndicats? R Oui.

PAR ME.BEAUREGARD.

Q Votre suggestion serait que la compagnie devrait le dire aux ouvriers et au syndicat?

R Les ouvriers seraient fiers de voir que leur employeur envoie un petit mot, ça leur donnerait ce qu'on appelle en anglais le "self-confidence". Ils ont un syndicat et onles oublie complètement, on ne veut pas les voir, et ça crée dans l'esprit des ouvriers du malaise, ça entraine des griefs fictifs, c'est une question de pschycologie ouvrière.

Q Voulez-vous nous dire où en est actuellement la question du contrat collectif?

R Nous avons beaucoup d'espoirs, nous avons une confédération, et à ce sujet là nous vous demanderions si c'est possible, je ne connais pas la nature d'une commission royale comme celle-ci, mais que la commission s'occupe elle même des convention collectives, si ce n'est pas possible, nous demandrions que la commission nous donne des suggestions qui pourrait servir de base à l'établissement d'une convention collective. C'est la demande que nous avons à faire.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE: Est-ce que la compagnie a quelque chose à dire?

PAR MTRE GEOFFRION: On va se renseigner.

PAR ME.GEOFFRION: En ce qui regarde ce que vient de dire M.l'Abbé, quant à la question, à l'égard de la compagnie, d'isoler les syndicats?

PAR MTRE GEOFFRION:

Q. Il n'était de l'intérêt de la compagnie vis à vis des syndicats? R. Oui.

Par M. Beauchemin:

Q. Votre suggestion serait que la compagnie devrait le dire aux ouvriers et au syndicat?

R. Les ouvriers seraient libres de voir des lettres employées envoyées en petit mot, ça leur donne droit de'on engagée en anglais le "sell-confidence". Ils sont un syndicat et seront admis complètement, on ne veut pas les voir, et ça ouvre dans l'esprit des ouvriers du Canada, ça entraîne des grosses lettres c'est une question de psychologie ouvrière.

Q. Vous les-vous deux cités où on est actuellement la question du contrat collectif?

R. Vous [illegible] une discussion, et à ce point là nous vous renseignons si c'est possible, je ne connais pas la nature d'une convention locale comme celle-ci, mais que la connaissance s'accroît elle même des conventions collectives, si ce n'est pas possible, nous connaissons que la connaissance nous donne des suggestions qui pourront servir de base à l'étude [illegible] que nous avons à faire.

Q. Ce dernier mots j'avoir?

Par Mme Gauthier: On vi: ce [illegible]

R. [illegible]

Q. Vient de dire M.l'abbé, quant à la question, à l'égard de la compagnie, l'isoler les syndicats?

Par Mme Gauthier:

Nous avons 1500 employés, il y en a que 500 dans l'union, ce n'est que le tiers. Il y a aussi le relief, nous avons des arrangements avec le curé quant au relief, et si la Commission croit que l'on devrait changer, mais ne croyez-vous pas qu'il y a beaucoup d'employés qui ne sont pas dans le comité.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE: (A M.l'Abbé Coté) Il y a ça Monsieur l'Abbé, on me fait la remarque que le syndicat se compose de 500 sur 1500 employés?

LE TEMOIN: Oui, mais il y a une fédération dans la province qui possède une incorporation.

Q Alors que dites-vous de ça, vu qu'il y a que le tiers qui vont partie de votre syndicat?

R Il nous semble que s'il y a une demande à faire qu'il vaut mieux s'adresser aux ouvriers organisés.

Q Ca représente le tiers? R Oui.

Q Il en reste toujours les deux tiers qui ne le sont pas? R Si on s'était adressé au syndicat, ça aurait fait voir que le syndicat était utile et n'était pas ignoré, si le syndicat prenait en mains les affaires des ouvriers, il nous semble que ce serait mieux,

ET le témoin ne dit rien de plus.

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Page 10559 follows.

Nous avons 1500 employés, il y en a que 500 dans l'union, ce n'est que le tiers. Il y a sous le relief, nous avons des arrangements avec le ouvré quant au relief, et si la Commission croit que l'on devrait changer, mais ne croyez-vous pas qu'il y a beaucoup d'employés qui ne sont pas dans le comté.

Il y a ça dans l'abbé, on ne sait la remarque que le syndicat se compose de 500 sur 1500 employés?

R Oui, mais il y a une représentation dans la province qui occasède une inproportion.

Q Alors que disiez-vous ça, va qu'il y a que le tiers qui vont partie de votre syndicat?

R Il nous semble que s'il y a une demande à faire qu'il vont mieux s'adresser aux ouvriers organisés.

Q Ce représente le tiers? R Oui.

Il en reste toujours les deux tiers qui ne le sont pas? R Si on s'était adressé au syndicat, ça ait fait voir que le syndicat était utile et n'était pas ignoré, si le syndicat prenait en mains les affaires des ouvriers, il nous semble que ce serait mieux.

MT le témoin ne dit rien de plus.

Page 10565 Suivre.

THE COMMISSIONER: What are we going on with now, Mr. McRuer?

MR. McRUER: This is in regard to the same subject matter, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, we had Mr. Cameron in the box.

MR. McRUER: I am calling Mr. Gordon in regard to Montmorency.

THE COMMISSIONER: Oh, this is Montmorency?

MR. McRUER: Yes, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: He is going right on with what Mr. Beauregard began?

MR. McRUER: Yes, my lord.

G. BLAIR GORDON, Recalled,

EXAMINED BY MR. McRUER:

Q. Mr. Gordon, on the 27th of August last --

THE COMMISSIONER: Pardon me, Mr. McRuer, is that about this telegram?

MR. McRUER: Yes, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: Then I think those people had better know what is going on.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Mr. Gordon, you sent a telegram did you not, to Mr. Lachance, on the 26th of August, 1936? A. Yes, Mr. McRuer. He sent me a letter asking for the reply by telegram that day.

Q. And did you dictate the telegram in English or French? A. I dictated the Telegram in English,

Nous avons 1500 employés, il y en a que 500 dans l'union, ce n'est que le tiers. Il y a aussi le relief, nous avons des arrangements avec le curé quant au relief, et si la Commission croit que l'on devrait commer, mais ne croyez-vous pas qu'il y a beaucoup d'employés qui ne sont pas dans le comté.

PAR M. LE COMMISSAIRE: (A M. l'Abbé Coté)

Il y a ça monsieur l'abbé, on me dit la remarque que le syndicat ne compte de 500 sur 1500 employés.

LE R. M. C.: Oui, mais il y a une organisation dans la province qui possède une importance.

Q. Alors que dites-vous ça, va qu'il y a que le tiers qui vont partie de votre syndicat?

R. Il nous semble que s'il y a une demande à ce qu'il vont mieux s'adresser aux ouvriers organisés.

Q. Ça représente le tiers? R. Oui.

Q. Il en reste toujours les deux tiers qui ne le sont pas? R. Si on s'était adressé au syndicat, ça en est fait voir que le syndicat était utile et n'était pas ignoré, si le syndicat prenait en main les intérêts des ouvriers, il nous semble que ce serait mieux.

ET le témoin ne dit rien de plus.

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Exp. 12847 Milloy.

THE COMMISSIONER: What are we going on with now, Mr. McRuer?

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Q. And did you dictate the telegram in English or French? A. I dictated the Telegram in English,

THE COMMISSIONER: What are we going on with now, Mr. Morency?

MR. MORENCY: This is the report -- the -- the telegram.

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, we had Mr. Gamsby in the box.

MR. MORENCY: I am calling Mr. Gordon in regard to Mon Morency.

THE COMMISSIONER: Oh, this is Mon Morency?

MR. MORENCY: Yes, my Lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: We is going right on with what Mr. Beauregard began?

MR. MORENCY: Yes, my Lord.

[illegible] called,

EXAMINED BY MR. MORENCY:

Q. Mr. Gordon, on the 27th of August last --

THE COMMISSIONER: Pardon me, Mr. Morency, is this about this telegram?

MR. MORENCY: Yes, my Lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: Then I think those people had better know what is going on.

BY MR. MORENCY: Q. Mr. Gordon, you sent a telegram, did you not, to Mr. [illegible], the [illegible] of [illegible], Ison?

A. Yes, Mr. Morency. He sent me a letter asking for the reply by telegram that day.

Q. And did you dictate the telegram in reply

and it was translated in our office from English into French.

Q. Then I have here the telegram as dictated by you? A. Yes, this is as the girl took it down.

MR. McRUER: Will you read the French, Mr.Beauregard, and I will read the English.

THE COMMISSIONER: This is a Telegram from the Company.

MR. McRUER: This is from Mr.Gordon, as Managing Director of the Dominion Textile Company, to Delphis Lachance, Fils, dated the 27th of August, 1936,

THE WITNESS: That is Mr. Lachance, Junior.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. What is that? A. That is to Mr.Lachance, Junior, my lord. It is addressed to Delphis Lachance, Fils.

MR. BEAUREGARD: "Montreal, 27 sout, 1936.

Delphis Lachance, Fils.

MONTMORENCY VILLAGE, Que.

VOTRE LETTRE DU VINGT-CINQ COURANT N'AVONS AUCUNEMENT L'INTENTION DE DISCUTER LES AFFAIRES DE CETTE COMPAGNIE AVEC DES GENS DE VOTRE SORTE QUI NE COMPTENT QUE SUR L'INDULGENCE DE CELLE-CI ET UTILISENT L'IGNORANCE D'UN PETIT NOMBRE DE NOS EMPLOYES POUR SE DONNER UN AIR DE FAUSSE IMPORTANCE (STOP) S'IL RESULTE DES ENNUIS DUS A VOSTENTATIVES DE TROUBLER LA BONNE HARMONIE EXISTANT ENTRE LA COMPAGNIE ET SES EMPLOYES DEPUIS NOMBRE D'ANNEES, NOUS AVISERONS LE GOUVERNEMENT SANS EQUIVOQUE QUI EST RESPONSABLE DE FORMENTER

and it was translated in our office from English into French.

Q. Then I have here the telegram as dictated by you? A. Yes, this is as the girl took it down.

MR. MERRITT: Can you read it slowly, Mr. Gordon-Hard, and I will read the English.

THE COMMISSIONER: This is a Telegram from the Compa-

MR. MERRITT: This is from Mr. Gordon, as Managing Director of the Dominion Textile Company, to Delphis Lacombe, Esq., dated the 26th of August, 1946.

MR. MERRITT: Read it Mr. Lacombe, please.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. What is that? A. That is to Mr. Lacombe, Dudlor, my lord. It is addressed to Delphis Lacombe, Esq.

MR. MERRITT: Q. Is that, Mr. Lacombe?

Delphis Lacombe, Esq.

MONTMORENCY VILLAGE, Que.

VOTRE LETTRE DU VING-T-QUA, COMPANT M'AVOIR

PRESENTER L'OPPORTUNITE DE TRAVAILLER

DU CORPS COMPAGNIE AVEC DES GENS DE VOTRE COUTUM

PAR UTILISANT L'INFORMATION D'UN CERTAIN MONSIEUR DU

NOS MEILLEURS POUR SE DONNER UN AIR DE VAGUE E

IMPORTANCE (TOUT) S'EST RENDU ONE SERVIS DES A

CONTEMPORAINS DU TRAVAIL LA SOMME RAISONNE

EXISTANT E UNE L. COMPAGNIE ET SON MONTRAS PRIVE

MONTRE D'ANNEES, MEME AVEC LES CONTEMPORAIN

DES MALVOLEN DE QUI SONT ASSOCIES EN PRIMAUTE

LA DISCORDE (STOP) VOUS SEREZ SANS DOUTE SURPRIS D'APPRENDRE QUE LA COMMISSION ROYALE DONNERA AUX TEMOIGNAGES DEFIGURES DE QUELQUES MECONTENTS SEUR JUSTE VALEUR (stop) NOUS CONTINUONS DE CROIRE DANS IE BON SENS ET LA LOYAUTE DE LA GRANDE MAJORITE DE NOS EMPLOYES ET COMME PAR LE PASSE, L'ADMINISTRATION DE CETTE COMPAGNIE SERA CONDUITE AVEC LEURS VERITABLES INTERETS A COEUR.

G.B. Gordon,

Directeur-Gerant,

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED."

BY MR. BEAUREGARD: Q. And are we to understand that the copy I have in my hand was made at the time the Telegram was sent? A. Yes, Mr. Beauregard. This is a carbon copy of the actual message handed to the Telegraph Company.

Q. So that the copy I hold in my hand, and that I read, is the actual copy of the telegram that was sent? A. A copy of the telegram that the Telegraph boy took away from the office, yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Do you want to file that?

MR. BEAUREGARD: Yes, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: That will be Exhibit 747.

EXHIBIT 747: Telegram to Delphis Lachance, from G.B.Gordon, dated 27th August, 1936, with letter and translation attached dated 25th August, 1936.

LA DISCORDE (STOP) VOUS SERAIT GRAS DOUTE

NON-PAS D'APPROUVER, DE LA COMMISSION ROYALE

ANNONCE DES TRAVAUX SEUR 1UCTE VALEUR (stop) NOUS

CONTINUONS DE CROIRE PAS LE BON SENS ET LA

LOYAUTE DE LA GRANDE MAJORITE DE NOS EMPLOYES

ET COMME PAR LE PASSE, L'ORGANISATION DE CETTE

INTERETS A CONTRE.

G.F. SMITH,

Directeur-Général.

BANCON TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED.

BY MR. BRADSHAW: Q. And are we to understand that the copy I have in my hand was made at the time the Telegram was sent? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Yes. This is a carbon copy of the actual message handed to the Telegraph Company.

A. So that the copy I hold in my hand, and that I read, is the actual copy of the telegram that was sent? A. A copy of the telegram that the telegraph boy took away from the office, yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Do you want to file it?

MR. BRADSHAW: Yes, my Lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: That will be Exhibit V47.

EXHIBIT V47: Telegram to Quebec Lumber, from G.F. Smith, dated August, 1950, with letter and translation attached dated 30th August, 1950.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD:

Voici qu'il plaise à la Cour dans quelle circonstance le télégramme en question est venu à notre connaissance en date du 19 septembre 1936.

M. Lachance, Delphis Lachance fils, du Village Montmorency, m'écrivait entre autre chose:

"Je profite de l'occasion qui m'est offerte pour venir causer avec vous de la Dominion Textile.

"Vous savez que je devais m'occuper de recuil-
"lir des témoignages des employés qui ont été
"réduits de salaire depuis l'enquête mais J'ai
"dû m'absenter d'ici depuis que je vous ai vu
"et je viens seulement d'arriver.

Me. Beauregard: Je dois dire que M. Lachance a fait une visite à mon bureau, et j'ai répondu sur place, que cette plainte n'était pas satisfaisante, si vous avez de la preuve à offrir offrez là, c'est à cette déclaration que M. Lachance nous dit:

"Je trouve chez moi à mon retour une lettre
"de M.M. Emilio Pellerin et Thomas Lebel.
"Je comprends que cela n'est pas suffisant
"mais si vous désirez que je tienne une assem-
"blée à la salle paroissiale pour questionner
"les gens qui auront des plaintes à faire,
"je le ferai avec plaisir.

Me. Beauregard: Je dois dire que je l'ai laissé libre de faire ce qu'il avait à faire. Il continue:

" Vous trouverez copie du télégramme de
"Gordon, mais malheureusement je n'ai pas copie
"de la lettre que je lui addressais en août
"dernier.

PAR MTRE MALCOLM:

Voici qu'il plaide à la Cour dans quelle circonstance le télégramme en question est venu à notre connaissance en date du 19 septembre 1936.

Le Lamoureux, Julien Lamoureux (Jim, de Hillcrest avant-hier), m'arrivait avec mon ami [illegible]:

"Je profite de l'occasion qui m'est offerte pour venir causer avec vous de la domination Textile.

"Vous savez que je devais m'occuper de recueil-"lir des témoignages des employés qui ont été "requis de saisire depuis l'enquête mais j'ai "dû m'absenter d'ici depuis que je vous ai vu "et je viens seulement d'arriver.

Me. Beauregard: Je lois dire que M. Lamoureux a fait une visite à mon bureau, et j'ai répondu aux plaidoyers que cette plainte n'était pas satisfaisante, et vous avez de la preuve à offrir offrez là, c'est à cette déclaration que M. Lamoureux nous dit:

"Je trouve cher moi à mon retour une lettre "de [illegible], Julien Valiquette et Simon Levy:

"Je comprends que cela n'est pas suffisant "mais si vous désirez que je tienne une sasten-"dise à la main [illegible] [illegible] "[illegible] les plaintes à faire,

"Je le ferai avec plaisir.

Me. Beauregard: Je lois dire que j'ai laissé libre de faire ce qu'il avait à faire. Il continue:

Vous trouverez copie du télégramme de "Gordon, mais malheureusement je n'ai pas copie "de la lettre que je lui adressais en août "dernier.

"Sur cette lettre je lui demandais une entre-
"vue pour augmenter des salaires, car je lui
"disais que depuis l'enquête à Montmorency
"et dans certains départements, principalement
"le département à Boucher, les salaires des
"employés avaient été réduits considérablement.
"C'est cette demande qui est cause du message
"de Monsieur Gordon.

(page 10562 follows)

MR. McRUER: Attached to it, my lord, is the copy, as dictated by Mr. Gordon, in English.

THE COMMISSIONER: I understand Mr. Gordon dictated this wire in English to his Secretary.

MR. McRUER: Yes, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: And that is the English dictation?

MR. McRUER: Yes, this is the English dictation, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: Justmake it part of the one exhibit.

MR. McRUER: It suggests, there is a little difference in the phraseology as dictated in English and as it was translated. I will read the Telegram as dictated, my lord. It is heaced "To be translated:

"Montreal, Que. 27th August, 1936

TELEGRAM to

Delphis Lachance Fils,

Montmorency Village, Que.

Regarding your letter August twenty-fifth we do not propose to discuss the affairs of this Company with people like yourself who are only presuming on the indulgence of the Company and using the ignorance of a small number of our employees to assume an air of false importance stop if any trouble arises from attempts on your part to disturb the conditions under which the Company has worked in harmony with its employees

MR. MOWAT: Attached to it, my lord, is the copy, as dictated by Mr. Gorman, the Premier.

THE COMMISSIONER: I understand Mr. Gorman dictated this wire in English to his secretary.

MR. MOWAT: Yes, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: And that is the English dictation?

MR. MOWAT: Yes, this is the English dictation, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: Inasmuch as it part of the one exhibit.

MR. MOWAT: It suggests, there is a little difference in the phraseology as dictated in English and as it was translated. I will read the telegram as dictated, my lord. It is headed "To be translated;

"Montreal, the 27th August,

TELEGRAM to

Delphis Leonance Fils,

Montmorency Village, &c.

Regarding your letter August twenty-fifth we do not propose to discuss the effaire of this Company with people like yourself who are only presuming on the indulgence of the Company and using the ignorance of a small number of our employees to assume an air of false importance stop If any trouble arises from attempts on your part to disturb the conditions under which the Company has worked in harmony with its employees

over many years we will make it plain to the Government where lies the responsibility of fomenting discord stop you may be surprised when you find out that the Royal Commission will give the distorted evidence of a few grumblers its true value stop we continue to believe in the goodsense and loyalty of the vast majority of our employees and as in the past the Management of this Company will be conducted with their true interests at heart.

G.B. Gordon,
Managing Director
DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED."

Q. Now, Mr. Gordon, have you got the letter from Mr. LaChance? A. Yes.

Q. Of the 25th of August, to which this is a reply? A. I have the original and a couple, I think, of English translations.

Q. Thank you.

THE COMMISSIONER: You had better make them part of the same Exhibit, Mr.McRuer.

MR. McRUER: Yes, my lord; they will be attached to Exhibit 747. Mr. Beauregard will read the letter, my lord.

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over many years we will make it plain to the Government where lies the responsibility of tomorrow disord atop you may be surprised when you find out that the Royal Commission will give the distorted evidence of a few grumblers its true value atop we continue to believe in the goodness and loyalty of the vast majority of our employees and as in the past the management of this company will be conducted with their true interests at heart.

G.S. Gordon.

Q. Now, Mr. Gordon, have you got the letter from Mr. Lechmere? A. Yes.

Q. Of the 25th of August, to which this is a reply? A. I have the original and a couple, I think, of copies.

Q. Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: You had better make them part of the same exhibit, Mr. Commer.

MR. MONTGOMERY: Yes, my lord; they will be attached to exhibit 147. MR. MONTGOMERY: Mr. Lechmere will read the letter, my lord.

ME BEAUREGARD:

Qu'il plaise à la Cour, il s'agit d'une lettre datée ... de R.Lachance, fils, secrétaire du syndicat Catholique de St. Grégoire, comté de Québec du 25 août, écrit sur le papier du syndicat, daté à St. Grégoire, cité de Québec, le 25 août 1936, adressée à Blair Gordon, président de la Dominion Textile se lisant comme suit:

"Un évènement très important vient de se "produire dans la province, un gouvernement "nouveau qui a promis aux ouvrier de les "protéger.

" M. Gordon, depuis l'enquête Turgeon "vous savez comme moi les ouvriers de Montmorency "n'ont pas eu à se plaindre parce que leurs sa- "laires étaient trop élevés.

" Serait-il possible de venir à une entente "sans avoir à demander au nouveau gouvernement "des lois plus sociales pour les ouvriers du "Textile.

" Les salaires depuis l'enquête Turgeon "ont été réduits dans certain départements. "Croyez-vous que c'est juste.

" L'électorat de cette Province s'est pro- "noncée en faveur des réformes, pourquoi ne "pas obtenir ces réformes à l'amiable.

" Les ouvriers du textile ont fourmé une "fédération groupant 10,000 membres, dont St. "Grégoire pour sa part en compte 800.

MR SCHOMBERG:

Qu'il plaise à la Cour, il s'agit d'une lettre [illegible] ... de Halifax, Nouvelle-Écosse, [illegible] [illegible] de M. Dugère, [illegible] [illegible] sur le [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] cité de Québec, le 15 août 1886, [illegible] à Blair Gordon, président de la Dominion Textile en disant ceci:

"Un événement très important vient de se
"produire dans la province, un gouvernement
"nouveau qui a promis aux ouvrier de les
"protéger.
" M. Gordon, depuis l'enquête Turgeon
"vous savez comme moi les ouvriers de Montmorency
"n'ont pas eu à se plaindre parce que leurs em-
"ployés étaient très élevés.
" Serait-il possible de venir à une enquête
"sans avoir à demander au nouveau gouvernement
"des lois plus sociales pour les ouvriers du
"textile.
" Les ouvriers depuis l'enquête Turgeon
"ont été réduits dans certain département.
"Croyez-vous que c'est juste.
" L'électorat de cette province s'est pro-
"noncée en faveur des réformes, pourquoi ne
"pas obtenir des réformes à l'amiable.
" Les ouvriers du textile ont formé une
"fédération [illegible], [illegible],
"régoire pour sa part en compte 200"

" Ne serait-il pas juste d'accorder à "chacun d'eux un juste salaire, en tenant compte "de son rang social, son âge et ses capacités.

" Je serai à Montréal, vendredi le 28 du "courant, en route pour Ottawa, où je dois "rencontrer les officiers du Ministère du Tra-"vail, et je serait très heureux d'avoir l'occa-"sion de discuter avec vous la situation de "l'ouvrier dans Québec, et surtout à Montmoren-"cy.

" Peut-être que le nouveau député de "L'Union Nationale pour le comté de Québec "sera avec moi.

" J'espère que si vous acceptez de discuter "avec moi la question des salaires des ouvriers, "de Montmorency, vous me le laisserez savoir "d'ici jeudi soir par télégraphe.

" Daignez agréer cher Monsieur Gordon "les respectueuses saluations de votre très "obligés.

(SIGNE) DELPHIS LACHANCE "fils".
Secrétaire du syndicat Catholique.
Village Montmorency.
Co. de Québec.

PAR M. LE COMMISSAIRE:

Le télégramme a été envoyé en réponse à cette lettre là.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD: Oui.

(page 10567 follows)

" Ne serait-il pas juste d'accorder à
"ceux d'eux un juste salaire, en tenant compte
"de son rang social, son âge et ses capacités.
" Je serai à Montréal, vendredi le 28 du
"courant, en route pour Ottawa, où je dois
"rencontrer les officiers du ministère du Tra-
"vail, et je serais très heureux d'avoir l'occa-
"sion de discuter avec vous la situation de
"l'ouvrier dans Québec, et surtout à Montmoren-
"cy.
" Peut être que le nouveau député de
"L'Union Nationale pour le comté de Québec
"sera avec moi.
" J'espère que si vous acceptez de discuter
"avec moi la question des salaires des ouvriers
"de Montmorency, vous me le laisserez savoir
"d'ici jeudi soir par télégraphe.
" Veuillez croire mon Bienheureux Père
"les respectueuses salutations de votre très
"obligé.

(Signé) Benoit Lacombe "Lib".
Secrétaire du syndicat Catholi
Village Montmorency.
Co. de Québec.

PAR M. LE COMMISSAIRE:

Le télégramme qui vient de m'être lu, à partir de la
lettre là.

(Pièce Ouvrier Unions)

BY MR. McRUER:

Q. Mr.Gordon, just a question or two in respect to the enquiries in this letter. The second paragraph states:

"Since the Royal Enquiry you are aware as well as I am that the workmen of Montmorency have not had to complain that their salaries are too high."

THE COMMISSIONER: You are reading from the translation, Mr.McRuer?

MR. McRUER: Yes, my lord, from a translation that has been furnished to me:

"Since the Royal Enquiry you are aware as well as I am that the workmen of Montmorency have not had to complain that their salaries are too high."

Apparently Mr. Lachance was wanting to open up some diplomatic negotiations with you, Mr. Gordon?

A. Well, I interpreted that - I don't know whether I was right or not, - but when he speaks of the Royal Commission I take it to mean that he had heard the evidence taken at Quebec, or had read the evidence of what wages and salaries were in Montmorency. I don't think he meant from the point of view of time that the wages had been lowered since the Montmorency sessions.

Q. Well, he says here, "Salaries", and it means wages? A. Yes.

Q. Wages in certain departments? A. Yes, he

BY MR. MONTGR:

Q. Mr.Gordon, just a question or two in regard to the expression "Mine Labor". The second paragraph states:

5 "Since the Royal Commission you are aware as well as I am that the workmen of Montmorency have not had to complain that their salaries are too high."

10 THE COMMISSIONER: You are reading from the translation, Mr.Montgr?

MR. MONTGR: Yes, my lord, from a translation that has been furnished to me:

15 "Since the Royal Enquiry you are aware as well as I am that the workmen of Montmorency have not had to complain that their salaries are too high."

Apparently Mr. Lemoine was wanting to open up some diplomatic negotiations with you, Mr. Gordon?

20 A. Well, I interpreted that - I don't know whether I was right or not, - but when he speaks of the Royal Commission I take it to mean that he had heard the evidence taken at Quebec, or had read the evidence of what wages and salaries were in Montmorency.

25 I don't think he meant from the point of view of time that the wages had been lowered since the Montmorency sessions.

Q. Well, he says here, "Salaries", and it means wages? A. Yes.

30 Q. Wages in certain departments? A. Yes, he

says that later on.

Q. This is what he says:

"Salaries in certain departments, since the Royal Enquiry have been reduced. Do you think this is equitable?"

Is that a fact? A. Not to the best of my knowledge, Mr. McRuer.

Q. Well, have you attempted to find out whether there have been reductions in wages in Montmorency since the sittings of the Commission down there?

A. We have heard these charges this morning, and we are going to investigate.

Q. No, but you heard it on the 25th of August, and the only reply, apparently, which you made to that statement to you was contained in a telegram that you sent to Mr. Lachance? A. Well, up to that time, there had certainly been no reductions, and I don't think any since.

Q. I see. Well, how would you know whether there had or had not been? A. Well, I would know by my contact with Mr. Fleming, Superintendent at Montmorency.

Q. Because you are making a very positive statement, you know, that there had been no reductions up to this time? A. We had made no reduction in wages at Montmorency.

Q. Yes, but had there been changes, such as giving more work to the men. You say you change

says that later on.

Q. This is what he says:

"Salaries in certain departments, since the Royal Commission have been reduced. Do you think this is equitable?"

Is that a fact? A. Not to the best of my knowledge, Mr. Mohner.

Q. Well, have you attempted to find out whether there have been reductions in wages in Montmorency since the sittings of the Commission down there?

A. We have heard these charges this morning, and we are going to investigate.

Q. No, but you heard it on the 3 th of August, that statement to you was contained in a telegram that you sent to Mr. Cashmore? A. Well, up to that time, there had certainly been no reductions, and I don't think any since.

Q. Well, has anything been done since? there had or had not been? A. Well, I would know by my contact with Mr. Mahmin, superintendent at Montmorency.

Q. Because you are making a very positive statement you know, that there had been no reductions up to this time? A. We had been in operation in Montmorency.

Q. Yes, but has there been anything done since?

the fabric. Would the result be that a man would not earn as much on the new rates of piece work?

A. No, I think you will find - and I am sure it can be verified by your own investigators who were down there most of the summer - that there were no changes. Conditions were static during the summer.

Q. He was only down there a month? A. Well, it came very well in the middle of that time you are talking about.

Q. I would not assume that you would change conditions while he was there? A. The fact was, and I don't think anything did change.

Q. Then the letter goes on:

"The electorate of this Province has voted for reforms; why not try and obtain these reforms in a friendly manner."

Then you, in your reply to this letter, charge him with fomenting discord? A. Well, not directly, Mr. McRuer.

Q. Pardon? A. I said, if any trouble did arise.

Q. That you were going to make it plain to the Government where lies the responsibility of fomenting discord. What was it you had in mind at that time? A. Well, I had in mind that if things came to a pass where perhaps the workers went on strike, that we would make it plain that there had been this attempt, particularly on the part of this individual, to

the fabric. Would the result be that a man would
earn as much on the new rates of piece work?
A. No. I think you will find - and I am sure it
as verified by your own [illegible]
there most of the summer - that there were no abno
conditions were static during the summer.
Q. He was only down there a month? A. Well,
it came very well in the middle of that time you
are talking about.
Q. I would not assume that you would change condi
while he was there? A. The fact was, and I don
think anything did change.
Q. Then the letter goes on:
"The electorate of this province has voted for
reforms; why not try and obtain these reforms
in a friendly manner."
Then you, in your reply to this letter, charge him
with fomenting discord? A. Well, not directly,
Mr. Aegner.
Q. Indeed? A. I said, if any trouble did
occur.
Q. That you were going to make it plain to the
government where lies the responsibility of fomenting
discord. What was it you had in mind at that time?
A. Well, I had in mind that if things came to a pass
[illegible]
[illegible]

interest himself --

Q. In what? A. To keep himself busy in stirring up, - in magnifying minor things and trying to make a lot out of them for his own glorification.

Q. The thing he had been magnifying in the letter is, that the wages are too low. You would not regard that as a minor thing? A. No. But the fact is, Mr. McRuer, that the wages are no different to what they have been and they are not too low. They are as high as we can pay.

Q. That is what you say? A. Well, perhaps that is comment for his Lordship, to say that they are too low.

Q. Then the next paragraph in the telegram reads:

"You may be surprised when you find out that the Royal Commission will give the distorted evidence of a few grumblers its true value."

Now, I would interpret that as an intimation to Lachance, that you had some inside track as to what interpretation the Royal Commission was going to put on the evidence that had been given at Montmorency.

A. No, I don't think so. I think that expresses my opinion of the situation. I do not think there is any indication that I had the inside track.

MR. GEOFFRION: You are telling him that he is going to find something, that he is going to be surprised.

THE WITNESS: Yes, I am telling him that he may

Intervenant Minister --

Q. In what? A. In keep himself busy in stir-ring up, - in magnifying minor things and trying to make a lot out of them for his own glorification.

Q. The thing he had been magnifying in the better ia, that the wages are too low. You would not regard that as a minor thing? A. No. But the fact is, Mr. Weaver, that the wages are no different to what they have been and they are not too low. They are as high as we can pay.

Q. That is what you say? A. Well, perhaps that is comment for his formula, to say that they are too low.

Q. Then the next paragraph in the telegram reads: You may be surprised when you find out that the Royal Commission will give the distorted evidence of the Premier-Lib Dem Party.

Now, I would interpret that as an intimation to Lawrence, that you had done insine trick as to what interpretation the Royal Commission was going to put on the evidence that had been given at Monkmonroney.

A. No, I don't think so. I think that expresses my indication but I had the insine trick.

MR. GOURTAUD: Yours telling him that he is going to find something, or is going to be surprised.

A. I am telling him that he will

be surprised.

BY MR. McRUER: Yes, that is what you say:

"You may be surprised when you find out that the Royal Commission will give the distorted evidence of a few grumblers its true value." He may be surprised or he may not be, but you are telling him what he is going to find out. Don't you think you owe the Royal Commission an apology, Mr. Gordon, for purporting to express an opinion as to what the Commission is going to do ? A. Well, if I owe any apology to the Commission, then there are a good many people across this country who owe apologies---

THE COMMISSIONER: That is not the question, Mr. Gordon. Answer Mr. McRuer.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Are you not prepared to make a complete apology to the Commission? A. If the Commission feels that they are entitled to an apology for anything I have intimated here, in the light of any other statements that have beenmade about our industry and about our company in many ways, then I am quite prepared to give it.

Q. No, no, it is not that. You have purported in this telegram to tell Lachance something that he is going to find out in regard to the findings of the Royal Commission. Now, I want to know from you whether you are prepared to make a complete and wholesale withdrawal of any suggestion that you,

be surprised.

BY MR. MORGAN: Yes, that is what you say:

"You may be surprised when you find out that the Royal Commission will give the distorted evidence of a few grumblers its true value." He may be surprised or he may not be, but you are telling him what he is going to find out. Don't you think you owe the Royal Commission an apology, Mr. Gordon, for purporting to express an opinion as to what the Commission is going to do? A. Well, if I owe any apology to the Commission, then there are a good many people across this country who owe apologies---

THE COMMISSIONER: That is not the question, Mr. Gordon. Answer Mr. Morgan.

BY MR. MORGAN: Q. Are you not prepared to make a complete apology to the Commission? A. If the Commission feels that they are entitled to an apology for any thing I have intimated here, in the light of any other statements that have beenmade about our industry and about our company in many ways, then I am quite prepared to give it.

Q. No, no, it is not that. You have purported in this telegram to tell Lemance something that he is going to find out in regard to the findings of the Royal Commission. Now, I want to know from you whether you are prepared to make a complete and unreserved withdrawal of any suggestion that you

in any way, have anything to do with, or know anything about the findings of the Royal Commission?

A. Well, Mr. McRuer, I don't think I was trying to interpret the findings of the Royal Commission. I was just expressing my opinion there, a that he will discover, when the Royal Commission make their report, that what he placed so much stress on, apparently, when he wrote that letter, namely, what he was able to drum up for the Commission when it was down there, would be put in its proper perspective. That was my intention. If that casts a reflection, or if it intimates that I have any inside track, as you put it, why, I certainly withdraw the intimation that I did have the inside track, because I certainly did not mean to convey any such impression. I was only expressing my opinion of what the evidence stated.

Q. That is not what is said? A. It is what I said.

Q. Well, a workman who has read that, I think, will at least come to the conclusion that Mr. Gordon is purporting to say what the Royal Commission is going to find? A. Well, Mr. McRuer, I think Mr. Lachance has been a good deal closer to the Royal Commission than we have. Mr. Lachance is a very well educated young man, and quite above the average, in many ways, and, as we all know, he has had this position, and still has it for all

in any way, have anything to do with, or know anything about the findings of the Royal Commission?

A. Well, Mr. Monner, I don't think I was trying to interpret the findings of the Royal Commission. I was just expressing my opinion there, a that he will discover, when the Royal Commission make their report, that what he placed so much stress on, apparently, when he wrote that letter, namely, what he was able to drum up for the Commission when it was down there, would be put in its proper perspective. That was my intention. If that was a reflection, or if it insinuates that I have any inside [illegible], or [illegible] it, why, I [illegible] the intimation that I did have the inside track, because I certainly did not mean to convey any such impression. I was only expressing my opinion of what the evidence stated.

Q. That is what is said? A. It is what I said.

Q. Well, a [illegible], I think, will at least come to the conclusion that Mr. Gordon is purporting to say what the Royal Commission is going to find? A. Well, Mr. Monner, I think Mr. Lachance has been a good deal closer to the Royal Commission than [illegible]. Mr. [illegible] is a very well educated young man, and quite above the average, in many ways. And, as we all know, he has had this position, and still was in for all

I know, and worked very closely, naturally, with Mr. Beauregard, and perhaps with Mr. McRuer, I don't know, in preparing witnesses from our mill. Perhaps the word "Preparing" is not the right word. But making arrangements, for the Commission.

(Page 10575 follows)

I know, and worked very closely, naturally, with Mr. Beauregard, and perhaps with Mr. Aumer, I don't know, in preparing witnesses from our mill. Perhaps the word "preparing" is not the right word. But making arrangements, for the Commission.

(Page 10576 Follows)

A. What I mean to say, sir, is I don't think Lachance would have any idea, or would get the idea that I had any close connection with the Commission in any way, or had any prior access to whatever their ideas might be.

Q. Well, is it a fact that after hearing the evidence that was given at Montmorency, that you still regard the evidence that was given down there as the distorted evidence of a few grumblers ? A. I think I do.

Q. That is your attitude ? A. Yes, and particularly in view -- if you take into account the rebuttal evidence that was given as to the true facts.

Q. Yes, I heard it.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Now, on this general question of whether or not there has been any reduction in wages in the departments since the sittings the trouble is this witness whom we had this morning, Boutet, says he is earning less money now , and he produced an envelope for the month of April, for instance, which shows he was earning 35 and a fraction cents as compared with 27, 28 and 29 cents since. That is all I have, and there are 1500 employees,and Boutet tells me himself that others doing the same work as he is doing -- in fact, he makes it a complaint right to-day -- are receiving 40 and 45 dollars for two weeks' work and he is only receiving 27 and 28 dollars. So I am left very much in the dark as to whether there has been any reduction or not. You see what I mean.

MR. McRUER: Yes, my lord.

A. That I mean to say, sir, is I don't think Sequence would have any idea, or would get the idea that I had any claim connected in the Conciliation in any way, or had any prior access to whatever their ideas might be.

Q. Well, is it a fact that after hearing the evidence that was given at Commercy, Mr. Joe Smith repeated the evidence that was given down there as the distorted evidence of a few grumblers? A. I think I do.

Q. That is your attitude? A. Yes, and particularly in view -- if you take into account the repeated evidence that was given as to the true facts.

Q. Yes, I heard it.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Now, on this general question of whether or not there has been any reduction in wages in the departments since the settling the trouble is this witness upon we had this morning, Mr. Gordet, says he is earning less money now, and he produced an envelope for the month of April, for instance, which shows he was earning 35 and a fraction cents as compared with 37, 38 and 39 cents since. That is all I have, and there are 1500 employees, and Gordet tells us himself that others doing the same work as he is doing -- in fact, he makes it a complaint right to-day -- are receiving 40 and 45 dollars for two weeks' work and he is only receiving 27 and 28 dollars so I am left very much in the dark as to whether there has been any reduction or not. The last [illegible]

Mr. McCullin: Yes, my lord.

THE WITNESS: I think, my lord, we can produce full particulars about Boutet's particular case, if there are any exceptional circumstances there. I can imagine the reasons right here but I don't know.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. You see , what I might call the charge made by Mr. Lachance, who is the secretary, is it -- A. Secretary Treasurer, I think he styles himself.

Q. Is that since the sittings in Quebec there has been a reduction in wages in certain departments in your mill; now, can you verify that ? A. Yes, we can check it. You mean by verify, you mean check.

MR. GEOFFRION: We intend, my lord, to meet these charges in question but I cannot meet them to-day.

THE COMMISSIONER: No, I understand.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Well I do want to ask you this; have you had any representation made to you by the government of the Province in respect ot increases in wages ? A. No, we haven't had any at all in the matter, no.

Q. It came to my attention last night that some pressure had been brought on one mill to increase their wages. At least, that was the allegation and I wondered -- I have to look into that ? A. I think there was a particular political significance to that.

Q. That may be; you haven't had any representations made to you ? A. No, we haven't, Mr. McRuer.

BY T E COMMISSIONER: Q. There is another thing, Mr. Gordon; you heard here the allegations made that

THE WITNESS: I think, my lord, we can produce full particulars about Bunbury's particular cases, if there are any exceptional circumstances there. I can imagine the reasons right here but I don't know.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. You see, what I might call the charge made by Mr. Jackson, who is the secretary, is it -- A. Secretary Treasurer, I think he styles himself.

Q. Is that since the sittings in Quebec there has been a reduction in wages in certain departments in your mill? Are, are you really just A. Yes, you can check it. You mean by verify, you mean check.

Mr. MACFARLANE: I intend, my lord, to deal these changes in question but I cannot meet them to-day.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. I understand.

BY Mr. MACFARLANE: Q. Well I do want to ask you this; have you had any representation made to you by the government of the Province in respect of increases in wages? A. No, we haven't had any at all in the matter, no.

Q. Some of your employees have quite frankly some measure had been brought on one mill to increase their wages. At least, that was the allegation and I understood -- I have to look into that? A. I think there was a particular political significance to that.

Q. Which may be; you haven't had any representations made to you? A. No, no [illegible], no.

BY A COMMISSIONER: Q. Is there in Quebec [illegible]

in your mill at Montmorency over 200 men, or about 200 men, were asked to work -- in fact, they were expected to work from twelve o'clock Saturday noon until midnight or thereabouts after having worked during Friday night until Saturday morning at seven o'clock; do you know anything about that?

A. No, sir, I don't. I heard the thing and while I know it might be possible I think it is very very unlikely. I cannot say it was not done, however, because I don't know. In very exceptional circumstances a certain small department of men might be asked, if there was a great deal of pressure for a particular order to be shipped, to do that but they certainly would not be forced.

Q. You have heard it said further that this thing occurs once in a while, and while there is no command laid down to the men it comes in the shape of a request and those who don't go, those who don't obey, find themselves punished later on in some way. They are suspended or not allowed to work. A. I don't want to give you a wrong impression. In being negative in my answer I do not want to imply I have never heard it happened. I don't know that we have asked any help to go back five hours after they went off the night shift and work another twelve hours, or whatever the evidence implied. I say the thing might just be possible but I don't think so.

Q. Will you find out? A. Yes, we will find out about that. Now, the second part is still more

in your mill at Montmorency over 100 men, or about 300 men, were asked to work -- in fact, they were expected to work from twelve o'clock Saturday noon until midnight or thereabouts after having worked during Friday night until Saturday morning at seven o'clock; do you know anything about that?

A. No, sir, I don't. I heard the thing and while I know it might be possible I think it is very very unlikely. I wouldn't put it -- but then, because I don't know. In very exceptional circumstances a certain small department of men might be asked, if there was a great deal of pressure for a particular order to be shipped, to do that but they certainly would not be forced.

Q. You have heard it said further that this thing occurs once in a while, and while there is no command laid down to the men it comes in the shape of a request and those who don't go, those who don't obey, find themselves penalized later on in some way. They are snapped or not allowed to work. A. I don't want to give you a wrong impression. In being frank in my answer I do not want to imply I have never heard it happened. I don't know that we have asked any to go back five hours after they went off the night shift and work another twelve hours, or whatever the evidence implied. I say the thing might just be possible but I don't know.

Q. Will you find out? A. Yes, we will find out about that. Now, the second part is which men

unlikely, that any help would be -- particularly under those conditions -- would in any way be discriminated against if they did not choose to go back to work if they were asked. In fact, even if we ask the help to stay from six o'clock until nine o'clock at night and any of than refuse to do it they are not discriminated against. I think that was made clear in the evidence at Sherbrooke. They get their supper time given to them and are paid for it, from six to six-thirty. They start at six-thirty and work till nine, but if they do not choose to do that that is their own business.

Q. Now, there is another matter of some importance that has to do with the recognition of this syndicate. For instance, we have been told here that your company, having to make some communication to the men about work in the coming winter, did so by means of a message read to them, or given to them in church on Sunday by the parish priest, and the suggestion is made if such messages were given, rather, to the men through this syndicate it would be much more satisfactory. The men would feel better about it, they would feel that their union was being recognized and things would be better between them and your company. Are you prepared to-day to say anything about that ?

A. Well, sir, I can just perhaps outline the local situation in Montmorency . You probably saw when you were there, the nearest town is St. Gregoire where about 1,000 or a little over 1,000 out of our 1,800 hands live, and we have, as a matter of fact, in our

unlikely, that any help would be -- particularly under those conditions -- would in any way be discriminated against if they did not choose to go back to work if they were asked. In fact, even if we ask the help to stay from six o'clock until nine o'clock at night and any of them refuse to do it they are not discriminated against. I think that was made clear in the evidence at Sherbrooke. They get their supper time given to them and are paid for it, from six to six-thirty. They start at six-thirty and work till nine, but if they do not choose to do that that is their own business.

Now, there is another matter of some importance that has to do with the recognition of this association. For instance, we have been told here that your company having to make some communication to the men about work in the coming winter, did so by means of a message read to them, or given to them in church on Sunday by the parish priest, and the suggestion is made if such messages were given, rather, to the men through this association it would be much more satisfactory. The men would feel better about it, they would feel that their union was being recognized and things would be better between them and your company. Are you prepared to-day to say anything about that?

A. Well, sir, I can just perhaps outline the local situation in Montmorency. You probably saw when you were there, the central mill is in Chaudière Junction, about a little over 1,000 men of our 4,000

tax agreement with St. Gregoire an undertaking to give preference to employees from St. Gregoire, and at all times to employ a certain percentage. We also have always worked very closely with the town in matters of employment. There is a relief situation and we cooperate with them, and the Curé there has always been very much in the picture, quite naturally, and over the course of time we have come to take perhaps the most convenient way of informing the greatest number of our employees of whatever we may have to convey to them. I think that is all there is in that, sir. There is no attempt to ignore the union particularly, but I think we would have been going out of our way to have communicated with them and perhaps have them tell a few hundred people at the most. We do not agree, perhaps, with the figures that were given here, and whatever message we have to give them I think we take the most sane and practical way of conveying that message to our employees.

BY MR. BEAUREGARD: Q. There would be, my lord, one question more about this message to the parish priest. I wonder whether it was an authorized message to say that unless the working-men would cooperate in the way they were asked to cooperate that the work that was to be executed at the Montmorency mill would be diverted from that mill to another mill, if they would not come forward and cooperate in the way they were asked to ? A. Could I see the message, Mr. Beauregard ? I did not have a chance to read that and if I am expected to pass an opinion on it --

(Page 10584 follows)

ter agreement with it. Imagine an undertaking to give preference to employees from St. Gregoire, and it all times to employ a certain percentage. We also have always worked very closely with the town in matters of employment. There is a relief situation and we cooperate with them, and the Sure Time has always been very much in the picture, quite naturally, and over the course of time we have come to take perhaps the most convenient way of informing the greatest number of our employees of whatever we may have to convey to them. I think that is all there is in that city. There is no attempt to ignore the union particularly, but I think we would have been going out of our way to have communicated with them and perhaps have them tell a few hundred people at the most. We do not agree, perhaps, with the figures that were given here, and whatever measure we have to give them I think we take the most sane and practical way of conveying that message to our employees.

By Mr. Beauregard: Q. There would be, my Lord, one question more about this message to the partial payment. I wonder whether it was an understood message to say that unless the working-man would cooperate in the way they were asked to do perhaps that the work that was to be executed at the Sun Life Company would be diverted from that mill to another mill, if they would not come forward and cooperate in the way they were asked to? A. Could I see the message, Mr. Beauregard? I did not have a chance to read that and if I am expected to make an opinion on it --

The witness: I am sorry, sir, I did not hear it the first time it was read to me. I did not catch the full significance of it.

THE COMMISSIONER: It will be read to you now.

-- Le reporter français lit au témoin --

"" Comme la compagnie a beaucoup d'ouvrage en
"" vue pour cet hiver, les ouvriers devront
"" marcher de concert avec leurs patrons pour
"" accomplir ce supplément de travail, s'ils
"" ne veulent pas que la compagnie envoie les
"" commandes dans ses autres moulins et privés
"" ses ouvriers de Montmorency d'une bonne
"" part d'ouvrage.

PAGE 10585 follows.

BY MR. BEAUREGARD Q. What I would like to know is whether the last part of the message is one which the parish priest has chosen to add to his message in order to give to it some force, some strength, or whether this was conveyed that way to the parish priest that unless the working-men should cooperate the way they were asked to that part of the work would be diverted from Montmorency mill to some other mill ? A. I have no idea at the moment, Mr. Beauregard, because I was not aware of that message being conveyed to the workers until it was read here this morning. I take it that it was something that Mr. Fleming wanted to convey to them to facilitate handling the situation there.

Q. Would it be according to the policy of your company to divert from Montmorency in favour of some other mill part of the work if the working-men would not willingly work as many hours as they are asked to? A. As many hours as the law allows.

Q. I mean as many hours a day as they are asked to ? A. Well, I think it would be a straight question -- it would not be a question of policy, it would be a question of necessity. If we could not get out the production at Montmorency we would have to turn it out somewhere else.

Q. What I am after is this; I want to know as clearly as possible whether this last part of the message would have been added to the message by the parish priest as an inference of his or whether he had been told so ? A. We will have to find out from

Dr Mc. PROSKAUER: Q. What I would like to know is whether the last part of the message is one which the parish priest has chosen to add to his message in order to give it more force, even though, = whether this was conveyed that way to the parish priest that unless the workingmen should co-operate the way they were asked to that part of the work would be altered ?= ~~be necessary will it not also~~ will ? A. I have no idea at the moment, Mr. Beauregard, because I was not aware of that message being conveyed to the workers until it was read here this morning. I take it that it was some thing that Mr. Fleming wanted to convey to them to facilitate health the alterations.

Q. Would it be according to the policy of your company to divert from monetary in favour of some other mill part of the work if the workingmen would not willingly work as many hours as they are asked to ? A. As many hours as the law allows.

Q. I mean as many hours a day as they are asked to ? A. Well, I think it would be a strength question -- it would not be a question of policy, it would be a question of necessity. If we could not get out the production of monetary we would have to turn it out somewhere else.

Q. What I am after is this; I want to know as clearly as possible whether this last part of the message could have been added to the message by the parish priest as an inference of his or whether he has said to you -- ~~he will have to find out from~~

Mr. Fleming just what the circumstances about that message were; I don't know.

Q. Would you be so kind as to inquire as to the exact nature of the message by Mr. Fleming to the parish priest? A. Yes.

BY MR. GEOFFRION: Q. I suppose if a mill cannot fill the order you have to have filled you have to fill them in another mill ? A. Yes, we have to turn out the production where we can get it if we are in the happy state of being pushed for it.

BY MR. BEAUREGARD: Q. Could we take for granted this statement by Mr. Fleming to the parish priest would be in writing or a verbal statement ? A. I don't know. He may have had a talk with him publicly in conjunction with the Mayor of the town and some of the Councillors because these things are usually done in cooperation with the town. It is simply a way of delivering the message. I do not think you need to read any overt intention into that, anyway, because we do not want to work our employees any more than we have to as long as they are making fair wages. We would just as soon make the stuff at another mill, and it is cheaper really, rather than pushing one too hard.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Mr. Gordon, this thing has arisen just recently ? A. Yes, it is the production, it is increasing.

Q. Yes; so that it is apparently a fact that you are pushing your employees beyond the limits of

Q. Meaning just what the circumstances about that

[illegible]

Q. Would you be so kind as to inquire as to the exact nature of the message by Mr. Fleming to the parish priest? A. Yes.

BY MR. GRIFFITHS: Q. I suppose if a mill cannot fill the order you have to have failed you have to fill them in another mill? A. Yes, we have to turn out the production where we can get it if we are in the happy state of being punished for it.

BY MR. BRUNEAU: Q. Could we take for granted this statement by Mr. Fleming to the parish priest would be in writing or a verbal statement? A. I don't know. He may have had a talk with him publicly in conjunction with the Mayor of the town and some of the Councillors because these things are usually done in cooperation with the town. It is simply a way of delivering the message. I do not think you need to read any covert intention into that, anyway, because we do not want to work our employees any more than we have to as long as they are making fair wages. We would just as soon make the start at another mill, and it is cheaper really, rather than punishing one too much.

BY MR. MORDEN: Q. Mr. Gordon, this thing has arisen just recently? A. Yes, it is the production, it is increasing.

[illegible]

what they regard as comfortable, at any rate?

A. No , I don't think so. There is that one thing we are going to look into but beyond that I do not think we are asking the employees to do anything they have not been doing for years.

Q. But they are evidently being pushed up to the limit now where they are starting to complain of the hours of labour ? A. No, I think they are very glad to get away from short time.

Q. And I am wondering why this occurs now ?

A. There isn't any complaint, Mr. McRuer, beyond that one instance that we have to look into. We are getting back to full time operations.

Q. Well, if it is beyond full time and if the employees are being asked to work extra time --

A. Well, we will have to look into that. It is the thing that will crop up once in a year, or ten years, but we are looking forward apparently from Mr. Fleming's intimation , or the intimation conveyed in that message, we are looking forward to fuller operation than we have had for some time.

Q. That is the prospect at the present time ?

A. I would say so.

Q. Well, I am just going a little deeper than you think, probably ? A. Well, perhaps you are, I don't know.

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, that appears to be all.

(Page 10590 follows)

that they regard as comfortable, at any rate.

A. No, I don't think so. There is some point at which we are going to look into but beyond that I do not think we are paying the employees to do anything they have not been doing for years.

Q. But they are evidently below normal up to the limit now where they are starting to a maximum of the hours of labour ? A. No, I think they are

Q. And I am wondering why this course now ?

A. There isn't any complaint, Mr. Morse, beyond the one instance that we have to look into. We are getting back to full time operations.

Q. Well, if it is beyond full time and if the employees are being asked to work extra time --

A. Well, we will have to look into that. It is the thing that will crop up once in a year, or ten years, but we are looking forward to greatly from Mr. Manning's instruction , or the instruction conveyed in that message, we are looking forward to trifles over-time, than we have had for some time.

Q. What is the programme at the present time ?

A. I would say no.

Q. Well, I am just getting a little longer than you think, probably ? A. Well, perhaps you are, I don't know.

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, that concerns to to all

(Page 1089 follows)

Le témoin M. L'ABBE COTE est ré-appelé.

Par Mtre Beauregard:

Q Sous le meme serment que vous avez prêté?

R Oui monsieur.

Q Je comprends que vousétiez ici présent en Cour pendant que l'on a discuté les circonstances de l'incident Gordon - Lachance?

R Oui, exactement.

Q Connaissiez-vous quelque chose de cet incident, ou est-ce quele syndicat en connaissait quelque chose, avant de l'apprendre à la Cour? R Nous n'en savons rien, le syndicat n'en sait rien, n'en connait rien de cette lettrelà.

Q De la lettre écrite par Lachance? Oui, il s'est servi du papier du Syndicat, mais jamais cette lettre n'est venu, ne s'est rendus devant le syndicat, parce que si elle était venue, elle n'aurait jamais passé, parce qu'il y mêle de la police là dedans. Si cette lettre telle que faite était venue devant le syndicat elle n'aurait pas passée, avec la teneure qu'elle contenue, parce qu'il y même de la police, parce que dans notre syndicat il y a que des travailleurs, il n'y a pas d'électeurs.

Q Et vous ne connaissiez rien de cet incident avant de venir ici? R Non, je n'en connaissais rien ni le syndicat.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE:

Q Est-ce que M.Lachance est toujours secrétaire?

R Non, pas depuis qu'il occupe de politique.

ET LE TEMOIN NE DIT RIEN DE PLUS.

PAGE 10593 follows.

Le témoin M. Hubert COMM est ré-appelé.

Par Me Beauregard:

Sous le même serment que vous avez prêté?

R Oui monsieur.

Q Je comprends que vous étiez tout présent au cour pendant que l'on a [illegible] de l'incident Gordon - Lodgeney?

R Oui, exactement.

Q Connaissez-vous quelque chose de cet incident, ou sait-on quels avocats en connaissent quelque chose, avant de l'apporter à la Cour? R Nous n'en savons rien, le syndicat n'en sait rien, n'en connaît rien de cette lettre.

Q De la lettre écrite par Lodgeney? Oui, il s'est servi du papier du syndicat, mais comme cette lettre n'est venu, ne s'est enfuie devant le syndicat, pense que si elle était venue, elle n'aurait jamais passé, parce qu'il y mêle de la police là dedans. Si cette lettre telle que lisée était venue devant le syndicat elle n'aurait pas passée, avec le commentaire qu'elle contenait, parce qu'il y même de la police, parce que dans notre syndicat il y a que des travailleurs, il n'y a pas d'espions.

Q Et vous ne connaissez rien de cet incident avant de venir ici? R Non, je n'en connais rien ni le syndicat.

Par M.Le Commissaire:

Est-ce que M.Lodgeney est toujours secrétaire?

R Non, pas depuis qu'il [illegible] de politique.

[illegible]

[illegible]

MR. FORSYTH: Have you got that statement showing the total sales of the company ?

MR. McRUER: You mean of yarn.

MR. FORSYTH: The total sales in dollars of the company.

MR. McRUER: Yes, I have got it here.

WILLIAM McC.CAMERON, Recalled.

EXAMINED BY MR. McRUER: Q. Mr. Cameron, I have here a list of the prices of synthetic yarn in the United States from the year 1926 to 1933 which purports to come from information furnished to the Tariff Board at the hearing in 1934. I say it purports to because it did not come directly to me from the Tariff Board, and I have shown it to you to look over and you have looked over that list, Mr. Cameron, have you? A. Yes.

Q. What do you say as to the correctness of it ? A. I cannot speak as to all the figures that are down here but certain of them I can speak of as being correct.

Q. You recognize certain of them as being correct ? A. Yes.

Q. Which ones do you recognize ? A. These early figures here of 1926 are correct, and these figures here.

Q. You are pointing to 1930 ? A. 1930, those figures are correct.

THE COMMISSIONER: You say are not correct ?

Mr. McKAYNE: Have you got that statement showing the total sales of the company ?

A. McKAYNE: Yes sent of years.

Q. McKAYNE: The total sales in dollars of the company ?

A. McKAYNE: Yes, I have got it here.

WILLIAM McCAMMON, sworn (Cont'd).

EXAMINED BY MR. McKAYNE: Q. Mr. Cameron, I have here a list of the prices of synthetic yarn in the United States from the year 1950 to 1953 which purports to come from information furnished to the Tariff Board at the hearing in 1954. I say it purports to because it did not come directly to me from the Tariff Board, and I have shown it to you to look over and you have looked over that list, Mr. Cameron, have you ?

A. Yes.

Q. What do you say as to the correctness of it ?

A. I cannot speak as to all the figures that are down here but each in of them I can speak of as being correct.

Q. You recognize certain of them as being correct ? A. Yes.

Q. Which ones do you recognize ? A. These early figures here of 1950 are correct, and these 1953 prices here.

Q. You are pointing to 1950 ? A. 1950 those figures are correct.

MR. McRUER: Are correct; that is in 1930?

A. And the figures down here in July, 1933, are correct.

Q. July, 1933 ? A. They are maintained at that point for some time.

Q. That is in July, 1933 the acetate in the States maintained at $1.10 ? A. Yes.

Q. Then, I want to file this subject to any corrections that might be made. You will, no doubt, have all these figures readily accessible in your records somewhere ? A. Somewhere.

Q. If there is any correction to be made I would like you to make it by sending us a letter.

THE COMMISSIONER: It is Exhibit 748.

EXHIBIT No. 748: Synthetic yarn prices in the United States, from 1926 to 1933.

THE COMMISSIONER: It is the prices in the United States.

MR. McRUER: The prices of 100 denier synthetic yarn in the United States, yes, my lord, from 1926 to 1933.

MR. FORSYTH: Viscose and acetate ?

MR. McRUER: Viscose and acetate, yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: In what years ?

MR. McRUER: The years 1926 to1933. Now, I show you a copy of a letter from the Celanese Company to the Slingsby Silks Limited of Brantford, dated the 7th of March, 1933.

THE COMMISSIONER: A letter from the Canadian

Mr. COWMAN: Are correct; that is in 1930?

A. And the figures down here in July, 1933, are correct.

Q. July, 1933? A. They are maintained at that point for some time.

Q. That is in July, 1933 we agree in the States maintained at $1.10? A. Yes.

Q. Then, I want to file this subject to any corrections that might be made. You will, no doubt, have all these figures readily accessible in your records somewhere? A. Somewhere.

Q. If there is any correction to be made I would like you to make it by sending us a letter.

THE COMMISSIONER: It is Exhibit 748.

EXHIBIT No. 748: Statement from the United States from 1888 to 1930.

THE COMMISSIONER: It is the prices in the United States.

Mr. MONTGR: The prices of 100 dollar synthetic yarn in the United States, yes, my lord, from 1888 to 1930.

Q. BURNETT: Viscose and acetate?

MR. MONTGR: Viscose and acetate, yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: In what years?

MR. MONTGR: The years [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] from the Canadian Industrial Alcohol Company Limited to the Dominion Silks Limited of Beamsford, dated the 7th of March, 1933.

Mr. [illegible] A. Taken from the [illegible]

Celanese to whom ?

MR. McRUER: Slingsby Silk, my lord.

MR. FORSYTH: What is the date of it ?

MR. McRUER: The 7th of March, 1933. You will, no doubt, have a copy of this on your files, if there is any question as to it being a correct copy. The letter reads as follows, my lord:

"We thank you for your enquiry of the 4th instant, in connection with Celanese Yarns, 100 denier and 75 denier.

"We are glad to supply you with 100 denier Bright or 75 denier Bright, but we do not supply dull yarn; the dull fabrics being produced by processing the fabrics in the piece.

"You will realize that we cannot give you exact quotations until you inform us as to the twist and packing which you require, and we would point out to you that our prices and deliveries will depend upon the size of contract and the rate of delivery you are contemplating. As an indication, however, we would be prepared to quote you base prices as follows:

100 denier CELANESE YARN

2½ turns, 34 filaments, for a small order of 5,000 pounds taken at the rate of 1,000 pounds per week ..... $1.65 lb.
F.O.B.Drummondville.

For larger quantities, up to 10,000 pounds per week, we are prepared to quote lower prices down to approximately $1.50 per pound, depending upon quantity, packing, twist, etc.

Gelmnese to whom ?

MR. [illegible]: [illegible], or both.

MR. ROSKYNE: What is the date of it ?

MR. MORGAN: The 7th of March, [illegible]. You w
no doubt, have a copy of this on your files, if
in any question as to it being [illegible]
letter reads as follows, my Lord:

"We thank you for your enquiry of the
instant, in connection with Gelmnese Tann
dancer and 75 dancer.

"We are glad to supply you with 100 d
tight or 75 dancer Bright, but we do not
[illegible] the soil fertilizer being produ
[illegible] in the Japan.

"You will realize that we cannot gi
exact quotations until you inform us re
and packing which you require, and we w
out to you that our prices and delivery
pend upon the size of contract and the
delivery you are contemplating. As su
however, we would be prepared to quote
prices as follows:

[illegible]

24 turns, 34 flowers, for a
small order of 6,000 pounds
taken at the rate of 1,000
pounds per week .....
F.O.B. Sarnia.

For larger quantities, up to
10,000 pounds per week, we are
prepared to quote lower prices
down to approximately $1.30 per
[illegible]
[illegible], twist, etc.

75 denier CELANESE YARN, 2½ turns,

26 filaments, for an order of 5,000 pounds taken at the rate of 1,000 pounds per week ..... $1.95 lb.

With reductions for larger quantities as indicated with regard to 100 denier.

"For quantities less than 1,000 pounds per week we would have to quote slightly higher prices than the base prices mentioned.

"We shall be glad to discuss with you details of any contract you may desire to place and can assure you of satisfactory deliveries and of our best attention at all times."

EXHIBIT No. 749: Letter dated March 7th, 1933, from Canadian Celanese Limited to Slingsby Silks, Limited.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Now, apparently on March 7th, 1933, if Exhibit 748 be correct, this 100 denier yarn on which you are quoting a price of $1.65 a pound was selling in the United States at 95 cents, at least, the price quoted on this is September 6th, 1932, $1.00 and April 3rd, 1933 95 cents; so it would be between 95 cents and one dollar some place. That sounds like a terrific discrepancy between prices here and in the United States ? A. There is a terrific discrepancy in the consumption in the United States and in Canada, and in the productive capacity of plants in the United States and Canada.

Q. You see, if the consumer here could import

In the Exchequer Court, at Ottawa.

25 Filaments, for an order of
5,000 pounds taken at the rate
of 1,000 pounds per week ..... $1.95 I

With reductions for larger
quantities as indicated with
regard to 100 dollar.

'For quantities less than 1,000 pounds p
week we would have to quote slightly higher
prices than the case prices mentioned.

We shall be glad to discuss with you de
of any contract you may desire to place and
assure you of satisfactory deliveries and c
best attention at all times.'

EXHIBIT No. 748: Letter dated
March 7th, 19
from Canadian
Westinghouse Lim
Ltd.

MR. MACLEAN: Now, apparently on Marc
1935, if Exhibit 748 be correct, this 100 dollar
on which you are quoting a price of $1.85 a poun
selling in the United States at 95 cents, at lea
the price quoted or this is September 6th, 1935,
and April 3rd, 1936 95 cents; so it would be
95 cents and one dollar some place. That accoun
a terrific discrepancy between prices here and i
United States? A. There is a terrific d
crepancy in the consumption in the United States
in Canada, and in the productive capacity of pl
in the United States and Canada.

Q. You see, if the consumer

it from the United States he would not have to pay the penalty that you are putting on him of 70 cents a pound.

MR. FORSYT: He is not putting a penalty on.

THE WITNESS: How are we putting a penalty on him ? He could import it and lay it down cheaper than we were offering it to him. Where was the penalty ?

BY MR. McRUER: Q. You were asking for a higher tariff ? A. Certainly, because it was being laid down here cheaper than we could afford to sell at.

Q. Well, if it was still too high to sell economically here, if we had been able to pay the price they were paying in the States it would be a different proposition for the consumer, wouldn't it ? A. I don't follow you.

THE COMMISSIONER: What is your rate of duty at this time?

MR. McRUER: 28 cents a pound, my lord, a minimum of 28 cents a pound. Now, this matter was all brought before the Tariff Board in 1934 ? A. Yes.

Q. And I have a copy of the application that was made to the Tariff Board at that time --

THE COMMISSIONER: By whom?

MR. McRUER: By Mr. R.P. Sparks; your lordship will recollect we had evidence in Toronto that Mr. Sparks was acting on behalf of a group of the silk association. There was some dispute as to whether he was acting for the silk association or for certain members of the silk association.

THE COMMISSIONER: Is this company a member of

it then was that you are putting on him of 70 cen
the penalty that you are putting on him of 70 cen
a pound.

MR. TOBOTT: He is not putting a penalty on

THE WITNESS: How are we putting a penalty o
He could import it and lay it down cheaper than w
offering it to him. There was the penalty ?

BY MR. MOHER: Q. You were asking for a hi
tariff ? A. Certainly, because it was being
down here cheaper than we could afford to sell a
Q. Well, if it was still too high to sell
normally here, if we had been able to pay the p
they were paying in the States it would be a diff
proposition for the consumer, wouldn't it ? A.
don't follow you.

THE COMMISSIONER: What is your rate of d
this time?

MR. MOHER: 25 cents a pound, my lord, a m
sum of 25 cents a pound. Now, this matter was a
brought before the Tariff Board in 1924 ? A. Y
Q. And I have a copy of the application that
made to the Tariff Board at that time --

THE COMMISSIONER: By whom?

MR. MOHER: By Mr. R.F. Sparks; your lord
will recollect we had evidence in Toronto that M
Sparks was acting on behalf of a group of the silk
association. There was some dispute as to what
he was acting for the silk association or for co
members of the silk association.

the Silk Association.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Are you ? A. I could not say. We were at one time years ago but I don't know if we paid any dues.

MR. PALMER: We were Associate members for a short time.

THE WITNESS: We were Associate members for a short time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Is it to be taken that Mr. Sparks was acting for this Company?

MR. McRUER: No, for the Silk Association -- for a group of members of the Silk Association; that was the evidence at Toronto.

THE COMMISSIONER: Then, you exclude this company?

MR. McRUER: Oh, yes, they were fighting them.

THE COMMISSIONER: They were fighting this particular application.

THE WITNESS: Mr. Sparks was not an advocate for us.

MR. McRUER: This reads as follows --

THE COMMISSIONER: It will be Exhibit 749; what is it ?

MR. McRUER: It is from Mr. R. P. Sparks to the Hon. Mr. Rhodes.

THE COMMISSIONER: What is his name, D. M. Sparks ?

MR.McRUER: R.P. my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: Oh, this is not 749, this is 750, a letter from R.P. Sparks to whom?

MR. McRUER: The Hon. Mr. Rhodes, dated the 14th of December, 1933.

THE COMMISSIONER: All right.

[illegible]

[illegible]

say. We were at one time years ago but I don't know if we paid any dues.

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE WITNESS: We were associate members for a short time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Is it to be taken that Mr. Sparks was acting for this company?

MR. MORDEN: No, for the silk association -- for a group of members of the Silk Association; that was the evidence at Toronto.

THE COMMISSIONER: Then, you conclude this con[illegible]

MR. MORDEN: Oh, yes, they were fighting them.

THE COMMISSIONER: They were fighting this par[illegible] outer application.

THE WITNESS: Mr. Sparks was not an advocate [illegible]

MR. MORDEN: This reads as follows --

THE COMMISSIONER: It will be Exhibit 749; wh[illegible] it?

MR. MORDEN: It is from Mr. R. F. Sparks to th[illegible] Mr. [illegible].

THE COMMISSIONER: What is his name, D. L. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE WITNESS: Oh, this is not 749, this [illegible] 750, a letter from R.F. Sparks to whom?

MR. MORDEN: The Hon. Mr. Rhodes, dated [illegible] [illegible], 1923.

THE COMMISSIONER: [illegible]

MR.McRUER: " On behalf of the users in Canada of artificial silk yarns of a class known as Cellulose Acetate Yarns, I would respectfully request that a change be made in Tariff Item 558b, to provide that the following rates of duty should apply on rovings, yarns, and warps, wholly of artificial silk known as Cellulose Acetate Yarns, not more advanced than singles, not thrown or coloured:

	British Preference	Intermediate	General
	10%	15%	35%
provided that, in no case shall the duty be less than, per pound	10¢	15¢	28¢

"Our reason for this request is that such yarns are produced in Canada by one mill only, and that this mill uses allits production in the manufacture of fabrics. Such yarns, therefore, are not available to other manufacturers producing similar fabrics.

"I might point out that my cleints have frequently endeavoured to purchase yarns from the only manufacturer in Canada, but the prices quoted them have always been far in excess of the prices at which similar yarns could be imported, plus duty and landing charges. It is evident to us that the producers of these yarns in Canada are unwilling to supply other manufacturers.

Mr. COMMS: On behalf of the Mills in Canada of artificial silk yarn of a class known as Cellulose Acetate Yarns, I would respectfully request that a change be made in Tariff Item 8805, to provide that the following rates of duty should apply on novelty, fancy, and novelty of artificial silk known as Cellulose Acetate Yarns, not more advanced than singles, not

[illegible]

Tariff Item	Present Rate	Proposed Rate
1905	10%	5%

provided that, in no case shall the duty be less than, per pound [illegible]

"Our reason for this request is that such yarns are produced in Canada by one mill only, and that this mill uses silk production in the manufacture of fabrics. Such yarns, therefore, are not available to other manufacturers producing similar fabrics.

I might point out that my clients have frequently endeavoured to purchase yarns from the only manufacturer in Canada, but the prices quoted them have always been far in excess of prices at which similar yarns could be imported plus duty and landing charges. It is evident to us that the producers of these yarns in Canada are unwilling to supply other manufacturers.

"We submit that the sale of Acetate Yarns in Canada is a complete monopoly. Not only the sale of yarn, but the sale also of fabrics made from Acetate Yarns is a monopoly. We would point out that Acetate Yarn is a staple commodity, sold on a competitive basis in every country in the world except Canada.

" In view of the above facts, we believe the present tariff rates are unjustified, and should be reduced in accordance with the rates herein suggested."

Now, Mr. Cameron, this application, which is known as reference 38, came on for hearing before the Tariff Board ? A. Yes.

Q. And action was taken by the Tariff Board ? A. I don't know if -- I don't remember if they took action on that or on later applications. I think they made a report, and interim report, at that time or something.

Q. They made a report and as a result of their report the duty was reduced, or rather the Tariff Item was divided ? A. Eventually, yes.

Q. And the duty was reduced to the rates that we had yesterday ? A. Yes.

Q. That is 18 per cent British Preference with no specific duty on.

MR. FORSYTH: Mr. McRuer --

THE WITNESS: They had an interim report about this thing. Then they had a further report .

MR. McRUER: If Mr. Palmer followed it in detail

"We submit that the sale of acetate Yarn
Canada is a complete monopoly. Not only the
of yarn, but the sale also of fabrics made f
[illegible] is a monopoly. We would point
out that acetate Yarn is a staple commodity
sold on a competitive basis in every country
the world except Canada.

In view of the above facts, we believe
present tariff rates are unjustified, and sh
be reduced in accordance with the rates her
suggested."

Now, Mr. Dawson, this application, which is know
as reference 22, came on for hearing before the T
[illegible] Yes.

Q. And action was taken by the Tariff Board
A. I don't know if -- I don't remember if they t
action on that or on later applications. I thi
they made a report, and interim report, at that t
or something.

Q. They made a report and as a result of t
report the duty was reduced, or rather the Tariff
was divided ? A. Eventually, yes.

Q. And the duty was reduced to the rates
we had yesterday ? A. Yes.

Q. That is 32 per cent and British Preference
no specific duty or.

[illegible] Mr. [illegible] --

[illegible] They had an interim report
[illegible] Then they had a further report .
[illegible]

probably he could just give us exactly what was done? A. I was there too, but I mean to say, you are speaking now of the rates.

THE COMMISSIONER: When you say what was done you mean what was done to the tariff .

MR. McRUER: Yes.

MR. FORSYTH: The results.

THE COMMISSIONER: We have the tariff.

MR. McRUER: That was the last revision but Mr. Palmer was pointing out there was a prior one ~~to~~ in 1934.

THE COMMISSIONER: Haven't we got the Act here?

MR. McRUER: The Act gives it as it is to-day, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: We haven't got the Act before, of 1934 ?

MR. Mc RUER: Have you got the Tariff --

THE COMMISSIONER: That would be the best way to get it.

MR. McRUER: The Customs Tariff Act prior to 1936 will give us the revision that was made.

(Page 10605 follows)

probably he could just give us exactly what was don

A. I was there too, but I mean to say, you are

asking my view of the press.

THE CHAIRMAN: Then you say what

you mean what was done to the tariff.

MR. MORROW: Yes.

MR. BRYANT: The result.

THE CHAIRMAN: We have the tariff.

MR. MORROW: When was the last revision but

without a preference, but there was a prior one in

1924.

THE CHAIRMAN: Haven't we got the act here

MR. MORROW: Yes not given it is to-day

my hand.

THE CHAIRMAN: We haven't got the act of

of 1924?

MR. C. T. M: Have you got the Tariff --

THE CHAIRMAN: That would be the best way

to get it.

MR. MORROW: The Customs Tariff Act prior to

1925 will give us the revision that was made.

(Case 10805 follows)

MR. McRUER: Customs Tariff Act prior to 1936 will give us the revision that was made.

THE WITNESS: They reduced to 18¢ the British preferential rate from 28¢ on yarns at that time.

MR. McRUER: I have it here.

Q. Now, the rate from 1930 to 1934 was 25% ad valorem not less than 28¢ a pound British preference? A. Yes.

Q. And 30% Intermediate and not less than 28¢ a pound British preference and--

THE COMMISSIONER: In both?

MR. McRUER: Yes, and 25 General and 28. Then in 1934 the British preference was reduced to 20% and not less than 20¢ a pound. Now, that applied on all artificial silk yarns. Then in 1936 the two items were divided--that is, the cellulose acetate yarns and the viscose yarns, and the cellulose acetate yarns 17½% British preference and the intermediate and general left as it was? A. Yes.

Q. Now, the viscose 25%-

THE COMMISSIONER: British preference.

MR. McRUER: Yes, My Lord.

THE WITNESS: Is that right?

THE COMMISSIONER: I thought we got a different figure yesterday.

MR. FORSYTHE: 591 B

MR. McRUER: I beg Your Lordship's pardon--the acetate is now 5%. That is right. The viscose 20%,

will give us the revision that was made.

THE [illegible]: They reduced to 18% the British preferential rate from 30% on yarns at that time.

Q. [illegible] I may be here.

Q. Now, the rate from 1920 to 1934 was 33⅓% ad va not less than 25% a pound British preference? A Yes.

Q. And 20% Intermediate and not less than 30% a [illegible]

THE COMMISSIONER: In both?

MR. MONTAGUE: Yes, and 25 General and 35. Then in 1934 the British preference was reduced to 20% not less than 30% a pound. Now, that applied o all artificial silk yarns. Then in 1936 the tw items were divided--that is, the cellulose acetate yarns and the viscose yarns, and the cellulose acet yarns 17½% British preference and the intermediate and General left as it was? A. Yes.

Q. Now, the viscose [illegible]-

[illegible]

MR. MONTAGUE: Yes, My Lord.

MR. [illegible]: Is that right?

THE COMMISSIONER: I thought we got a different figure yesterday.

MR. MONTAGUE: 391 B

MR. MONTAGUE: I beg Your Lordship's pardon--the [illegible]

that would be 18 really.

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, 20% minus ten.

MR. McRUER: Q. Then the fabric - 561 - the fabrics are now 30% British Preference the specific duty is taken off but the fabric item was not divided? A. No.

Q. So that we have the same duty on the fabrics as ---

THE COMMISSIONER: The same duty in respect to cellulose and viscose?

MR. McRUER: Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Flat 30%.

MR. McRUER: Yes, my lord.

MR. FORSYTH: That would be 30 less 10.

MR. McRUER: That is right.

Q. The request of those who were applying for reduction was complied with, at any rate? A. Yes, they got it.

THE COMMISSIONER: It was not complied with fully, was it?

MR. McRUER: No, they went a little further.

THE COMMISSIONER: They got more than they asked for.

MR. McRUER: I asked Mr. Cameron to make up a complete statement of the production of fabrics and yarn, of acetate fabrics and yarn? A. Yes, that is our production.

Q. Do the fabric include everything? A. Includes

that would be in really.

THE CONSTABLE: Yes, 20% minus ten.

MR. [illegible]: Q. Then the penalty - duty - the fabrics are now 30% British preferences the penalty duty is taken off but the fabric item was not divi

A. No.

Q. So that we have the same duty on the fabric

A. ---

THE COMMISSIONER: The same duty in respect to cellulose and viscose?

MR. [illegible]: Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Not 30%.

MR. [illegible]: Yes, my lord.

MR. MACKAY: That would be 30 less 10.

MR. MORGAN: That is right.

Q. The request of those who were applying for exemption was complied with, at any rate? A. Yes, they got it.

THE COMMISSIONER: It was not complied with to what was it?

MR. [illegible]: No, they want a little further.

THE COMMISSIONER: They get more than they were [illegible].

MR. [illegible]: I asked Mr. [illegible] to make up a [illegible] of the [illegible] of fabrics [illegible], of [illegible] fabrics and yarn? A. Yes, the [illegible] yarn [illegible].

Q. [illegible]

all fabrics in manufacture.

Q. This is production of the acetate yarn and the fabrics of all sorts that you manufacture? A. Yes.

Q. From the years 1927 to 1935? A. Yes.

EXHIBIT 751,: Statement of Canadian Celanese production figures of fabric and acetate yarns from 1927 to 1935.

Q. Just one other question or two. Do you do any export business at all from Canada? A. Practically none. I think we have shipped at times very small quantities to different places.

Q. I want to go over the analysis of the payroll. Well, will Mr. Palmer deal with that? A. I think probably better call Mr. Duverty from the factory.

MR. FORSYTH: If your lordship pleases, with reference to Mr. Cameron's evidence there are one or two questions I want to ask him but I think possibly I can do that better after Mr. Tolmie has been called, so that I can do it all at once.

MR. McRUER: I can put in Mr. Tolmie now.

RODERICK T. TOLMIE, Sworn,

EXAMINED BY MR. McRUER:

Q. You are connected with Canadian Cottons? A. Yes.

Q. In what capacity? A. General Manager.

Q. And I filed some correspondence yesterday that you had with the Canadian Celanese Company and with the Government in the year 1932 in respect to

all fabrics in manufacture.

Q. This is production of the acetate yarn and fabrics of all sorts that you manufacture? A. Ye

Q. From the years 1927 to 1935? A. Yes.

EXHIBIT 763: Summary of Canadian Celanese production figures of fabric and acetate yarns from 1927 to 1935.

Q. Just one other question or two. Do you do any export business at all from Canada? A. Practi none. I think we have shipped at times very sma quantities to different places.

Q. I want to go over the analysis of the payro well, will Mr. Palmer deal with that? A. I th probably better call Mr. Duverty from the factory.

Q. Further in your direct evidence, you reference to Mr. Cameron's evidence there are one two questions I want to ask him but I think possib I can do that better after Mr. Tolmie has been cal so that I can do it all at once.

Q. MORDEN: I can put in Mr. Tolmie now.

EXAMINED BY Mr. MORDEN:

Q. You are connected with Canadian Cottons?

A. Yes.

Q. In what capacity? A. General Manager.

Q. And I filed some correspondence yesterday th you had with the Canadian Celanese Company and wit the Government in the year 1932 in respec

applications to the Canadian Celanese Company to buy acetate yarn from them. The first is a letter dated the 2nd of April, 1932 - I do not know whether you have a copy of that letter or not? A. Yes.

Q. Now, this letter reads:

"Meanwhile, however, Mr. White gave the writer your prices over the telephone as follows:

100 denier in hanks $1.95 per lb.

150 denier in hanks $1.35 per lb.

These prices were for orders of not less than 5000 lbs. and to be taken at the rate of not less than 1000 lbs. weekly.

We expressed some surprise when these prices were given to us over the telephone by Mr. White, owing to the fact that your firm are offering an all-Celanese crepe fabric made from 100 denier yarns at a price that will return less than $2.25 a lb. The creping cost of the filling yarn in the proportion in which the weft yarn is used in your fabric, if added to your price of $1.95 for the untwisted yarn in the hank, would bring the average cost of the yarns in the fabric to practically the same figure per pound as that at which you are selling the finished fabric."

Q. When you wrote that letter had you given that matter consideration? A. I had.

Q. And what do you say as to whether or not you

allotions to the Canadian Celanese Company to
adequate yarn from them. The first is a let
dated the 2nd of April, 1942 - I do not know whet
you have a copy of that letter or not? A. Yes.

Q. Now, this letter reads:

"Dear Bill, Herewith, Mr. White gave me
prices which are as follows:

100 denier in hanks $1.40 per lb.

150 denier in hanks $1.60 per lb.

These prices were for orders of not less than
5000 lbs. and to be taken at the rate of not le
than 1000 lbs. yearly.

In addition I need supplies from time
prices were given to us over the telephone
by Mr. White, owing to the fact that your firm
are offering an all-Celanese crepe fabric
made from 100 denier yarns at a price that wil
return less than $2.25 a lb. The ongoing cost
of the filling yarn in the proportion in which
the weft yarn is used in your fabric, if added
to your price of $1.40 for the unwinded yarn
in the hank, would bring the average cost
of the yarns in the fabric to practically the
same figure per pound as that at which you are
selling the finished fabric."

Q. Now you wrote that letter had you given thes
prices? A. I have.

Q. Let me see now if I understand what

were stating it truthfully there? A. To the best of my knowledge, yes.

Q. Well then, you wrote to the Honourable Mr. Rhodes on the 22nd of April, 1932, in which you made certain statements:

"We are enclosing herewith copy of a letter addressed by us to Canadian Celanese Limited under date of the 2nd instant together with copy of their reply of the 5th instant, all of which is self-explanatory. These letters will, we are sure, make it obvious to you that it is impossible under existing tariff conditions for any weaving mill in Canada, whether cotton or silk, to obtain supplies of Acetate artificial silk yarns at prices that will give them any chance of offering to the trade of Canada fabrics at competitive values with those of Canadian Celanese Limited. The result is that a monopoly has been created, and that the wholesale and retail trade of the country are not afforded a reasonably competitive market in which to purchase these fabrics. It has also resulted in very many idle looms in our own mills, and in weaving plants throughout the country, that might be occupied if acetate yarns were made available at competitive values. The only way in which this seems possible is to grant the free entry of artificial silk yarns of the

were asking it truthfully thereof? A. To the
best of my knowledge, yes.

Well then, you wrote to the Canadian Ki
Moores on the 22nd of April, 1927, in which you
certain statements:

"We are enclosing herewith copy of a let
addressed by us to Canadian Celanese Limited
under date of the 2nd instant together with
of their reply of the 5th instant, all of which
is self-explanatory. These letters will,
we are sure, make it obvious to you that it i
impossible for us to do anything further pending
for any revision of in Canada, in their cotton
or silk, to obtain supplies of acetate
artificial silk yarns at prices that will give
them any chance of offering to the trade of
Canada fabrics at competitive values with
those of Canadian Celanese Limited. The result
is that a monopoly has been created, and that
molesale and retail trade of the country
are not afforded a reasonably competitive market
in which to put these fabrics. It has also
resulted in very many idle looms in our own
mills, and in weaving plants throughout the
country, that might be occupied if acetate yarn
made available at competitive values. The
only way in which this seems possible is to g
the free entry of artificial silk yarns of the

Cellulose Acetate variety when imported by weavers for the purpose of manufacturing fabrics therefrom in their own factories."

Insofar as you purport to state facts in that paragraph is it a truthful statement of the facts?

A. Yes, I think so. I felt so at the time.

Q. And so far as you are able to express an opinion you were expressing your honest opinion at the time?

A. Yes, I think so.

Q. "As against the Canadian Celanese Company's quotations of $1,05 and $1.35 for 100 denier and for 150 denier respectively, we have quotations for Rhodiaseta, the finest grade of French acetate yarns, of $1.06 and $1.02, delivered at our mills, duty paid, in Canadian funds, for the 100 denier and 150 denier respectively-- a spread of only 4¢ between the different denier."

What do you say as to the correctness of that statement?

A. That was correct. That was a quotation received from the Canadian Agents for Rhodiaseta, William B. Stewart & Bons.

Q. "For the 100 denier and 150 denier respectively- a spread of only 4 cents between thedifferent denier."

That is correct, that on their quotations there was only a spread of 4 cents between the different denier?

A. Yes, I give both quotations there that indicate that difference?

Sailcloth textile variety when imported by wea
for the purpose of manufacturing fabrics there
in their own factories.

Inasmuch as you purport to state facts in that para
is it a truthful statement of the facts?

A. Yes, I think so. I felt so at the time.

Q. And so far as you are able to express an op
You were expressing your honest opinion at the time

A. Yes, I think so.

Q. "As against the Canadian Cotton
Company's quotations of $1.45 and $1.55 for 100
denier and for 150 denier respectively, we have
quotations for Rhodiaseta, the finest grade
of French acetate yarns, of $1.06 and $1.08,
additional at our mills, duty paid, in quantities
Funds, for the 100 denier and 150 denier
respectively -- a spread of only 4¢ between the
different denier."

What do you say as to the correctness of that state

A. That was correct. That was a quotation recei
from the Canadian agents for Rhodiaseta, William S.
Stewart & Hone.

Q. For the 100 denier and 150 denier respectiv
a spread of only 4 cents between quotations. Is
That is correct, that on their quotations there was
only a spread of 4 cents between the different deni

A. Yes, I also have quotations there that indicate
that difference.

Q. "From the ---" We come to the German word again? A. I.G. they are generally called.

Q. "from the I.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft of Germany we are quoted prices that we calculate would cost us to land duty paid, $1.09 for 100 denier and $1.02 for 150 denier."

Have you verified those quotations? A. I have.

Q. And they are correct? A. They are.

Q. "Chatillon, Italian Acetate yarn, is quoted at a price that would enable Canadian users to land it duty paid in their plants at $1.02 per pound for 150 denier. We have no quotation on their 100 denier."

Have you verified that? A. No, I have notbeen able to recall who the agents were for this acetate yarn at that time.

Q. I presume you must have had an authentic quotation? A. Yes, it was at the time.

Q. "We have no hesitation in stating that if the minimum duty of 28¢ per pound under tariff item 558b were to be removed in the case of Acetate yarns imported by legitimate weavers, it would result in the employment of many hundreds of looms that are at present standing idle in Canadian mills.

Considering all of these circumstances, it seems to us to be altogether intolerable to allow a situation to be maintained by which one

Q. Then you ---- do agree in the answer that
appears?

A. I do. They are practically similar.

Q. "From the I.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft
of Germany we are quoted prices that we calculate
would cost us to land duty paid, $1.00 for 100
denier and $1.02 for 150 denier."

Have you verified those quotations? A. I have.

Q. And they are correct? A. They are.

Q. "Obtaillon, Italian 300-32 yarn, is
quoted at a price that would enable Canadian
users to land it duty paid in their plants at
$1.02 per pound for 100 denier. We have no
quotation on their 150 denier."

Have you verified that? A. No, I have notheing
to recall who the agents were for this acetate
yarn at that time.

Q. I presume you must have had an authentic
quotation? A. Yes, it was at the time.

Q. We have no hesitation in stating that
if the minimum duty of 35% ad valorem under tariff
item 2085 were to be removed in the case of
[illegible] by National Silk, it
would result in the employment of many hundreds
of looms that are at present standing idle in
Canadian mills.

Considering all of these circumstances,
it seems to me to be a [illegible]

company, controlling the entire production of Acetate yarns in Canada, can demand $1,95 per pound for a product that is being freely sold in the European markets at about 68¢ a pound (gold basis) and can adopt the arbitrary attitude indicated in the enclosed correspondence.

We earnestly ask your earliest possible ..."

And the letter has been read to the Commission that you refer to, their reply to you, which was quite brief. Would it be correct that the calculations that you make in this letter of about 68 cents a pound for the 100 denier of yarn would be about the price that it was being sold at in European markets?

A. I have the actual quotation here in cents at that time.

Q. Will you just give it to us, this at 68 cents?

A. Yes. There is one of those that has been worked back. Now, that quotation of $1.06 for the Rhodiaseta yarn was quoted on a --- These quotations are freight and duty paid based on the franc at to-day's quotations of .037. Working back that quotation of 1.6, by deducting 28 cents a pound duty and an arbitrary figure of 5 cents for carrying charges and insurance brought it back to 73 cents for that particular one.

THE COMMISSIONER: When was this?

MR. McRUER: In 1932.

company, controlling the entire production of Asbestos yarns in Canada, can demand $1.35 per pound for a product that is being freely sold in the European markets at about 65¢ a pound (gold basis) and can adopt the arbitrary attitude indicated in the enclosed correspondence.

We earnestly ask your earliest possible ...

and the letter has been read to the Commission that you refer to, their reply to you, which was quite brief. Could it be correct that the calculations that you make in this letter of about 68 cents a pound for the 100 denier of yarn would be about the price that it was being sold at in European markets?

A. I have the actual quotation here in cents at the time.

Q. Will you just give it to us, this at 68 cents?

A. Yes. There is one of those that has been worked back. Now, that quotation of $1.05 for the Rhodiaseta yarn was quoted on a --- These quotations are freight and duty paid based on the franc at to-day's quotations of .067. Working back that quotation of 1.05, by deducting 20 cents a pound duty and an arbitrary figure of 5 cents for carrying charges and insurance brought it back to 73 cents for that particular one.

Mr. [illegible]: Keep the HEAT

Mr. [illegible]: Is 1.05.

THE WITNESS: This was quotations on the 13th of April, 1932. The 150 denier worked back in the same way came to 66 cents.

Q. Now, Mr. Tolmie, the question was raised yesterday that if you would have had these yarns laid down at your mill at 1.06 and 1.02 why did not you go ahead and buy them and not make an application for a reduction in tariff on the yarn? Did the fate of 1.06 and 1.02 at the mill provide you with the yarns at a commercial price even then?

A. Well, our costs of production indicated that we could not use yarn even at the laid-down costs and sell the finished fabric made from them at prices competitive with similar fabrics then being offered by the Celanese Company.

Q. And of course it costs something to fabricate these yarns? A. Quite a lot.

Q. And in order to give you an opportunity to use them commercially you would have to get them below the laid-down cost from foreign countries. You wanted the 28 cents a pound duty off -- that is what you were asking for, and that is the request that ultimately went forward to the Tariff Board, was not it? A. I think so.

Q. Did you appear in support of that application? A. No.

MR. McRUER: That is all, Mr. Tolmie, and I want, my lord, to express my appreciation to Mr. Tolmie

THE CHAIRMAN: Did you continue on the line
of April, 1923. The 100 denier worked back in the
same way came to 50 cents.

Q. Now, Mr. Tolmie, the question was raised
yesterday that if you could have had these yarns
sold down at your mill at 1.00 and 1.05 why did not
you go ahead and buy them and not make an application
for a reduction in tariff on the yarns? Did the
rate of 1.00 and 1.05 at the mill provide you with
the yarns at a commercial price even then?

A. Well, our costs of production indicated that we
could not use yarn even at the lail-down costs and
sell the finished fabric made from them at prices
[illegible]
by the Celanese Company.

Q. And of course it costs something to fabricate
these yarns? A. Quite a lot.

Q. And in order to give you an opportunity to
use them commercially you would have to get them
below the lail-down cost from foreign countries.
You wanted the 50 cents a pound duty off -- that is
[illegible]
that ultimately went forward to the Tariff Board,
not it? A. I think so.

Q. Did you appear in support of that application?

A. No.

MR. [illegible]: That is all, Mr. Tolmie, and I want
to here, to express my appreciation to Mr. Tolmie

cancelling his reservation to New York last night and arrangement for having gone there in order to have come here this morning after he was subpoenaed. I know he has had some very trying circumstances lately and it was very generous of him.

MR. FORSYTH: There are a few questions I would like to ask him but it may take some time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Very well, come back at 2 o'clock.

--

-- The Commission adjourned at 12.35 to resume at 2 o'clock P.M.

(Page 10614 follows)

specially by travelling to New York last night via Pittsburgh or Marion just simply in order to have come here this morning after he was subpoenaed. I know he has had some very trying circumstances lately and it was very generous of him.

MR. HONEYMAN: There are a few questions I would like to ask him but it may take some time.

MR. COMMISSIONER: Very well, come back at 2 o'clock.

-- The Commission adjourned at 12.05 to resume at 2 o'clock P.M.

(Here Lord follows)

AFTERNOON SESSION

--The Commission resumed at 2 P.M.

RODERICK G. TOLMIE, cross-examined.

BY MR. FORSYT: Q. Now, Mr. Tolmie you have been connected with Canadian Cottons how long? A. Since 1912.

Q. And how long have you occupied the position of General Manager ? A. Well, I cannot say exactly; I think about 10 years.

Q. Were you general manager of Canadian Cottons at the time that the Canadian Celanese plant started operations ? A. When was that.

Q. In 1928, or thereabouts ? A. Yes, I think so.

Q. Well now, I suppose that, as General Manager of the Company you are fairly familiar with the products that the company uses ? A. Yes.

Q. Can you tell me whether the Canadian Cottons have ever used acetate yarns ? A. To a very limited extent.

Q. Was that used before or after the letter which you wrote on the 2nd day of April, 1932, to the Canadian Celanese Company? A. Both.

Q. Both before and after ? A. Yes.

Q. Now, before then, from whom had you purchased your acetate yarn? A. From the Canadian Celanese Company, to make goods for that company.

[illegible]

--The Commission resumed at 2 p.m.

[illegible] A. [illegible] continued.

BY MR. R. [illegible] QC: . Now, Mr. [illegible] you have connected with Canadian Cottons how long? A. [illegible] 1918.

Q. And how long have you occupied the position of General Manager? A. Well, I cannot say exactly I think about 10 years.

Q. Were you General Manager of Canadian Cottons at the time that the Canadian Celanese plant started operations? A. When was that.

Q. In 1928, or thereabouts? A. Yes, I think so.

Q. Well now, I suppose that, as General Manager of the Company you are fairly familiar with the products that the company makes? A. Yes.

Q. Can you tell us whether the Canadian Cottons have ever used acetate yarns? A. To a very limited extent.

Q. Was that used before or after the letter which you wrote on the 2nd day of April, 1928, to the Canadian Celanese Company? A. Both.

Q. Both before and after? A. Yes.

Q. Now, before then, from whom had you purchased your acetate yarn? A. From the Canadian Celanese Company, to the [illegible] for [illegible] purchase.

Q. Well, is that an accurate way to put it, Mr. Tolmie ? A. The yarn was bought with that understanding.

Q. The yarn was bought by your company on the understanding that the fabric would be taken over from you by Canadian Celanese ? A. Yes.

Q. They were, at that time, endeavouring to get you to use acetate yarns ? A. Well, on a basis that was not particularly remunerative, yes. That is why it was discontinued.

Q. That is why it was discontinued ? A. Yes.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. When you say "basis", do you mean the price ? A. Well, the difference between the price that they charged us for the yarn and the price at which they were willing to rebuy the finished product from us --

BY MR. FORSYT: Q. Did not suit you ? A. No, it did not suit us.

Q. And that is the reason you discontinued acetate yarns on that basis ? A. Yes, and on the price.

Q. Well, before the letter of the 2nd April, 1932, had you purchased any acetate yarns from any other firm than Canadian Celanese ? A. Not that I can recall.

Q. Now, since the letter of April 2nd, 1932, have you purchased any acetate yarn from Canadian Celanese ? A. No, I don't think so.

Q. Have you purchased acetate yarns elsewhere? A. In small quantities, yes.

Q. Where? From whom ? A. Some from Duponts

Q. Well, is that an accurate way to put it, M

Tolmie ? A. The yarn was bought with the understa

.. The yarn was bought by your company on the

understanding that the fabric would be taken over t

you by Canadian Celanese ? A. Yes.

Q. They were, at that time, endeavoring to g

you to use acetate yarns ? A. Well, on a basis

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it was discontinued.

.. That is why it was discontinued ? A. Yes.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Now you say "basis"

do you mean the price ? A. Well, the difference

between the price that they charged us for the yarn

and the price at which they were willing to remuny

the finished product from us --

BY MR. BOMMOT: Q. Did not suit you ? A.

it did not suit us.

Q. And that is the reason you discontinued

acetate yarns on that basis ? A. Yes, and on

price.

.. Well, before the letter of the 2nd April,

1928, had you purchased any acetate yarns from any

other firm than Canadian Celanese ? A. Not that I

can recall.

Q. Now, since the letter of April 2nd, 1928,

you purchased any acetate yarn from Canadian Cela

A. No, I don't think so.

Q. Have you purchased acetate yarn ?

A. In small quantities, yes.

Q. Where? From whom ? A. From

in the United States.

Q. Yes? A. And I think a little German yarn.

Q. Yes ? A. And some also from England.

Q. From England? A. Yes.

Q. Have you bought any since the 1st of this year, 1936 ? A. I don't think so; I think that was all; further back than that I cannot say definitely, but that is my impression.

Q. What would be the approximate total poundage of Celanese yarn that you have bought since April 2nd, 1932 ? A. I could not hasard a guess off-hand.

Q. Would it be 100,000 pounds ? A. Oh, no , nothing like it.

Q. 50,000 pounds ? A. No.

Q. 25,000 pounds? A. I would not go as far as that. I cannot say without looking up the purchase records.

Q. However, you would say it is certainly not as much as 50,000 pounds ? A. I would, yes.

Q. Now, I take it from the language of your letter of April 2nd, 1932, that when you inquired of Mr. White, I presume it was, for prices on these yarns that you really intended to buy some ? A. That was our intention.

Q. How much did you intend to buy, Mr. Tolmie ? A. Well, that depended altogether on the development that might result from our preliminary purchase.

Q. Well, your preliminary purchases would be in what quantity ? A. Well, we would buy in less than 5,000 pound lots for trial purposes.

Q.

in the United States.

Q. Yes? A. And I think a little farther yet.

Q. Yes? A. And some also from England.

Q. From England? A. Yes.

Q. Have you bought any since the 1st of this year, 1936? A. I don't think so; I think that was all; further back than that I cannot say definitely, but that is my impression.

Q. That would be the approximate total purchase of silver since that you have [illegible]

Line 9 Q. I should say approximately.

Q. Would it be 100,000 pounds? A. Oh, no.

Q. 50,000 pounds? A. No.

Q. 25,000 pounds? A. I would not go as far as that. I cannot say without looking up the purchase records.

Q. However, you won d say it is certainly not much as 50,000 pounds? A. I would, Yes.

Q. Now, I take it from the terms of your letter of April 2nd, 1935, that when you mentioned the, while, I presume it was, for prices on these [illegible] that you really intended to buy some? A. That was our intention.

Q. How much did you intend to buy, Mr. Tolmie?

A. Well, that depended altogether on the devel[illegible] that might result from our preliminary purchase.

Q. Your [illegible]

A. Well, we would buy in lots [illegible] for trial purposes.

Q. You would buy in less than 5,000 pound lots? A. Yes, for preliminary purposes.

Q. So that this inquiry that you made of the Celanese company was on an experimental basis entirely? A. Well, we knew that the market was there for quite large quantities of fabrics, woven fabrics made from acetate yarn.

Q. Yes. Well now, what sort of fabrics did you propose to make? A. Well, it covers a tremendous range.

Q. Yes? A. Lingerie fabrics, dress goods,

Q. Now, there is a certain fabric - I do not want to interrupt, if you have not finished, Mr. Tolmie? A. That is all right. Those are the two big lines they go into; those would be the two main fields at that time.

Q. Yes. And would either one of those fields include this all-celanese crepe fabric made from 100 denier yarn you are speaking about? A. Yes.

Q. Now, what was the price at which that fabric was selling at the time you wrote the letter? I am now referring to the fabric that you mentioned in your letter? A. As nearly as I can remember we were selling at 40 cents a yard and over at that time.

Q. At 40 cents a yard and over? A. Yes.

Q. But were you making it? A. We were making crepe fabrics not of identically the same construction; we were making crepe fabrics from viscose yarn.

Q. Yes, but this was an all-celanese crepe fabric,

Q. You would buy in less than 5,000 pound lots?

A. Yes, for preliminary experiment.

Q. So that this in view that you made of the Celanese company was on an experimental basis only?

A. Well, we knew that the market was there for quite large quantities of fabrics, woven fabrics made from rayon yarn.

Q. Yes. Well now, what sort of fabrics did you propose to make? A. Well, it covers tremendous ranges.

Q. Yes? A. Liquid fabrics, sheer goods.

Q. Now, there is a certain fabric - I do not interrupt, if you have not finished, Mr. Tolmie? A. It is all right. Those are the two big lines they go

Q. Yes. And would either one of those fields include the all-celanese crape fabric and that

dealer yarn you are speaking about? A. Yes.

Q. Now, what was the price at which that fabric was selling at the time you wrote the letter? I am now referring to the fabric that you mentioned in your letter? A. As nearly as I can remember we were selling at 40 cents a yard and over at that.

Q. At 40 cents a yard and over? A. Yes.

Q. But were you selling it? I am now speaking crape fabrics not of identically the same construction as were making crape fabrics from Viscosa yarn.

Q. Yes, but this was an all-celanese crape fab

do you know what it was selling for? A. I haven't got the figures now, but I did know what it was selling for.

Q. Well, if I remind you, your letter, as I recall it mentioned $1.95 a pound as the price for this 100 denier yarn, and you state in your letter that the Canadian Celanese Limited are offering an all-celanese crepe fabric made from 100 denier yarn at a price that will return less than $2.25 a pound? A. Yes.

Q. Well now, how many yards of that fabric would be made from a pound of yarn? A. Oh, between five and six; I have not got the exact figure.

Q. Between 5 and 6 yards? A. Yes.

Q. So that on the basis of $1.95, taking five yards to the pound, there would be 39 cents worth of yarn in that fabric? A. Well, it would be in that neighbourhood.

Q. Well, I am taking five yards at $1.95; divided by 5 it works out pretty close to 39 cents, I think? A. Just about.

Q. In fact, I think it works out exactly that way myself? A. No doubt you have worked it out.

Q. Now then, after $1.03 a yard it would work out to something less than 21 cents of yarn in the yard of fabric? A. at five yards to the pound, yes.

Q. 21 cents of yarn in the yard of fabric, at five yards to the pound? A. Yes, at five yards to the pound.

Q. Well, you said it was between five and six?

A. Yes.

do you know that it was selling more [illegible] I haven't
got the figures but I did know that it was
low.

Q. Well, if I reading you, your letter, as I read
it, mentioned 3d. as a price at the Dominion Rubber
Co. Ltd., and you made it your [illegible]
Canadian Celanese Limited are offering an all-cellulose
crepe fabric made from 100 denier yarn at a price that
will return less than $2.25 a pound? A. Yes.

Q. Well now, how many yards of that fabric would
be made from a pound of yarn? A. Oh, between five
and six; I have not got the exact figure.

Q. [illegible] A. Yes.

Q. So that on the basis of $2.25, leaving five
yards to the pound, there would be 37 cents worth of
yarn in that fabric? A. Well, it would be in the
neighbourhood.

Q. Well, I am taking five yards at $2.25; divide
by 5 it [illegible] 45 cents, a minute
A. Just about.

Q. In fact, I think it turns out exactly that way
[illegible]? A. No doubt you have worked it out.

Q. [illegible] 2d. a yard [illegible]
to something less than 2 cents of yarn in the yard of
fabric? A. At five yards to the pound, yes.

Q. 2 cents of yarn in the yard of fabric, at
five yards to the pound? A. Yes, at five yards
to the pound.

Q. Then, you said in the [illegible]

Q. So that I am making the cost of the yarn in it more if I take five yards than if I take between five and six, eh? A. Yes.

Q. Now then, you could at that time buy yarn, I presume, in the quantities that you mentioned at $1.03 a pound ? A. Yes.

Q. Now, when I say that, you presumed you could buy it in those quantities. Have you checked on the quantities ? A. There were no quantities mentioned in the quotations; I presumed we could buy in any quantity, small or large.

Q. So that with this price, or with those prices, you would not have got anybenefit for the larger order ? A. I don't think so. Quantity was not mentioned in the quotations.

Q. Well, we will assume you could get the quantities you had in your mind for $1.03 ? A. Yes.

Q. And, in a yard of fabric, you would have had slightly under 21 cents' yarn cost ? A. Yes.

Q. Now, how much would it cost, apart from the yarn cost, to turn out a yard of that fabric, based on your own costs of 1932 ? A. Oh, I mentioned about $1.15 or $1.20 a pound.

MR. McRUER: My friend, Mr. Forsyth, is treading on a bit ticklish ground here. I am quite willing to turn it round the other way and have the Celanese Company publicly disclose how much it cost them .

MR. FORSYTH: I don't mind if Mr. Tolmie writes it down.

MR. Mc RUER: I am not questioning that. It is

Q. By that I am asking the exact price you
is going to pay for the yarn. Is it [illegible]
five and six, eh? A. Yes.

Q. Now then, you could at that time buy y
pressure, in the quantities that you mentioned at
[illegible] a pound? A. Yes.

Q. Now, when I say that, you pressured you
buy it in those quantities. Have you checked o
quantities? A. There were no quantities menti
in the conversation; I pressured to could buy in a
quantity, small or large.

Q. So that with this price, or with those
you would not have got anybody's for the longer
A. I don't think so. Quantity was not mentioned
the conversation.

Q. Well, we will assume you could get the
titles you had in your mind for 1.65? A. Ye

Q. And, in a yard of fabric, you would have
slightly under 21 cents' yarn cost? A. Yes.

Q. Now, how much would it cost, apart from
yarn cost, to turn out a yard of that fabric, ba
on your own costs of 1958? A. Oh, I wouldn
about $1.10 or $1.20 a yard.

Mr. McGILL: My friend, Mr. Conroyth, is tri
on a bit tickish ground here. I am quite willin
turn it round the other way and have the defendan
a company publicly discloses how much it cost them.

Mr. McGILL: I don't mind if Mr. Conroy
it down.

Q. [illegible] - we are [illegible]

a question of you getting it. The objection is one manufacturer disclosing to another his costs.

THE COMMISSIONER: I know.

MR. FORSYTH: Mr. Tolmie has gone quite a distance in disclosing his cost.

MR. McRUER: However, if you insist on it, I am going to turn around to the Celanese Company and go into their costs at that time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Kellock, are you acting for Canadian Cottons?

MR. KELLOCK: I have at times, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: Q. The question is, are you now? If you are, you should know the question being addressed to the witness.

MR. KELLOCK: I shall have to ask Mr. Tolmie, my lord, whether I am or not.

MR. TOLMIE: That is quite all right.

MR. KELLOCK: Then I make the same objection, my lord, as my friend Mr. McRuer makes, that this has been the practice followed.

BY MR. FORSYTH: Q. Well now you say ---

THE COMMISSIONER: You understand, Mr.Forsytn, that this question of the cost of production is one that one company does not want to reveal to another, unless it has to. You are asking Mr. Tolmie the cost of the production of goods of the Canadian Cottons?

MR. FORSYTH: I am not asking him the cost, my lord.

a question of you getting it. The objection is

MR. MONKTON: Mr. Tolmie has gone quite a distance in disclosing his cost.

MR. MONKTON: However, if you insist on it, I am to turn around to the Guarantee Company and go into their books at that time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Kellock, are you acting Canadian Cottons?

MR. KELLOCK: I have at times, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: Q. The question is, are you now? If you are, you should know the question being addressed to the witness.

MR. KELLOCK: I shall have to ask Mr. Tolmie, my lord, whether I am or not.

MR. TOLMIE: That is quite all right.

MR. KELLOCK: Then I make the same objection, my lord, as my friend Mr. Monkton makes, that this has been the practice.

BY MR. MONKTON: Q. Will now you say ---

THE COMMISSIONER: You understand, Mr. Monkton, that this question of the cost of production is one that one company does not want to reveal to another unless it has to. You are asking Mr. Tolmie the cost of the production of goods of the Canadian Cot-

MR. MONKTON: I am not asking in the first place, my lord

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, you are turning to that.

MR. FORSYTH: I am just coming to this, my lord: He has written a letter to us in which he has made the statement, that at our prices of yarn he could not manufacture a fabric which would compete with the fabric made by us at the price that we were selling at. That is, in effect, what his letter says.

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes. Well, that is one thing.

MR. FORSYTH: Well now, if your lordship will allow me to finish. He goes on to say that he can buy the yarn at $1.03 somewhere else.

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes.

MR. FORSYTH: And he makes the complaint about my client, that because they do not want to sell him yarn at $1.03 or less, I won't say $1.03 and less - but at certainly less than $1.95, we will put it that way, and he makes the complaint that we have a monopoly and that we prevent him from weaving any acetate fabrics. He says he has got yarn at $1.03, and I want to find out from him whether at $1.03 he could weave this fabric satisfactorily and make a profit on it; the issue comes out of Mr. Tolmie's own evidence.

THE COMMISSIONER: So far, yes. Go on and ask your question, Mr. Forsyth.

BY MR. FORSYTH: Q. I ask you, Mr. Tolmie, whether buying the yarn at $1.03 you would weave a fabric and sell it at a profit?

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, you are turning to t

MR. FORSYTH: I am just coming to this, my l
He has written a letter to us in which he has ma
the statement, that at our prices of yarn he coul
not manufacture a fabric which would compete wit
the fabrics made by us at the prices that we were
at. That is, in effect, that his letter says.

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes. Well, that is one th

MR. FORSYTH: Well now, if your Lordship wi
allow me to finish. He goes on to say that he
can buy the yarn at $1.05 somewhere else.

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes.

MR. FORSYTH: And he says the complaint ab
my client, that because they do not want to sell
him yarn at $1.05 or less, I won't say $1.05 and
less - but at certainly less than $1.95, we will
it that way, and he makes the complaint that we
have a monopoly and that we prevent him from ma
my [illegible]. I hope he has not from
1.05, and I want to find out from him whether at
$1.05 he could make this fabric satisfactorily
and make a profit on it; the issue comes out of
Mr. Tomlin's evidence.

THE COMMISSIONER: So far, yes. Go on and
your question, Mr. Forsyth.

MR. FORSYTH: I was [illegible], if
buying the yarn at $1.05 you would have a fabric
and sell it at a profit?

A. No. If we could have done that we would have bought it.

Q. Well then, how much lower than $1.03 would it have to be for you to buy it? A. Well, I haven't got my -- I don't carry costs around in my head or my pocket, Mr. Forsyth, but at probably 10 cents a pound, somewhere in that neighbourhood, less.

Q. In other words, you would have to buy it at 10 cents a pound less than $1.03? A. In that neighbourhood, yes.

Q. So that if the duty on French yarn - because I think it was a French Company you quoted -- had been 10 cents a pound lower, you could have purchased it and made money? A. Had the Celanese Company maintained the same price they were then quoting, yes.

Q. I mean, the fabric price of the Canadian Celanese Company was the thing that was really uppermost in the whole situation? A. Largely, yes. Of course, there were other fabrics, but what we had in mind was the Celanese Company.

Q. But the real difficulty you found, from a competitive point of view, was the price the Celanese Company were selling their fabrics at? A. Yes.

Q. And what you were anxious to do was to see the price of Celanese fabrics up? A. No, I would not say that. I was more interested in seeing the price of yarns come down.

Q. Mr. ... If you could carry some that we would have bought it.

Q. Well then, how much lower than $1.00 would it have to be for you to buy it? A. Well, I haven't got the — I don't carry costs around in my head — of course, Mr. Commr., we do generally in centa a pound, somewhere in that neighbourhood, less.

Q. In other words, you would have to buy it at in order to would have been $1.00?

neighbourhood,, yes.

Q. Do that if we may — Commr. Pass a minute

I think it was a French Company you looked — Had been in Africa — Great Lakes, we could have gone it and made money? A. Had the Celanese Corporation analytical lab been going near Montreal, Montreal, I

Q. I mean, the fabric price of the Canadian Celanese the entire that was really competent in this country? A. Largely, yes. Of course, there were other fabrics, but what we had in mind was the Celanese Company.

Q. But the real difficulty you found, from a competitive point of view, was the price the Celanese Company were asking their customers? A. Yes.

Q. And what you were anxious to do was to see the price of Celanese fabrics up? A. No, I would not say that. I was more interested in the price of yarns and fibres.

Q. How much interested were you in seeing the price of yarn come down? The duty on acetate yarns was reduced 10 cents a pound, in 1934. Am I right, Mr. Tolmie? A. Under the British Preferential only.

MR. McRUER: Under the British Preferential.

BY MR. FORSYTH: Q. Yes, under the British Preferential. It was reduced 10 cents a pound under the British Preferential? A. Yes, I believe it was.

Q. And did you buy any acetate yarn from Great Britain? A. In very limited quantities, yes,- not for general use.

Q. What for? A. Mostly for making mixture fabrics, for decorative purposes, and that sort of thing.

Q. Could you give me any idea of the quantity you bought? A. I have already answered that question. I could not. I know it was in very limited quantities in relation to our total production; it would not be 10% of our rayon consumption, perhaps not 5%.

Q. Would it be 10,000 pounds? A. Well, I think I already answered that question on poundage.

Q. Well, as a matter of fact, I am --- A. I would be very glad to furnish you with the figures, if you will permit me to refer to our purchase records; but I cannot tell you off-hand.

Q. Not as between, 10,000, 25,000, and 35,000?

Q. How much interested were you in seeing the
of yarn come down? The duty on acetate yarns
reduced 10 cents a pound, in 1934. Am I right,
colonel? A. Under the British preferential
MR. MOULTON: Under the British preferential.
MR. FLETCHER: Yes, under the British pref-
ential. It was reduced 10 cents a pound under
British preferential? A. Yes, I believe it
Q. And did you buy any acetate yarn from Great
Britain? A. In very limited quantities, yes,
not for general use.
Q. Why not? A. Mostly for making sample
fabrics, for descriptive purposes, and that sort of
thing.
Q. Could you give me any idea of the quantity you
bought? A. I have already answered that question
I really not. I have at hand in my limited
quantities in relation to our total production; it
would not be 10% of our rayon consumption, perhaps
3%.
Q. Would it be 10,000 pounds? A. Well, I
think I already answered that question on pounds.
Q. Well, as a matter of fact, I am --- A. I would
be very glad to furnish you with the figures. If you
will permit me to refer to our purchase records;
but I cannot tell you off-hand.
Q. Not so between 10,000, 20,000, and 30,000

A. No, I could not.

Q. Do you know what the price of acetate yarn from Britain laid down here is now? A. No, I do not. I have quotations on it.

MR. McRUER: Have you any onthe French, German and Italian yarns laid down here now?

MR. FORSYTH: I have not myself.

BY MR. FORSYTH: Q. Well now, let us see. In 1932, in June of that year, if we can accept the figures in Exhibit 748, the American price of 100 denier acetate yarn was 90 cents a yard.

A. No, not a yard, a pound.

Q. I beg your pardon, 90 cents a pound? A. Yes. That is in June; you are jumping from March to June.

Q. No. As a matter of fact, if there is any jump it is from April to June? A. I think the quotation was made on the 30th of March.

MR. McRUER: There is an April quotation, Mr.Forsyth.

MR. FORSYTH: No, April.

MR. McRUER: Well, what is the May quotation?

MR. FORSYTH: The May quotation is $1.20.

BY MR. FORSYTH: Q. Then if you had been importing yarns from the United States free of duty, that is, at $1.25 a pound, in May, - that is the one we are speaking of - it would not have suited your purpose, from a profit point of view.? A. We were not endeavouring to import from the United States at that time.

A. No, I could not.

Q. Do you know what the price of acetate yarn
Britain laid down here is now? A. No, I do
I have quotations on it.

MR. MOR[illegible] [illegible] Japan, Germany
and Italian yarns laid down here now?

MR. FOR[illegible]: I have not myself.

Q. [illegible] A. Well now, let me see.
1932, in June of that year, if we can accept the
figures in Exhibit 745, the American price of 100
denier acetate yarn was 80 cents a yard.

A. No, not a yard, a pound.

Q. I b-g your pardon, 80 cents a pound? A.
That is in June; you are jumping from March to June
. No. As a matter of fact, if there is any
jump it is from April to June? A. I think the
quotation was made on the 20th of March.

MR. MOR[illegible]: There is an April quotation, Mr. Mor[illegible]

MR. MORGAN: [illegible], April.

MR. MOR[illegible]: Well, what is the May quotation?

MR. MORGAN: The May quotation is 71.80.

BY MR. MORGAN: Q. Then if you had been import
yarns from the United States free of duty, that is,
[illegible] A. [illegible] that is the one we are
speaking of - it would not have suited your purpose,
from a [illegible] point of view? A. We were not
[illegible] import from the United States at the
time.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is not the question.

THE WITNESS: I beg your pardon, my lord.

BY MR. FORSYTH: Q. I am saying, Mr. Tolmie, if in May of 1932 the price, in the United States, for 100 denier acetate yarn being $1.25 a yard, or rather a pound, whether you could have used that yarn profitably in your operations for making the fabrics that you mention? A. Not for the 100% acetate fabrics.

Q. Yes. So that could you have removed the duty, so far as the United States yarn was concerned, would have done you no good? A. Not based on that price, no.

Q. Now, the duty under the British Preference to-day is 5%, I believe, and that would work out, - how many cents per pound, do you know? A. I do not know what the British Preference is to-day.

Q. Have you any idea what the British Preference is? A. Someone may have a record of it here.

Q. It would be about 4 cents and, as I understand it, you have imported no acetate yarn whatever since the 1st of 1936? A. I think not. I think I am safe in saying that, yes.

Q. At any rate, if you have it has been in trifling quantities? A. Yes.

Q. Did you buy any acetate yarn in 1935? A. Yes.

Q. In what quantity? A. Also in very limited quantities, because they were being used simply in mixture fabrics and not pure acetate fabrics.

THE COURT STATES: That is not the question.

MR. TOLMIE: I had just written, my lord.

BY MR. TORRANCE: Q. I am saying, Mr. Tolmie, in May of 1932 the price, in the United States, for finer acetate yarn being $1.25 a yard, or rather pound, whether you could have used that yarn profitably in your operations for making the fabrics that you mention? A. Not for the 100% acetate fabrics.

Q. Yes. So that you could have removed the duty, so far as the United States yarn was concerned, would have done you no good? A. Not based on that price.

Q. Now, the duty under the British Preference today is 5%, I believe, and that would work out, - how many cents per pound, do you know? A. I do not know what the British Preference is to-day.

Q. Have you any idea what the British Preference A. Someone may have a record of it here.

Q. It would be about 4 cents and, as I understand it, you have imported no acetate yarn whatever since the last of 1935? A. I think not. I think am safe in saying that, yes.

Q. At any rate, if you have it has been in trifling quantities? A. Yes.

Q. Did you buy any acetate yarn in 1935? A. Yes.

Q. In what quantity? A. Also in very limited quantities, because they were being used simply in mixture fabrics and not pure acetate fabrics.

Q. Did you find that that was a profitable operation? A. Some of the goods were sold at a profit, yes.

A. Yes? A. Not all of them, by any means.

Q. Well now, getting back then to the proposition that you were making in 1932, you say that at $1.03 a pound which would give us less than 21 cents, between 20 and 21 cents yarn cost in the yard of fabric, the margin between that and the price at which the Canadian Celanese Company were selling that particular fabric, would not allow you to operate with a profit? A. No.

Q. And that you would have to have 10 cents, at least, a pound less? A. In that neighbourhood, yes.

--

Jones Robbie

Q. Did you find that that was a profitable operation? A. Some of the goods were sold at a profit, yes.

Q. Then? A. Not all of them, by any means.

Q. Well now, getting back then to the proposition that you were making in 1932, you say that at $1.05 a pound which could give us less than 21 cents, between 20 and 21 cents yarn cost in the yard of fabric, the margin between that and the price at which the Canadian Celanese Company was selling that merchant fabric, would not allow you to operate with a profit? A. No.

Q. And that you would have to have 10 cents at least [illegible] A. At that neighbourhood, yes.

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Q. And you are basing that on a price of 40 cents a yard ? A. No.

Q. What are you basing it on ? A. 40 cents a yard was the price at which we had been selling that fabric until the Celanese Company came into very keen competition.

Q. What price was Celanese selling at at that time ? A. It is figured out there. The price per pound is given in that letter there and it works out to $2.25 a pound. Just what yards per pound were in that fabric I cannot tell you.

Q. You said between five and six? A. Yes, that is right.

Q. If we take five we ought to be on pretty sound ground ? A. Yes.

Q. You said it was -- I understood you to say fabric of that kind was selling at 40 cents a yard ? A. Previous to that time.

Q. What was it selling at then ? You see, you work out a price of $2.25 per pound and on a five-yard basis that would be 45 cents ? A. That ~~would~~ was based on a Celanese quotation and on the weight arrived at from our analysis of the Celanese Company fabric.

Q. Well, if I say to you, if I put it to you that the Celanese Company were selling that fabric at that time at 48 cents per yard do you say that isn't so? A. They may have been selling it to some people at that, but not generally.

THE COMMISSIONER: At how much a yard ?

MR. FORSYTH: 48 cents.

Q. And you are saying that on a price of 40 cents a yard?

A. Yes.

Q. What are you basing it on? A. 40 cents a yard was the price at which we had been selling fabric until the Celanese Company came into very keen competition.

Q. What price was Celanese selling at at that time? A. It is figured out there. The price pound is given in that letter there and it works out to [illegible] cents. That was very [illegible] that fabric I cannot tell you.

Q. You said between five and six? A. Yes, that is right.

Q. If we take five we ought to be on pretty [illegible]? A. Yes.

Q. You said it was -- I understood you to say fabric of that kind was selling at 40 cents a yard? A. Previous to that time.

Q. What was it selling at then? You see, you work out a price of $2.35 per pound and on a five-yard basis that would be 45 cents? A. That was based on a Celanese quotation and on the weight [illegible]

Q. Well, if I say to you, if I put it to you that the Celanese Company were selling that fabric at that time at 40 cents per yard do you say that isn't so? A. They may have been selling it to some people at that, but not generally.

Q. [illegible] at least a year?

MR. [illegible] is [illegible].

Well, if it had five yards in it and it worked out to $2.25 a pound it would be 45 cents a yard, wouldn't it? A. Yes.

Q. And that would give you between the yarn cost of 21, say, and 45, 24 cents ? A. Yes, I guess that is right.

Q. And you say that you could not operate at a profit on that? A. Yes.

Q. And you rposition was that in effect you wanted the duty altogether removed from Acetate yarns? A. That would have been all the better.

Q. That would have been all the better, because that would have enabled you to get not only the 10 cents that you needed but another 18 cents as well. A. It nevr does any harm to ask for more than you expect.

MR. McRUER: You got more than you asked for in this case .

BY MR. FORSYTH: Q. Were you associated with the request to have the tariff reduced on these acetate yarns, Mr. Tolmie, or was your company associated with that in any way? A. No.

Q. So you cannot be said to have got more than you asked for,

MR. McRUER: They did not get more than they asked for either, because they asked for a reduction of 15 per cent and not less than 15 cents on the Intermediate. They asked for a reduction on the Intermediate which they have not got yet. I have made the suggestion they got more than they asked for and it is

Q. If it had five years in it and it worked
to $2.25 a pound it would be 45 cents a yard, w
isn't A. Yes.

Q. And that would give you between the pri
cost of 31, say, and 45, so cents? A.
I guess that is right.

Q. And you say that you could not operate a
profit on that? A. Yes.

Q. And you typical cost was that in effect y
the duty alone that removed from twenty-five
A. That would have been all the difference.

Q. That would have been all the better, bu
that would have enabled you to get not only the
cents that you needed but another 12 cents on wo
A. It would even add that for more than
myself.

Mr. Holden: You got more than I asked fo
this once.

Mr. McTavish: Q. Have you canvassed and
request to have the tariff changed on these acces
that is why? A. No.

Q. Are you counsel to be said to have got more t
you asked for?

A. Answer: They did not get more than they
asked for either, because they asked for a reduc
of 15 per cent and not less than 12 cents on the
articles. They asked for a reduction on the Inter
die which they have not got yet. I have made t
application they got more than they asked for and

not a fair one because they didn't. They got a little more on the British Preference but did not get anything on the Intermediate.

BY MR. FORSYT: Q. So far as you are concerned, you did not get anything because you did not ask for anything; I mean to say, when you are talking about achievement you achieved nothing although you may have benefited ? A. We achieved nothing.

Q. Pardon? A. That is quite right, we achieved nothing.

Q. Because, as a matter of fact, you have not been interested in the purchase of acetate yarn since 1932 ? A. Because we saw it was no use.

Q. What do you mean when you say it was no use?

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. What alteration in the tariff would be of use to you, if any ? A. Well, the only thing that would be of any material benefit would be a reduction in the Intermediate and General Tariffs by which there would be unlimited competition.

Q. By which you could get your yarn on the continent of Europe ? A. Yes.

BY MR. FORSYTH: Q. That is to say, the removal of the duty on British yarns is useless to you ? A. Well, it would appear so.

Q. Well, would it appear so ? How long is it since you asked for a quotation on British yarns ? A. It is not more than a few months ago.

Q. But you don't remember what answer you got ? A. Well, no, I really don't. I know the last time

not a fair one because they didn't. They got a
more on the British preference but did not get a
thing on the Intermediate.

BY MR. MONTET: Q. If I as you are correct
in that yet another case, you did not ge
anything; I mean to say, even you were talking of
achievement you achieved nothing although you may
benefited ? A. We achieved nothing.

Q. Perhaps? A. That is, with which, we
achieved nothing.

Q. Because, as a matter of fact, you have n
been interested in the purchase of necessa yarn e
1907 ? A. Because we saw it was no use.

Q. What do you mean when you say it was no us

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. What alternation in
tariff would be of use to you, if any ? A. We
the only thing that would be of any advantage I mean
would be a reduction in the Intermediate and General
tariffs by which there would be unlimited opportu
ity.

Q. By which you could get your yarn on the
continent of Europe ? A. Yes.

BY MR. MONTET: Q. That is to say, the money
the duty on British yarns is useless to you ?
A. Well, it would appear so.

Q. Well, would it appear so ? How long is
you asked for a preference on British yarns ?
A. It is not more than a few months ago.

Q. But you don't remember what answer you g
THE HON. J. CHARLES AMYOT: I remember that the

we purchased this yarn what we paid for it, which is some months ago. I don't think the condition has changed since then, but certainly not since the change in the Tariff.

Q. What did you pay for them this last time ? A. I haven't got the purchase records.

Q. I thought you told me just a moment ago that you knew. A. No, I did not say -- I am sorry --

Q. I understood you to say "I know what we paid for them the last time we purchased them which was some months ago"? A. I know by reference to our records, I don't know off-hand. However, purchase records would indicate that, and our files with the quotation; these quotations are readily available from a number of sources.

Q. But, at any rate, we have this that as between a 21 cent yarn cost and 45 cents selling price you could not make a profit ?- A. No, I did not say that.

Q. I thought you did say that. I understood you to say that? A. At 45 cents I think we could.

Q. Mr. Tolmie, it is probably due to my stupidity, but I cannot see how you work this out. You say "Owing to the fact that your firm are offering an all-Celanese Crepe Fabric made from 100 denier yarns at a price that will return less than $2.25 a pound" now, let us take the $2.25 a pound ; that would be 45 cents ? A. Yes.

we purchased this yarn what we paid for it, whic
some months ago. I don't think the condition
changed since then, but certainly not since the
in the Tariff.

Q. Just did you pay for them this last tim
A. I haven't got the purchase records.

Q. I thought you told me just a minute ago
you knew. A. No, I did not say -- I am sorr

Q. I misunderstood you to say "I know what we
for them the last time we purchased them eight
some months ago"? A. I know by reference to
records. I don't know off-hand. However, purchas
records would indicate that, and the files
questions; these questions are readily available
from a number of sources.

Q. Well, at any rate, I have this that as be
when a 21 count yarn costs and 45 cents as long as
you could not make a profit?- A. No, I did n
say that.

Q. I thought you did say that. I misunderstoo
you to say that? A. At 44 cents I think we
would.

Q. Mr. Lalonde, it is possible for my accoun
ity, but I cannot see how you work this out. You
[illegible]
an all-[illegible] [illegible] from 1.5 [illegible]
yrns at a price that would return less than 20.00
a pound" now, let us take the 20.00 a pound ; wh
would be 44 cents? A. Yes.

Q. For the fabric? A. Yes.

Q. And if you were buying acetate yarn at $1.03 you would be paying a little less than 21 cents ? A. But the quotation is $1.95, not $1.03 .

Q. I am talking about the $1.03 that you refer to in your own letter. You said you could buy it at $1.03. I am saying if you bought it at $1.03 the yarn cost in that would have been slightly less than 21 cents; is that right? A. Yes.

Q. And 21 cents from 45 leaves 24; is that right? A. Yes, that is good arithmetic.

Q. You say you cannot make that fabric paying $1.03 for your yarn and sell it at a profit ? A. Well --

Q. At 45 cents ? A. Well, there is no assurance to begin with that that price of 45 cents would be maintained even if we made it.

Q. What you were really afraid of if you bought it at $1.03 you were afraid the Celanese fabric price would come down ? A. I don't think there is any question about that.

Q. Pardon ? A. I don't think there is any question about that.

Q. I say that is what you feared ? A. Partly.

Q. I mean if it was otherwise you certainly could make a profit selling at 45 cents and paying $1.03 for the yarn ? A. I imagine that would be about on the verge of our cost there.

Q. I say you could make a profit at 45 cents, couldn't you ? A. Without my cost figures, I am

Q. For the fabric? A. Yes.

Q. And if you were buying cosette yarn at $1.05 you would be paying a little less than $

A. But the question is $1.95, not $1.05 .

A. I am talking about the $1.05 that you to in your own letter. You said you could buy $1.05. I am saying if you bought it at $1.05 yarn cost in that would have been slightly less 21 cents; is that right? A. Yes.

Q. And 21 cents from 45 leaves 24; is that

A. Yes, that is good arithmetic.

Q. You say you cannot make that fabric ou $1.05 for your yarn and sell it at a profit? Well --

Q. at 45 cents? A. Well, there is no reason to begin with that that price of 45 cents be maintained even if we made it.

Q. What you were really afraid of if you it at $1.05 you were afraid the Gainness fabric would come down? Q. I don't care in [illegible] [illegible].

Q. Pardon? A. I don't think there is question about that.

Q. I say that is what you feared? A. Y

Q. I mean if it was otherwise you certainl could make a profit selling at 45 cents and pay $1.05 for the yarn? A. I imagine that woul about on the verge of our cost there.

Q. I say you could make a profit at 45 cen [illegible]

not prepared to make a definite statement as to one or two cents a yard, or a pound.

Q. At that time you were selling rayon fabric were you, at 40 cents ? A. What type of rayon fabric?

Q. Well, 100 denier, the same type; you made reference to it yourself ? A. Yes.

Q. At 40 cents ? A. Well, that too, these prices have been all the way from 50 cents down to perhaps 29 or 30 cents to-day. I cannot recall just the price that was in effect at that time.

Q. Do you recall what you were paying for rayon, for viscose yarn in 1932 at the time you wrote these letters ? A. Well, that would be for second quality viscose which went into crepes, that would be somewhere about 90 or 95 cents, I think.

Q. So that the difference in price between what you could buy this yarn at and buy acetate yarn at -- what you could buy viscose would be you said 90 to 95 ? A. Yes, somewhere about that, I would imagine.

Q. That would be 13 to 8 cents ? A. Yes.

Q. If you bought it at 90 it would be 13 cents? A. Right.

Q. And if you bought it at 95 there would be eight cents difference?- A. Yes.

Q. And you were manufacturing viscose yarn, or fabricating viscose yarns and selling them at 40 cents ? A. That again --

Q. Well, you stated that to me when we opened

not prepared to make a definite one except as to
furnishing a yard, or a sample.

Q. At that time you were selling rayon
were you, at 40 cents? A. What type of ray
fabric?

Q. Well, I.O Center, the same type; you
references to it yourself? A. Yes.

Q. At 40 cents? A. Well, that
prices have been all the way from 40 cents down
the price that was in effect at that time.

Q. Do you recall when you were buying for
for viscose yarn in 1928 at the time you wrote
letters? A. Well, that would be for second
viscose which went into crepes, that would be
where about 30 or 35 cents, I think.

Q. So that the difference in price between
you could buy this yarn at and buy acetate yarn
-- what you could buy viscose would be yarn
30 to 35? A. Yes, somewhere about that, I
imagine.

Q. That would be 15 to 8 cents? A. Yes.

Q. If you bought it at 30 it would be 15 ce
A. Right.

Q. And if you bought it at 35 there would be
eight cents difference? A. Yes.

Q. And you were manufacturing viscose yarn,
fabricating viscose yarns and selling them at 40
cents? A. That again --

Q. Well, you stated that to be when we

this question? A. Well, our prices have been on a gradually declining scale. I did not mean to say at that particular time we were positively selling this rayon fabric at 40 cents.

Q. It might have been higher? A. It might have been lower, I don't know. It might have been higher and it might have been lower. Without reference to our scale of selling prices over a period of months I cannot give you that.

Q. Tell me this; we can probably nail it down this way, can we not, Mr. Tolmie, that if the all-Celanese fabric was selling at 45 cents a yard the viscose fabric would not be selling any higher? A. Some people like it better.

Q. I am not talking about whether they like it better. I am asking you whether in the market generally, when these fabrics are being sold whether viscose, material fabricated from the viscose yarn sells at a higher price than the Celanese? A. Well, it would not likely, it would be about the same level.

Q. It would be about the same level; then, if it was about the same level you were able to buy and fabricate viscose yarns at a price from 90 to 95 cents a pound? A. Yes.

Q. And sell them at that price and make some money; is that right? A. If they sold at that price, yes.

Q. And you suspect that the fabrics sold at a little lower price than the all-Celanese fabric, don't you? A. No, I don't.

[illegible] Q. Well, our prices were [illegible]
[illegible] a steadily declining scale. I did not mean to
at that particular time we were positively selling
this rayon fabric at 45 cents.

Q. It might have been higher? A. It m
have been lower, I don't know. It might have bee
higher and it might have been lower. Without re
to our scale of selling prices over a period of m
I cannot give you that.

Q. Tell me this; we can probably call it do
this way, can we not, Mr. Tolmie, that if the all-
cellulose fabric was selling at 45 cents a yard the
viscose fabric would not be selling any higher?
A. Some people like it better.

Q. I am not talking about whether they like
better. I am asking you, the star in the market gen
rally, when these fabrics are being sold whether i
case, material fabricated from the viscose yarn s
at a higher price than the cellulose? A. Well,
would not likely, it would be about the same level.

Q. It would be about the same level? Qu
it was about the same level you were able to buy a
fabricate viscose yarn at a price from 90 to 95 c
a pound? A. Yes.

Q. And sell them at that price and make some
money; is that right? A. If they sold at
price, yes.

Q. And you suggest that the fabrics sold at
[illegible] CELLULOSE YARN AND AN ALL-CELLULOSE FABRIC,
that's just [illegible] A. Well,

Q. All right; it is suggested in a loud whisper that makes up the 10 cents you want, Mr. Tolmie ?
A. I am not responsible for the loud whisper.

Q. No, I know you are not and neither am I. I just wanted to get both of us on the record on that.

MR. McRUER: Before you didn't have the whisper on record and now you have it.

MR. FORSYTH: But I have no doubt it would have been there subsequently. Now, the real problem that you had, Mr. Tolmie, was not that of being unable to acquire anywhere a supply of acetate yarns at prices that you could use profitably but because you could not tell what the Canadian Celanese Company would do with their fabric prices? A. I would say both.

Q. Both? A. It is quite a long time between the placing of an order for import yarns and the actual delivery and manufacture of them ready for sale.

Q. That is true, and what you were apprehensive about was some reduction by Celanese in the price of their fabrics ? A. In all probability.

Q. If you bought these yarns abroad; that is correct, isn't it? A. That would be a factor.

Q. Now, then, you wrote to Mr.Rhodes on the 22nd of April enclosing copies of the correspondence between yourselves and the Canadian Celanese, and you made a statement that "It is impossible under existing tariff conditions for any weaving mill in Canada, whether cotton or silk, to obtain supplies of Acetate artificial silk yarns at prices that will give them any chance of offering to the trade of Canada fabrics

at competitive values with those of Canadian Celanese Limited". Now, that statement was not altogether accurate, was it, Mr. Tolmie? A. I consider it so.

Q. Well, you consider it so, on the basis that the Celanese Company by lowering fabric prices could prevent the fabrication of yarns purchases abroad, the profitable fabrication of yarns purchased abroad; that was the basis ? A. I have already said that was certainly one factor.

Q. And if that factor did not exist that statement would not have been entirely accurate, if that factor had not been present in your mind ? A. I don't know, I think it would.

Q. Well, you are not really suggesting that you could not have purchased some of this yarn that was quoted to you at $1.02 and $1.03 and fabricate it to sell profitably to yourselves at a price of 45 cents a yard; you do not persist in that ? A. No, it must be understood that a mill cannot be operated on one fabric. There is a wide range of fabrics and the whole price structure that must be considered in this connection.

Q. Well, the only one you mentioned in your letter to us -- there was only one you mentioned ? A. It was one instance.

Q. That was one instance ? A. Yes.

Q. Now, were there other fabrics at that time? A. A very wide range of fabrics.

Q. Being offered by the Celanese Company ?

A/ competitive values with those of Canadian Celanese Limited". Now, that statement was not altogether accurate, was it, Mr. Toimie? A. I considder it so.

Q. Well, you consider it so, on the basis that the Celanese Company by lowering fabric prices could prevent the fabrication of yarns purchases abroad, the profitable fabrication of yarns purchased abroad that was the basis ? A. I have already said that was certainly one factor.

Q. And if that factor did not exist that statement would not have been entirely accurate, if that factor had not been present in your mind ? A. I don't know, I think it would.

Q. Well, you are not really suggesting that you could not have purchased some of this yarn that we quoted to you at $1.02 and $1.05 and fabricate it to sell profitably to yourselves at a price of 45 cents a yard; you do not permit in that ?

A. No, it must be understood that a mill cannot be operated on one fabric. There is a wide range of fabrics and the whole price structure that must be considered is fairly complex.

Q. Well, the fact that you purchased a yarn [illegible] A. It was one instance.

Q. That was one instance ? A. Yes.

Q. Now, where there other fabrics at that time?

A. [illegible] range of fabrics.

Q. Which appears in the [illegible]

A. Yes.

Q. But you would naturally select the one that you thought made the best argument for you ? A. It was one of the most prominent ones that we were making at that time.

Q. So that on the most prominent one you were making -- A. I said one of the most prominent.

Q. All right, on one of the most prominent ones you were making at that time you could have purchased the yarn abroad and sold the fabricated material at the prevailing prices to make a profit ? A. Well, as I say, I am not prepared to answer off-hand figures with relation to our actual costs at a given date and our selling price at a given date without checking up the data on it.

Q. Then, you are not prepared to say that my statement is incorrect, anyway? A. No, I won't say that.

Q. You won't say that it is incorrect ? A. No.

Q. Now, do you recall what production conditions were in 1932 in your business ? A. I am afraid I don't.

Q. Were there many idle looms in your mills at that time ? A. There is only one mill at which we manufacture rayon products, and there have been very many idle looms in that plant for years.

Q. For years? A. For several years.

Q. Before the Celanese Company came into operation? A. Partly, yes.

Q. And after the Celanese Company came into

A. Yes.

Q. But you would naturally select the one t
you thought made the best argument for you ? A.
was one of the most prominent cases that we were
at that time.

Q. So that on the most prominent one you we
making -- A. I said one of the most prominen

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statement is incorrect, anyway? A. No, I won't
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Q. You won't say that it is incorrect ? A.
Q. Now, do you recall what production capac
looms were in 1928 in your business ? A. I am
afraid I don't.

Q. Were there many idle looms in your mills
that time ? A. There is only one mill at whic
we manufacture rayon products, and there have be
few and few idle looms in that plant for years.

Q. For years? A. For several years.

Q. Haven't you looms sometimes idle in
ations? A. Partly.

Q. Of other mills in which you have

operation ? A. Yes.

Q. And to-day ? A. Yes.

Q. Now, these idle looms in that mill -- well, certainly their idleness prior to the existence of the Celanese Company could not be attributed to the Celanese Company, could it ? A. Of course, the development of the rayon trade and the growth of it has been comparatively recent anyway, and it has been gradual over a period of recent years.

Q. I quite appreciate that. Now, Mr. Tolmie, in the second last paragraph of your letter to Mr. Rhodes you say "Considering all of these circumstances , it seems to us to be altogether intolerable to allow a situation to be maintained by which one company, controlling the entire production of Acetate yarns, in Canada, can demand $1.95 per pound for a product that is being freely sold in the European markets at about 68 cents a pound (gold basis), and can adopt the arbitrary attitude indicated in the enclosed correspondence." Now, your theory was that the Canadian Celanese Company should sell to you Acetate yarns on the same basis that you could buy them abroad if no duty existed ? A. We expected them to sell them at prices representing cost plus a reasonable profit.

Q. Yes, and the prices at cost plus a reasonable profit to you were prices equivalent to what you could buy them abroad if no duty existed ?

A. Well, I have no means of knowing that.

Q. Well, I suggest there is only one consequence

. And to-day ? .. Yes.

. Now, these idle loans in that mill -- well, certainly their idleness prior to the existence of the Celanese Company could not be attributed to the Celanese Company [illegible] -, my answer. The development of the rayon trade and the growth of it has been comparatively recent anyway; and it has been gradual over a period of recent years.

. I quite appreciate that. Now, Mr. Johnie, in the second last paragraph of your letter to Mr. [illegible] you say: "[illegible] tences, it seems to us to be altogether intolerable to allow a situation to be maintained by which one company, controlling the entire production of acetate yarns, in Canada, can demand $1.65 per pound for a product that is being freely sold in the European markets at about 65 cents a pound (gold basis). [illegible] can adopt the arbitrary attitude indicated in the enclosed correspondence." Now, your theory was that the Canadian Celanese Company should sell to you acetate yarns on the same basis that you could buy them abroad if no duty existed ? .. As expected them to sell them at prices representing just plus a reasonable profit.

. [illegible] idle profit to you were prices equivalent to what you could buy them abroad if no duty existed ?

. [illegible]

can flow from your letter, and that is to say, you say "The only way in which this seems possible is to grant the free entry of artificial silk yarns of the Cellulose Acetate variety when imported by weavers for the purpose of manufacturing fabrics therefrom in their own factories." You, however, wanted to get similar prices from Canadian Celanese ? A. It did seem obvious to me at that time that as long as quotations were not based on cost plus profit or cost at all that there must have been a tremendous spread between 100 and 150 denier prices as compared with the spread that foreign manufacturers were asking for those same two yarns.

Q. Have you ever made any comparison between 100 denier and 150 denier in the United States ? A. No.

Q. You haven't ? A. No.

Q. You are aware -- A. I have had their quotations, I have had American quotations, yes.

MR. McRUER: Of course, these folks associates is the one company in the United States that pretty much dictates the prices, isn't it ?

MR. FORSYTH: I don't think so; I don't think that is a proper assumption to make at all. There are five companies in the United States, I am informed, that are selling Acetate yarns.

MR. McRUER: At the same prices ?

BY MR. FORSYTH: Well now, Mr. Tolmie, that brings me to a rather interesting thing; there wasn't any real reason why , if you wanted to manufacture

grant the free entry of artificial silk yarns of the cellulose acetate variety when imported by weavers for the purpose of manufacturing fabrics therefrom in their own factories." You, however, wanted to get similar prices from Canadian companies ? A. It did seem obvious to me at that time that as long as quotations were not based on cost plus profit or cost at all that there must have been a tremendous spread between 100 and 150 denier prices as compared with those same two yarns.

Q. Have you ever made any comparison between 100 denier and 150 denier in the United States ?

A. No.

Q. You haven't ? A. No.

Q. You are aware -- A. I have had their quotations, I have had American quotations, yes.

Q. Mr. Mulock, are aware, that Celanese Canada is the one company in the United States that really much dictates the prices, isn't it ?

Mr. Mulock: I don't claim that. I don't claim that we produce anything in comparison to all the five companies in the United States, I am informed, that are selling similar yarns.

Mr. Mulock: At the same prices ?

BY MR. FUNGAYSHI: Well now, Mr. Tolmie, that claims to be a certain international cartel. Does that not just remove the, if you understand what I mean

acetate yarn in Canada, that you could not start in ?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. What ? A. We did not have the capital for one thing.

MR. McRUER: Did not have the patents, either.

MR. FORSYTH: Well, people who have capital can buy patents. That is what we had to do.

THE COMMISSIONER: Buy what ?

MR. FORSYTH: People who have capital can buy patents.

THE WITNESS: I believe it cost Courtaulds quite a lot of money to find out whether they could operate without a patent in England.

BY MR. FORSYTH: Q. I heard something about that too, but what I am coming to, Mr. Tolmie, is this, that what you wanted to do was to get a price from Canadian Celanese Limited for acetate yarns which was the same as acetate yarns were selling for abroad; that is what you wanted ? A. Well, we would have been very much pleased had we got that much but we would have been satisfied with a little less.

Q. You did not intimate that in your letter to Mr. Rhodes ? A. Well, would you ?

Q. Well, I heard somebody yesterday say "I am asking the questions and you are the one that knows the answers". Of course, I suppose, Mr. Tolmie, that you would contend that no matter at what price you bought yarns -- I mean leaving all other competition aside for the moment -- you would contend no matter

acetate yarn in Canada, that you could not stand

A. Oh, yes.

Q. What ? A. We did not have the capita

the time.

Q. MORRIS: Did not have the patents, alth

A. TOMLYN: Well, people who have capital

buy patents. That is what we had to do.

THE COMMISSIONER: Buy what ?

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BY MR. TOMLYN: A. I heard a rattling about

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from Canadian Celanese limited for acetate yarns

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that is what you wanted ? A. Well, we woul

have been very much pleased had we got that much

we would have been satisfied with a little less.

Q. You did not intimate that in your letter

Mr. Rhodes ? A. Well, would you ?

Q. Well, I heard somebody yesterday say "I am

asking the questions and you are the one that know

the answers". A. Anyway, Mr. Tomlin, t

you could scarcely say I was being at all prim

Q. I mean leaving all other consider

aside for the moment -- you would agree so matter

what price you bought yarns for from Canadian Celanese Limited they would always have to have the fabric price fixed so as to enable you to conduct a profitable operation for your company ? A. I don't know whether I quite grasp that question.

Q. Perhaps it was not very delicately phrased after all; I think you are right. I say if you were buying acetate yarns from Canadian Celanese at a price that gave them any profit on the yarn, and you were going to fabricate it and they, at the same time were going to fabricate it they would necessarily have to keep the price up a bit in order to get you under competitive cover, so to speak. Do you follow what I mean now ? A. I know. They woudd have to fix their prices based on their own costs. If they did that I don't think we would object to the competition.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is not the point.

MR. FORSYTH: Does your lordship see the point I am trying to make.

THE COMMISSIONER: He wants to know what would have to be done to allow Canadian Cottons to compete with them.

BY MR. FORSYTH: Q. What I am suggesting is if you have a primary producer who is also a secondary producer and he is selling his product to other secondary producers there cannot be any competition between them unless he elevates his fabric price a bit ?
A. Or lower the selling price of his raw material. He has got to maintain a spread equivalent to approximately our cost to enable us to operate. There is no

exact quite your bought yarns for from Canadian Co[illegible]
Limited they would always have to have the fabric
[illegible] Plana or be in a [illegible] you to [illegible]. A [illegible]
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mean now? .. They would have to fix th[illegible]
prices based on their own costs. If they did that I
don't think we would object to the competition.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is not the point.

Mr. MOCAYTH: Does your Lordship see the point I
am trying to make.

THE COMMISSIONER: We wants to know what would [illegible]
to be done to allow Canadian cotton to compete wit[illegible]
them.

Mr. MOCAYTH: Q. What I am suggesting is i[illegible]
you have a primary producer who is also a secondary
producer and he is selling his product to other secon[illegible]
ary producers there cannot be any competition betwee[illegible]
them unless he elevates his fabric price a bit?
A. Or lower the selling price of his raw material.
He has got to maintain a spread equivalent to compa[illegible]
mentally our cost to enable us to operate. There is

question about that.

Q. Just so, and not only your cost but cost plus your profit? A. If we are going to operate at a profit, yes.

Q. Well, you don't operate at a loss all the time? A. Well, on these lines we have, yes, for quite some years.

Q. For how long? A. For quite some years.

Q. Where have you been getting acetate yarns on these lines? A. Well, I am not talking about acetate . I am talking about the rayon field in general.

Q. And your losses on the rayon field in general, of course, cannot be attributed to the price of acetate yarns? A. I have never attempted to attribute them to that.

Q. Just for the purpose of the record, it cannot be ? A.No.

Q. Well, whatis it attributable to, the price of rayon yarn? A. Very largely competition from fabrics made from Celanese yarn by Canadian Celanese Company.

Q. I see; in other words, the reason that you cannot operate profitably is that Canadian Celanese fabricates this material and sells it at prices that you cannot compete with in rayon; is that right ? A. Well, I don't know that that is an altogether logical inference.

Q. Well, it seemed to me it was quite logical but perhaps I am wrong. Would you mind restating your proposition? A. Well, there are two main

[illegible]

. Just so, and not only your coat but each
of a your profit? A. If we see going to commence at
[illegible] price.

. Well, you don't commence at a loss all the
time? A. Well, on these lines we have, yes, for
some years.

. For how long? A. For quite some years.

. Where have you been getting coats to press
these lines? A. Well, I am not talking about con-
tets . I am talking about the wool field in general

. And your lines are the upon clean in general
of course, cannot be attributed to the price of
this year? A. I have never attempted to analyze
them in that.

. Just for the purpose of the record, it could
be ? A. No.

. Well, whether it attributable, the price
upon year? A. Very largely competition from
Florida made from Colombia year by Canadian Colonna
Company.

. I see; in other words, the reason that
[illegible]
fabricates the material and sells it at prices the
you cannot compete with in Japan; is that right?
A. Well, I don't know that that is an altogether
[illegible] question.

. Well. It seemed to me it was quite logical
but perhaps I am wrong. Would you mind mentioning
[illegible]

factors in the production of those woven fabrics. One is the cost of the yarn and the other is the cost of the conversion of that yarn into woven and finished fabrics. Well, it is just as reasonable to assume that the profit of the Celanese Company at the prices at which they are selling is due to the fact that their cost of producing the yarns is very much lower than even the cost of these imported yarns.

Q. What I suggested to you a moment ago was what I thought was a logical step from what you had already said, namely that you attributed your losses in the rayon fabrics over the past few years to the prices at which Canadian Celanese Company sells their fabricated material ? A. Oh, no, I have never attempted to attribute all of our losses to that.

Q. You say that is a prime factor ? A. Yes, it is a serious factor.

Q. Is it the principal factor? A. No, I won't say that.

Q. Well then, if that factor is to be removed then either the Celanese Company must sell you yarn at cost or increase the price of the fabric, one or the other ? A. No, I don't know that that follows. We don't know what their cost is. All that we require is a wider spread between the price at which they will sell us their yarn and the prices at whihh they are selling their woven products.

Q. In other words, what you really mean is that the price of the fabric has got to move up, don't you ? A. Or, as I said before, the price of the

business in the production of these woven fabrics.
One is the cost of the yarn and the other is the co
of the conversion of that yarn into woven and finis
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we require is a wider spread between the price at
which they will sell us their yarn and the price a
it could then pay selling their fabric profitably.

Q. Is it not a fact that the price of the fabric has got to move up, i
that the price of the fabric has got to move up, i
you? A. Yes, sir, I would believe the price of

yarn go down.

Q. You are getting rayon yarns now and were getting them then cheaper than you could buy acetate yarns abroad, and you were getting them as much cheaper as you wanted to get acetate yarn but you could not make money on the product ? A. You mean -- are you speaking of viscose yarn ?

Q. I am speaking of viscose yarns.. Put it this way; the Celanese Compahy would have to sell these acetate yarns to you cheaper than you can now buy viscose yarns if the selling price of the fabricated material was to remain the same ? A. Well, are we speaking about the present or is this about the 1932 situation ?

Q. You told me you were losing money over the last period of years on your rayon business and that one of the prime factors causing you to lose that money was the price at which the Celanese Company sold its fabricated material; now, do we agree up to there ? A. Yes.

Q. Now, I say that the ultimate price of the material produced from viscose yarns certainly has as one factor in it the cost of the viscose yarns to you; is that right ? A. Yes.

Q. During all the period of time that you have been losing money in the rayon business if you had had cheaper viscose yarns that would have reduced your cost? A. Yes.

Q. To the point,if you got enough reduction,where you could have made a profit, is that right ?

yarn on hand.

Q. You are getting rayon yarns now and were getting them cheaper than you would buy acetate yarns abroad, and you were getting them as cheaper as you wanted to get acetate yarn but you could not make money on the product? A. You m -- are you speaking of viscose yarn?

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Q. During all the period of time that you h been losing money in the rayon business if you ha

A. Yes.

Q. [illegible]

you could have made a profit, is that right?

A. Yes, it would have improved our profit by that much.

Q. Now, then, if in any one of the years during which you have lost this money you wanted to maintain the selling price for the fabricated material and used acetate yarns, if you were to get a profit you would have to buy acetate yarn cheaper than the viscose; is that right ? A. Well, at least as low.

Q. If you are losing money on your viscose product, fabricated from viscose yarns -- A. Well, I don't think that we can generalize in that way what we are losing money on and what we are not. We see a fabric to-day on which there appears to be a profit. We start in to make it. The next month that line may have to be sold without any profit, but we are making scores of different qualities and jumping around from one thing to another. Some of them show a profit and some show a loss, and some will show a profit this week and they show a loss next week.

Q. Well, then, we will agree on this, Mr. Tolmie, that in order to show a profit on your rayon business you would have to get your acetate yarns, if you were going to use acetate yarns, you would have to get them at least as cheap as viscose yarns ? A. Yes.

Q. And if you have been losing money on your collective rayon business over the last period of years then it seems to me that if the price of yarn has anything to do with it you would have to get the

A. Yes, it would have improved our profit by th-
week.

Q. Now, then, if in any one of the years dur
which you have lost this money you wanted to main
the selling price for the fabricated material and
used acetate yarns, if you were to get a profit y
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Tolmie, that in order to show a profit on your text
business you would have to get your acetate yarns,
if you were going to use acetate yarns, you would h
to get them at least as cheap as viscose yarns?
A. Yes.

Q. And if you have been losing money on your
filaments yarns that were the last purchase
years then it seems to me that if the price of yarn
fluctuating so much it is too much

acetate yarn cheaper than you have been buying the viscose yarn in order to get a profit ? A. No, our scope of production would have been very much increased. It might have converted loss into profit through increased production.

Q. Well, you say that acetate yarns would have to be sold to you, in any event, at about the same price as viscose. If you do not want to go any further than that we will stop there; is that right ? A. Yes.

Q. Now then, if the Celanese Company --

THE COMMISSIONER: What is that price?

MR. FORSYTH: Over a period of years it has varied very considerably.

THE COMMISSIONER : I mean now.

THE WITNESS: Viscose to-day, 100 denier, 40, I think is 65 cents -- No, 70 cents. Mr. Palmer will know that better than I do.

MR. McRUER: The price of acetate --

THE WITNESS: No, viscose.

MR. McRUER: I say the price of acetate in the United States on October 7th was 72 cents, 100 denier.

THE WITNESS: I beg your pardon, you asked me the price of viscose in Canada ?

MR. FORSYTH: Yes, quite.

MR.McRUER: I was just putting on the record the comparison of the two, that is all.

BY MR. FORSYTH: Q. Well, I suppose, Mr. Tolmie, it would not be fair to expect you to give us the

scale year recently, you have been making the ma-
zone year in order to get a profit? A. No, our
scope of production would have been very much in-
creased. It might have converted loss into profit
through increased production.

Q. Well, you say that acetic acid would have
to be sold to you, in any event, at about the same
price as vinegar. If you do not want to go any fur-
ther then that we will stop there; is that right?

A. Yes.

Q. Now then, if the Celanese Company --

MR. CONNOR: Over a period of years it has
varied very considerably.

THE COMMISSIONER: I mean now.

MR. MONTGOMERY: Vinegar to-day, 100 denier, 40,
I think is 65 cents -- No, 70 cents. Mr. Palmer will
know that better than I do.

MR. MONTGOMERY: The price of acetic --

MR. CONNOR: Mr. Plum --

MR. MONTGOMERY: I say the price of acetic in the
United States on October 7th was 72 cents, 100 denier

THE WITNESS: I beg your pardon, you asked me the
price of vinegar in Canada?

MR. CONNOR: Yes.

MR. MONTGOMERY: I was just putting on the record
the comparison of the two, that is all.

BY MR. CONNOR: Q. Well, I suppose, Mr. Palmer
it would not be fair to expect you to give us the

range of prices back to 1932 on the viscose; I don't suppose you can do that ? A. Well, I could get it for you.

MR. McRUER: We have them.

MR. FORSYTH: If you have them on the record now --

MR. McRUER: They were put in in Cornwall.

MR. FORSYTH: If you could get those it might be useful. Now, Mr. Tolmie, if, as a matter of business economics, it was not feasible at any time for the Celanese Company to meet the price of viscose yarns the only help you could get would be to put the price of the fabric up, wouldn't it ? A. For us to put the price of the fabric up or for the Celanese Company to put the price of the fabric up ?

Q. For the Celanese Company to put the price of the fabric up.

THE COMMISSIONER: Hadn't you better confine yourself to such remedies as a government can give. Is it suggested the prices should be fixed for fabrics?

MR. FORSYTH: Well apparently, my lord, there does not seem to have been much remedy --

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. I understood Mr. Tolmie to say if the Intermediate and General tariffs were removed, or considerably reduced, he could then compete; is that right ? A. That is the way we feel, yes.

MR. McRUER: That is what they were asking for.

THE COMMISSIONER: And still ask for ?

MR. McRUER: That is what he asked for when they

[illegible]

[illegible] prices back to 1932 on the vine so; I don't
suppose you can do that ? [illegible] r. Well, I could
get it for you.

Mr. [illegible]: We have them.

Mr. [illegible]: If you have them on the record [illegible]

Mr. [illegible]: Yes, [illegible] in the Lumber[illegible].

Mr. [illegible]: If you could put those in right [illegible]
useful. Now, Mr. Colmie, if, as a matter of busi-
ness economics, it was not feasible at any time for
the Saimmee Company to meet the prices of plywood
yours the only help you could get would be to put
prices of the Plywood up, wouldn't it ? [illegible] Not as
put the prices of the Plywood up or for the Saimmee
Company to put the prices of the Plywood up ?

[illegible]. For the Saimmee Company to put the prices
[illegible] Plywood [illegible].

The Commissioner: Hadn't you better confine
yourself to such remedies as a government can give.
Is it suggested the prices should be fixed for [illegible]

Mr. [illegible]: Well apparently, my Lord, there
not seem to have been much remedy --

By the Commissioner: Q. I understand Mr. Colmie
to say if the Intermediate and Senior Leagues were
removed, or considerably reduced, he could then con-
pete: Is that right ? [illegible] A. That is the way we
view.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. [illegible]: That is what he meant for [illegible]

wrote to the Government, and what the other people asked for when they applied to the Tariff Board.

MR. FORSYTH: No, I think not.

THE COMMISSIONER: We had better confine the inquiry to that. There is no use saying the price should be so and so, the price should be so and so, unless there is some suggestion that the government is intending to fix the prices at which you are to sell to your customers, and as far as I know that is not contemplated.

MR. FORSYTH: I wish your lordship could tell us what is contemplated.

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, you seemed to be making it a live question.

BY MR. FORSYTH: Q. Might I ask you when you were talking about 68 cents a pound gold basis, whether you were dealing with actual quotations, existing in Europe at the time, or whether you were taking the price that had been quoted to you for export to Canada and working back. That is, taking off the duty, taking off the excise tax and so on ? A. I think I have two quotations, one one way and one the other, if you will allow me to refresh my memory on that; I have it here.

Q. Certainly.

MR. McRUER: One was 72, Mr. Tolmie, and the other was 68.

THE WITNESS: Now I have lost my combination here.

BY MR. FORSYTH: Q. That is worse than losing

[illegible] by the Government, and what [illegible] asked for when they applied to the Tariff [illegible].

Mr. MORGAN: No, I think not.

THE CHAIRMAN: We had better [illegible] the inquiry to that. There is no use [illegible] the price should be so and so, the price should be so and so, unless there is some suggestion that the government is intending to fix the prices at which you are to sell to your customers, and so far as I know that is not [illegible].

Mr. [illegible]: I wish your lordship could tell us what is contemplated.

[illegible]: Well, you seemed to be making it a live question.

BY Mr. [illegible]: Q. Might I ask you when you were talking about 68 cents a pound gold basis, were that you were dealing with actual quotations, existing in Europe at the time, or whether you were taking the price that had been quoted to you for export to [illegible], taking off the duty [illegible] taking off the excise tax and so on? A. I think I have two quotations, one one way and one the other if you will allow me to refresh my memory on that; [illegible] here.

A. Certainly.

Q. [illegible]: One was 72, [illegible], and the other was 68.

THE CHAIRMAN: Now I have lost my combination here.

the rayon business. Well, Mr. Tolmie, the matter is not of enough importance to have you break open the bag. A. I can get it out this way.

Q. Never mind; well now, Mr. Tolmie, just let me go back to the original use of acetate yarns by your company. Was the first acetate yarn you used procured from Celanese ? A. Yes.

Q. And at that time, in view of thefact that the Celanese Company was buying the fabric from you, that is, buying it after it had been fabricated the question of price was not a matter of so much moment as the question of whether you wanted to use these yarns, was it ? A. No, the question of price/~~xxxxx~~ or the question of the spread between the price at which they were willing to sell us the yarns and the price at which they were willing to repurchase the cloth was a factor there.

Q. Was a factor ? A. Was the factor.

Q. Was it the only factor ? A. Yes, we would have been glad to manufacture them could it have been done at a profit.

Q. That is to say, you would have been glad to manufacture them with a guaranteed profit by the Celanese Company taking them back, on an agreement that they would buy them back at a price ? A. Yes.

Q. But I suggest to you that you were not interested in using acetate yarns at that time ? A. Well, not as much as we were later on because the field for acetate fabrics at that time was very much more limited.

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A. I can get it out this way.

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go back to the original use of acetate yarns by y
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Celanese Company taking them back, on an agreement
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Q. But I suggest to you that you were not i
terested in using acetate yarns at that time ?
A. Well, not as much as we were later on because o
field for acetate fabrics at that time was very s
[illegible].

Q. Now, who developed that field, Mr. Tolmie, in this country ? A. Well, I suppose the Celanese Company have been quite an important factor but not the sole factor by any means.

Q. In the use of acetate yarns ? A. In the use of acetate yarns in Canada ?

Q. Yes. A. Well, they have practically controlled the use of acetate yarns in Canada.

Q. You said they were not the only factor ? A. I thought you meant in developing the market for acetate woven fabrics.

Q. Well, all right; so far as Canada is concerned the Canadian Celanese have developed that market, haven't they, really ? A. Well, I don't know that I am sufficiently conversant with the business of the Celanese Company to answer that.

Q. Well, all right; but you were not enthusiastic about the use that might be made of acetate yarns at that time, were you ? A. We were enthusiastic about anything that would find work for our idle looms.

Q. That would find work for your idle looms ? A. Yes.

Q. Did you have more looms idle in 1928 than you have to-day ? A. Well, I cannot answer that without looking up the records.

Q. And you don't think that the use of acetate yarns and the fabrication of acetate fabrics would privide work for these idle looms; that is the answer to that, I suppose ? A. Yes, I think they

would have.

Q. But you did not think so then, Mr. Tolmie? A. Are you speaking of when we made a certain amount of goods for the Canadian Celanese Company?

Q. Yes? A. Yes.

Q. You did think so then ? A. It would have provided work for a lot of looms.

Q. You did think so then ? A. Yes, that is based on the quantities that the Celanese Company said they had a market for at that time. That was the only source of information we had.

Q. But you discontinued doing anything with it ; was the yarn price still the reason for that, Mr. Tolmie ? A. The spread between the yarn price and the resale price.

Q. The resale price to Celanese or the resale price they established on their fabrics ? A. The resale price to Celanese.

Q. Did you indicate to them that was the only reason you were discontinuing it ? A. I cannot say; most of it was done in verbal conversations with Mr. Palmer and Mr. White at that time.

Q. That is all.

BY MR. KELLOCK: Q. Mr. Tolmie, you told my friend in answer to a question of his that since some time -- or since the first of January, 1936 you had bought less than 50,000 pounds --

MR. FORSYTH: No, no , that is not correct, that is since April 2nd, 1932.

BY MR. KELLOCK: Q. Very well, since that period,

uld have.

Q. But you did not think so then, Mr. Tolmie? Are you speaking of when we made a certain amount of goods for the Canadian Balance Company?

A. Yes? A. Yes.

Q. You did think so then? A. It would have provided work for a lot of people.

Q. You did think so then? A. Yes, that is based on those quantities that the Balance Company said they had a market for at that time. That was the only source of information we had.

Q. But you discontinued doing anything with it when the yarn price still the reason for that, Mr. Tolmie? A. The spread between the yarn price and the resale price.

Q. The resale price to Balance or the resale price they established on their fabrics? A. The resale price to Balance.

Q. Did you indicate to them that was the only [illegible] Q. [illegible]

A. [illegible] way; most of it was done in verbal conversations with Mr. Lehner and Mr. Hilts at that time.

Q. That is all.

BY MR. [illegible]: Q. Mr. Tolmie, you told my friend in answer to a question of his that since some time -- or since the first of January, 1936 you had bought less than 50,000 pounds --

A. [illegible]: No, no, that is not correct, that is at no [illegible] 1936.

you used the figure 50,000 pounds; were you referring then to purchases from the Celanese Company or -- A. All purchases.

Q. All purchases ? A. All purchases of Acetate yarns, yes.

Q. All right.

BY MR.McRUER: Q. Mr. Tolmie, I suppose that your company was in the field to make money in any legitimate way they could in the weaving business that came within your range on cotton or artificial silk? A. That is one of the objects of our existence.

Q. And you were serious when you were writing these letters to the Government, were you not? A. Absolutely.

Q. Now, the position you apparently were in at that time seems to be this; you had quotations from abroad at $1.03 a pound laid down at your mill. The Celanese quotation for their fabric worked out to about $2.25, and --

THE COMMISSIONER: That is a pound ?

MR. McRUER: On the pound, the manufactured pound, and you could not start out on the manufacture of yarn on that narrow margin. You said that the twisting and perforation of the yarn would be equal almost to the price that they were realizing ? A. In the fabric under discussion, yes.

Q. That is between their price of $1.95 and the $2.25 ? A. Yes.

Q. Now, my friend was examining you in regard to

You used the figure 50,000 pounds; were you re-
ferring then to purchases from the Colonsay Group
or -- A. All purchases.

Q. All purchases ? A. All purchases

MR. [illegible] : Yes.

A. All right.

MR. [illegible] : Q. Mr. Toimie, I suppose the
your company was in the field to make money in an
legitimate way they could in the weaving business
came within your range on cotton or artificial si
A. That is one of the objects of our existence.

And you were serious when you were selling
these lotts s to the Government, were you not?
A. Absolutely.

Q. Now, the position you apparently were in
that time seems to be this; you had quotations f
thread at $1.05 a pound laid down at your mill.
Colonsay quotation for their fabric worked out to
$2.55, and --

MR. [illegible] : On the pound, the manufactured
pound, and you could not start out on the manufac
of yarn on that narrow margin. You said that the
twisting and perforation of the yarn would be some
almost to the price that they were realizing ?
A. In the fabric under discussion, yes.

Q. That is between their price of $1.25 and

the $1.03 price and you intimated that there might have been a margin if the fabric was selling at about 45 cents a pound on which you might have manufactured profitably. A A yard.

Q. 45 cents a yard, at which you might have manufactured profitably; you intimated there might have been a narrow margin there ? A. Yes.

Q. But if Celanese dropped their prices you had nowhere to go to get yarn at a lower price than $1.03, had you ? A. No.

Q. So you could be drowned out between the upper and the nether millstone at once on account of the tariff, the specific duty of 28 cents a pound that you always had to pay; that was the situation, wasn't it? A. Yes.

Q. So that it is idle to say whether you might have manufactured at a narrow margin of profit at that time if you were likely to be or were in the hands of your competitor to crush you out at any minute by dropping the price of their fabric when they had their margin to work on with their yarn and their fabric; that was the situation, was it not ? A. Yes, that was a consideration at all times, yes.

Q. Now, if you could buy this yarn at European prices do you feel with the specific duty off, do you feel you could go ahead now and increase your weaving business? A. Oh, yes, I am certain of it.

Q. You are certain of it; all right, thank you.

THE COMMISSIONER: That refers only to acetate yarn.

MR. McRUE :

the $1.05 price and you intimated that there might have been a margin if the fabric was selling at about 45 cents a pound on which you might have manufactured profitably. A. A yard.

Q. 45 cents a yard, at which a mill might have manufactured profitably; you intimated there might have been a narrow margin there? A. Yes.

Q. But if Delaware dropped their prices you somehere to go to get yarn at a lower price than $1.05, had you? A. No.

Q. So you could be drawned out between the upper and the nether millstone if once on account the tariff, the excise duty of $5 cents a pound you always had to pay; that was the situation, was it? A. Yes.

Q. So that it is idle to say whether you could have manufactured at a narrow margin of profit at that time if you were likely to be or were in the hands of your competitor to crush you out at any rate by dropping the price of their fabric when they had their margin to work on with their yarn and their fabric; that was the situation, was it not? A. Yes, that was a consideration at all times.

Q. Now, if you could buy this yarn at lower prices do you feel with the specific duty off, that you could go ahead now and increase your working business? A. Oh, yes, I am certain of it.

Q. You are certain of it; all right, thank you.

The Commissioner: That relates only to manufacture.

MR. McRUER: Well, I am referring to the Acetate yarns, yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: All right.

BY MR. FORSYTH: Q. Might I just ask this; in view of that last statement that you made where would you buy this yarn ? A. Well --

Q. Where youc ould get it cheapest ? A. We do know some sources of supply. I don't know whether they might be choked off or not.

Q. Nobody is talking about choking anything off.

MR. KELLOCK: Why is my friend interested in the specific sources ?

THE COMMISSIONER: That is all right; it is a good thing to see whether it is practical.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Excuse me a minute -- you probably want to ask one thing . If you have the opportunity of buying yarn at 28 cents a pound abroad what do you say as to whether it would be beneficial to your weaving business buying acetate yarn of good quality at 28 cents a pound ? A. Unquestionably it would make a difference.

THE COMMISSIONER: Where is it you buy to-day ?

MR. McRUER: It is a french quotation I am referring to.

THE WITNESS: I haven't got that.

MR. FORSYTH: You can buy 100 denier at 28 cents a pound ?

THE WITNESS: I don't know.

MR. McRUER: It is 28 cents a kilo; it is two pounds.

Q. MORTON: Well, I am referring to six hundred yards, yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: All right.

BY Mr. MORTON: Q. Might I just ask this; in view of that last statement that you made above and [illegible] — Where you will get it checked ? A. We know some sources of supply. I don't know whether they might be checked off or not.

Q. Rather is Young stand standing anything [illegible]

Mr. KELLY: Why is my friend interested in the results beyond ?

THE COMMISSIONER: That is all right; it is a good thing to see whether it is practical.

BY Mr. MORTON: Q. Excuse me a minute -- you probably won't be able to do this. If you have the opportunity of getting yarn at 25 cents a pound where do you say as to whether it would be beneficial to your weaving business buying another yarn of good quality at 35 cents a pound ? A. Unnecessarily it would make a difference.

THE COMMISSIONER: Where is it you buy to-day ?

Mr. MORTON: It is a French production I am receiving now.

THE WITNESS: I haven't got that.

Mr. MORTON: You can buy I 0 denier at 35 cents a pound ?

THE WITNESS: I don't know.

Q. MORTON: It is 35 cents a kilo; it is [illegible]

THE COMMISSIONER: It is more than two pounds; it is two pounds and one-fifth.

MR. McRUER: Well, I will have to verify this.

MR. FORSYTH: It is 61 cents and over.

THE WITNESS: The kilo is more than a pound.

Q. It is two and one-fifth pounds? A. Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: You must divide by two.

THE WITNESS: Divide by two and one-fifth; it doesn't sound right.

MR. McRUER: No, I beg your pardon. No, that is not right. That is in France. I will have to have this worked out.

THE COMMISSIONER: Is it 28 francs to the kilo ?

MR. McRUER: Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: I can understand that.

MR. HOOPER: $1.17 laid down per pound.

MR. McRUER: After the duty is paid ?

MR. HOOPER: Duty and freight and excise.

THE COMMISSIONER: The franc has been devalued since in terms of our dollar.

MR. HOOPER: This is before that; that was in May and June. The quotations are now on the water coming over from France. They haven't got them to-day yet, they will be here tomorrow.

MR. McRUER: This is in June.

THE COMMISSIONER: Let me know what it was.

MR. McRUER: $1.19 per kilo.

MR. HOOPER: Per pound.

MR. McRUER: Per pound, yes; then, there should be 28 cents duty on that ?

THE QUESTIONER: It is more than two pounds
it is two pounds and one-fifth.

MR. MORGAN: Well, I will have to verify th

MR. PROCTOR: It is 31 cents and over.

THE WITNESS: The kilo is some then a pound.

Q. It is two and one-fifth pounds? A. Yes.

THE QUESTIONER: You must divide by two.

THE WITNESS: Divide by two and one-fifth; it
about.

MR. MACDONALD: No, I beg your pardon. No, that
not right. That is in France. I will have to have
this worked out.

THE QUESTIONER: Is it 22 francs to the kilo

MR. MORGAN: Yes.

THE QUESTIONER: I can understand that.

MR. MACDONALD: 2.17 land down per pound.

MR. MORGAN: After the duty is paid?

MR. MACDONALD: Duty and freight and excise.

THE QUESTIONER: This France has been devalued
since in terms of our dollar.

MR. MACDONALD: This is before that; that was in
May and June. The quotations are now on the water
coming over from France. They haven't got them to-
day yet, they will be here tomorrow.

MR. MORGAN: This is in June.

THE QUESTIONER: Let me know what it was.

MR. MACDONALD: [illegible] per kilo.

MR. MORGAN: Per pound.

MR. MORGAN: Per pound, yes; then, there also
be 35 cents duty on that?

MR. HOOPER : No.

THE COMMISSIONER: How many francs did you say ?

MR. FORSYTH: It is $1.19 .

MR.McRUER: If we take 28 cents a pound duty off that then we have a price laid down here less duty.

MR. HOOPER: That is 84 cents.

MR. McRUER: That is 84 cents with the franc at 6.60.

MR. FORSYTH: That is $1.19 and the laid down cost is 84 cents --

MR. HOOPER: 84 cents duty free.

MR. McRUER: Duty free.

MR. HOOPER: Duty free.

MR. FORSYTH: What are you taking off ?

MR. HOOPER: Off $1.19 twenty-eight cents.

MR. FORSYTH: 28 cents from $1.19 is 91.

MR. HOOPER: You take off 3.5, that is the excise, about 3.5, that is the excise, 3 percent excise tax.

MR. FORSYTH: Three per cent excise.

MR. HOOPER: You want to work back to 84 cents?

MR. FORSYTH: No, I don't want to work back to 84 cents. I want to work back to what the actual laid down price would be if there was no duty .

MR. HOOPER: 84 cents plus five, 89 cents.

THE WITNESS: You wanted the sources of supply?

BY MR. FORSYTH: Q. Where would you buy this ? A. There are so many markets available. There is good acetate yarn made in France. I mentioned

M. Moore : No.

The Chairman said: How many francs did you say

Mr. Bonnell: It is 11.12 .

M.Moore: If we take 20 cents a pound duty

that then we have a price laid down here Boston duty

M. Moore: That is 24 cents.

M. Moore: It is 24 cents with the franc

at 6.60.

Mr. Bonnell: That is 21.12 and the total duty

cost is 24 cents --

M. Moore: 24 cents duty free.

Mr. Bonnell: Duty free.

Mr. Bonnell: Duty free.

Mr. Bonnell: What are you talking of ?

Mr. Bonnell: 21.12 twenty-eight cents.

Mr. Bonnell: [illegible]

Mr. Moore: You take off 3.6, that is the ex-

ise, about 4.5, but it is one cent, 3 percent ex-

cise tax.

Mr. Bonnell: [illegible]

M. Moore: You want to work back to 24 cents

M. Bonnell: No, I don't want to work back

24 cents. I want to work back to what the actual

mail order price would be if there was no duty .

M. Bonnell: 24 cents plus five, 29 cents.

The Chairman: You added the expense of supply

BY Mr. Bonnell: . Have could you buy this

.. There are so many articles available. There is

good costs to your mode in France. I mentioned

Rhodiaseta this morning.

Q. Well now, Mr. Tolmie -- A. There is also the German I.G., of course.

Q. I know where these places are but have you got any prices from them ? A. Not recent prices, no.

Q. How long since ? A. Well, the last time we made a purchase, I should say it is perhaps six months ago.

Q. Yes? A. That is just a rough guess.

Q. Of course, whether you can make any money on the thing must depend upon the prices of fabrics here too, what you can sell them for ? A. Naturally.

Q. But all you are saying is in a general way you feel if you had no Intermediate or General tariff you could get yarn at prices that you could fabricate it to sell profitably; you have not got any quotations on it ? A. Unless the Celanese Company were able to manufacture yarn at lower prices than we could import for even then.

Q. If the Celanese Company are manufacturing acetate yarn and can manufacture cheaper than they can manufacture in Europe then you are still out of luck if there is no tariff at all ? A. Exactly, yes.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Well the point with me, Mr. Tolmie, if you had yarns duty free and sold at the price that Celanese are selling their fabric at now you say you could do it profitably ? A. Yes.

Q. And sell probably at a little less? A. Yes.

Q. All right, that is all; thank you very

Shaughnessy this morning.

Q. Well now, Mr. Tolmie -- A. There is a the German L.G., of course.

Q. I know where these places are but have y got any prices from them ? A. Not recent prices

Q. How long since ? A. Well, the last tim we made a purchase, I should say it is perhaps six months ago.

Q. Yes? A. That is just a rough guess.

Q. Of course, whether you can make any money the thing must depend upon the prices of fabrics h too, what you can sell them for ? A. Naturally.

Q. But all you are saying is in a general way you feel if you had no Intermediate or General tari you could get yarn at prices that you could fabric it to sell profitably; you have not got any quota- tions on it ? A. Unless the Dominion Company were able to manufacture yarn at lower prices than we could import for even them.

Q. If the Dominion Company are manufacturing e to you and can manufacture cheaper than they can manufacture it because they can sell out of the if there is no tariff at all ? A. Exactly, yes.

BY MR. MONTAGUE: Q. Will you point with me, Mr. Tolmie, if you had yarns from the mill at Sa- ratoga that Dominion manufacturing Company is mak- ing, why you could do it profitably ? A. Yes.

Q. And sell probably at a little less? A. Yes.

much, Mr. Tolmie.

BY MR. FORSYTH: Q. Well, Mr. Tolmie, how can you answer that last question when you don't know the price of the yarn abroad ?

MR.McRUER: Duty free.

MR. HOOPER: You can buy yarn at 40 cents.

BY MR. FORSYTH: Q. I am asking him , he says he knows if he gets his yarn duty free he can manufacture and sell at a profit and I ask him what would he buy these yarns for ? A. The question just given me a moment ago --

Q. You were basing yourself , your answer , on a statement made by the gentleman seated in front of us; you say you could buy them ? A. Yes, I was assuming that statement was accepted as accurate.

Q. You had not taken enough interest to get any prices for yourself lately ? A. I would not say I would not take any interest in it. I just told you the last time we made a purchase which was perhaps about six months ago, and we had three different quotations at that time.

BY MR McRUER: Q. And the rateof exchange has gone down since in respect to France, Italy and Germany where these yarns come from ? A. Yes.

Q. There have been re-arrangements with Germany; we have had a re-arrangement with Germany not later than this week. Now, Mr. Hooper, I am going to ask you to go in the box.

THE COMMISSIONER: Will Mr. Hooper be some time in the box ?

much, Mr. Tolmie.

BY MR. MOSKITH: Q. Well, Mr. Tolmie, how can you answer that last question when you don't know the price of the yarn abroad ?

MR. MOSKITH: Duty Free.

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BY MR. MOSKITH: Q. And the rate of exchange has gone down since in respect to France, Italy and Germany where these yarns come from ? A. Yes.

Q. There have been re-arrangements with Germany we have had a re-arrangement with Germany not later than this week. Now, Mr. Hooper, I am going to ask you to go in the box.

THE COMMISSIONER: Will Mr. Hooper be some time in the box ?

MR. McRUER: No, I will just be a moment.

THE COMMISSIONER: It is not going to be lengthy?

MR. McRUER: No, it will be quite short.

GORDON HOOPER, Recalled.

EXAMINED BY MR. McRUER: Q. Mr. Hooper, you have been sworn. You have prepared a statement of the history of United States' prices and changes -- A. Price changes.

Q. In acetate process yarns since 1925; where did you get the information for the preparation of this statement ? A. From the Trade Journals.

Q. Which ? A. Trade Journals.

Q. That is the listed prices in Trade Journals? A. Yes, listed prices in Trade Journals.

Q. Now, in respect to the 100 denier yarn, my lord, which has beenmentioned so often here, in May 1930, it was $1.75, in September 1931, $1.30, in June 1932, 95 cents --

THE COMMISSIONER: This is the United States price?

MR.McRUER: Yes, my lord; In June 1933, $1.00, in July 1933, $1.10, in February, 1934, 95 cents, in May, 1934, 85 cents, in April, 1935, 77½ cents and in October 1936, 72 cents so that nowhere since 1930 does it appear to be anything near approaching $1.95. All right, Mr. Hooper.

BY MR. FORSYTH: Q. Mr. Hooper, you did not at the same time --

THE COMMISSIONER: Are you filing that statement?

MR. JOHNSON: No, I will just be a moment.

THE COMMISSIONER: It is not going to be lengthy

MR. JOHNSON: No, it will be quite short.

EXAMINED BY MR. MOLTON:

Q. Mr. Hooper, you have be
sworn. You have prepared a statement of the history
of United States' prices and changes --

A. Pri
changes.

Q. In cocktail process years since 1920; where
did you get the information for this preparation of t
statement?

A. From the Trade Journals.

Q. That is the listed prices in Trade Journals?

A. Yes, listed prices in Trade Journals.

Q. Now, in respect to the 100 denier yarn, my
Lord, which has been mentioned so often here, in May
1930, it was $1.75, in September 1931, $1.30, in Jun
1932, 95 cents --

THE COMMISSIONER: This is the United States pr

MR. JOHNSON: Yes, my Lord; in June 1933, $1.00,
in July 1933, $1.10, in February, 1934, 95 cents,
in May, 1934, 85 cents, in April, 1935, 77½ cents
in October 1936, 72 cents so that nowhere since 1930
does it appear to be anything near approaching $1.75
all risks.

BY MR. JOHNSON: Mr. Hooper, you did not
the same time --

MR. McRUER: Yes, I want to file that, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: It will be Exhibit 752.

EXHIBIT No. 752: Statement of Acetate yarn prices in the United States since 1925.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. It is a statement of acetate yarn prices ? A. Acetate yarn prices.

BY MR. FORSYTH: Q. You did not, at the same time, Mr. Hooper, make any investigation as to the relative production quantities, the production quantities in the United States, did you ? A. I don't know whether that is before the Court. I did not make it.

Q. You did not do that? A. No.

Q. I observe from the Exhibit which has justbeen produced that from the period May 1st, 1925 to the 15th of June, 1930, the price range -- A. The 15th of June ? The 15th of January .

Q The 15th of January, I beg your pardon, that the range of 150 denier yarn is from $2.90 to $1.90 -- $1.60, I beg your pardon ? A. $1.60, the differential --

Q. Not the differential, that is the price range. It is $2.90 at the top and $1.60 at the bottom ?

A. I thought you said May 1st, 1925.

Q. I said from May 1st, 1925, and that is $2.90?

A. Yes.

Q. And January 1930 is $1.60 ? A. Right, and right down to the 9th of September, 1931 there is invariably -- there is a differential between the 100

Q. Yes, I want to file this. My lord, the document. It will be exhibit VEB.

EXHIBIT No. VEB: Statement of costs for pleas in the Sabino Lumber case.

5

BY MR. GORDON:

Q. It is a statement of costs in your cases? A. Outside your pleas.

Mr. Justice A. Yes, but, at the same time, however, there may investigation as to the relative merits of particular, the [illegible] Now is the [illegible] costs, did you? A. I don't know whether there is before the Court. I did not make it.

Q. You did not do, then? A. No.

Q. I observe from the exhibit which was just mentioned that from the period May 1st, 1922 to the month of June, 1930, the total charge -- A. The month of June? The last of June.

The month of January, I beg your pardon, the total charge of 130 dollars, was in June. 11.00 to 11.50. 11.50, I beg your pardon? A. 11.00, the first [illegible] --

Q. Not the difference, but in the total charge. It is 11.50 on the 1st and 11.00 at the bottom?

A. I thought you said May 1st.

Q. I said from May 1st, 1925, and that is 11.00.

A. Yes.

Q. And January 1930 is 11.50? A. [illegible]

Q. [illegible] -- there is a difference between the 1st

10

15

20

25

30

denier and 150 denier varying from 95 cents to 30 cents a pound ? A. Yes.

Q. Yes? A. That is true.

Page 10662 follows)

Q. Now, you have not any United States production figures at all? A. Not available now. I have them---

Q. You would agree with this - on your previous study of United States production figures, that this drop in price has been concurrent with annual increase in production? A. Yes.

Q. That is from May 1st, 1925 to let us say September 9th, 1931, there --- A. There has been an increase in production.

Q. And a very large increase in production has taken place as regards the United States? A. Yes.

Q. Do you know what the price of British yarn is to-day, 100 denier, acetate? A. I believe that is confidential before the Tariff Board at the present time.

Q. Good gracious, themarket price of yarns cannot confidential.

THE COMMISSIONER: Cannot be confidential. You are here now, what is the price?

A. I did not ask for it because it was given to the Tariff Board confidentially.

Q. The selling price of acetate yarns in England?

A. Yes. I want to speak to Mr. McRuer about it, I just found out about it now.

THE COMMISSIONER: We will have to got that if it is very important.

THE WITNESS: I can give you list prices all right,

Q. Now, you have not any United States production figures at all? A. Not available now. I have [illegible]

Q. You would agree with him - do you [illegible] study of United States production figures, that this drop in price has been accompanied with marked increase in production? A. Yes.

Q. That is from May 1st, 1938 to let us say September 8th, 1941, there -- A. There has been an increase in production.

Q. And a very large increase in production has taken place in spite of the drop in price? A. Yes.

Q. Do you know what the price of British yarn is to-day, the dealer, exporter? A. I believe that is confidential before the Tariff Board at the present time.

Q. Good practice, immediate price of yarns current confidential.

MR. [illegible]: Answer if you [illegible]. You are here now, what is the price?

A. I did not ask for it because it was given to the [illegible].

Q. The selling price of acetate yarns in England?

A. Yes. I [illegible] about it.

I didn't found out about it now.

[illegible] I will have to get that if it is very important.

they are available.

MR. FORSYTH: Q. Don't hide anything from us? A. I am not. I just found out about this minute of these prices that these goods are coming in.

MR. McRUER: Nobody knows better than your client the prices.

THE COMMISSIONER: Q. No other place to get it than from the Tariff Board? A. Yes.

MR. FORSYTH: I suggest if Mr. Hooper wants to speak to Mr. McRuer about it there is no objection to that.

THE WITNESS: You have ordered me to get it, I will get it, my lord. There is no trouble about it.

THE COMMISSIONER: It is time for a little adjournment.

-- Adjourned at 3.55 P.M.

-- On resuming:

THE COMMISSIONER: The reporter raised a point with me about something that was said before adjournment. It is questioned by Mr. Forsyth.

MR. FORSYTH: I asked the Reporter to read the last few questions and at one juncture your lordship made an observation - we will have to get that - I thought you said "It is very important."

THE COMMISSIONER: That is selling price of acetate yarns in England.

MR. FORSYTH: And the Reporter read to me "If it is very important," and I said it was, "it is

they are available.

MR. FORSYTH: Q. Don't hide anything from us.

A. I am not. I just found out about this minute of these prices that these goods are coming in.

Q. [illegible] from [illegible] and [illegible].

THE COMMISSIONER: Q. No other place to get it than from the Tariff Board? A. Yes.

MR. FORSYTH: I suggest if Mr. Hooper wants to speak to Mr. Meaner about it there is no objection.

THE WITNESS: You have ordered me to get it. I will get it, my lord. There is no trouble about

THE COMMISSIONER: It is time for a little adjournment.

— Adjourned at 1.17 p.m.

— In session.

THE COURT CLERK: The reporter raised a point as about something that was said before adjournment. It is questioned by Mr. Forsyth.

MR. FORSYTH: I asked the reporter to read the last few questions and at one juncture your lordship made the observation - we will have to do that - I thought you said "It is very important."

THE COMMISSIONER: That is valid for the associate years in England.

MR. FORSYTH: And the reporter read to me

very important".

THE COMMISSIONER: I think probably I said - it was pertinent to the inquiry.

MR. FORSYTH: I told him I did not think you used the word "if".

THE COMMISSIONER: That is the fact that we have price of acetate yarn?

MR. FORSYTH: I do not think there will be any argument.

MR. McRUER: I have this information but it will be a moment. Mr. Hooper is just making some mathmatical calculation.

MR. FORSYTH: If I may just ask Mr. Cameron a question.

WILLIAM McC. CAMERON, Recalled,

EXAMINED BY MR. FORSYTH:

Q. We have had put in evidence here the prices on 75, 100 and 150 denier acetate process yarns from the United States, prices of which, as Mr. Hooper said, they are obtained from trade journals and I notice there has been, generally speaking, a decrease in price from a range of 2.90--I am taking 150 denier yarn - from 2.90 to, say, 60 cents a pound. That is between May 1st, 1925 and October 7th, 1936. Can you indicate to his lordship by some illustration the nature of the increase in production in the United States over the same period of time. Can you give us some idea of that, from 1925 to 1936?

very important".

THE COMMISSIONER: I think probably I said - it was pertinent to the inquiry.

MR. TOOKYWN: I told him I did not think you used the word "if".

MR. COMMISSIONER: That is the fact that we have prices of acetate yarn?

MR. TOOKYWN: I do not think there will be any argument.

MR. HOOPER: I have this information but it will be a moment. Mr. Hooper is just making some [illegible]

MR. TOOKYWN: If I may just ask Mr. Cameron a question.

[illegible]

Q. We have had put in evidence here the prices on 75, 150 and 100 denier acetate process yarns from the United States, prices of which, as Mr. Hooper said, they are obtained from trade journals and I notice there has been, generally speaking, a decrease in price from a range of $4.90--1 on taking 150 denier yarn $ 5.90 to, say, $4 across a pound. That [illegible] by 1st, 1955 and October 7th, 1955. Can you indicate to his Lordship by some illustration the nature of the increase in production in the United States over the same period of time. Can you give the same idea of that, from 1955 to 1957?

A. There has been an increase of nearly 35 times from 1925 to 1936 in the quantity. It is more than that for the whole country. It would be more of the order of 45 times the production, increase in the total production of acetate yarns in America from the years 1925 to 1935.

Q. Is it a fact that increased production brings about lower cost in the industry? A. Yes, it brings lower costs.

Q. And I want to ask you about the activities of Canadaian Celanese, Limited, in this field? When Canadian Celanese Limited first started here was it their intention to become largely a fabricating plant or did they intend to go into the yarn business? A. They intended seriously to go into the yarn business.

THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Exclusively? A. Not exclusively, no, sir, but in the major sense.

MR. FORSYTH: Q. That is to say, to be rather a producer of yarn? A. Yes, to be rather a producer of yarns than of fabrics.

Q. And between 1928 and 1931, let us say, the first three years of the Company's operations, did you personally have anything to do with endeavours to market yarn or to interest people in the use of acetate yarns here? A. Yes, sir.

Q. With what success? A. With no success. We endeavoured to interest the principal cotton manufacturers who had mills here, they were the largest

A. There has been an increase of nearly 50 times from 1941 to 1947 in the quantity.

the whole country. It would be more of the order of 45 times the production, increase in the total production of sugar beets in Ontario from the years 1941 to 1948.

Q. Is it a fact that increased production brings about lower cost in the industry? A. Yes, it brings lower costs.

Q. And I want to ask you about the activities of Canadian Celanese, Limited, in this field. When Canadian Celanese Limited first started here was it their intention to become largely a fabricating plant or did they intend to go into the yarn business?

They intended eventually to go into the yarn business.

MR. GERRIT - Leave: Q. Exclusively? A. Not exclusively, no, sir, but in the major sense.

MR. ROBERTS: Q. That is to say, to be rather a producer of yarn? A. Yes, to be rather a producer of yarns than of fabrics.

Q. And between 1942 and 1951, let us say, the [illegible] you personally have anything to do with endeavours to market yarn or to interest people in the use of artificial yarns here? A. Yes, sir.

Q. With what success? A. With no success.

[illegible] to interest the principal cotton [illegible] mills here, they [illegible]

users of yarns of all kinds but they were not interested except in a very small petty way, would try a few pounds, and could not get them on in a major sense at all and the silk trade would not look at it. They did not believe that it was any good, that silk was much better and they prepared to stay with silk, but the silk industry at the time was not very large here, probably around the neighbourhood of only about 300 looms in Canada.

Q. Well, with whom would these acetate yarn fabrics compete with at that time when you were trying?
A. The fabrics that we manufactured at that time in the very beginning competed principally with silk.

Q. That is, real silk? A. Yes, the very higher range of fabrics. When we produced a very small quantity we went to the very higher ranges. That situation changed as means of production increased.

Q. Did you make any investigation at that time, Mr. Cameron, to find out what quantities of silk goods manufactured abroad were being brought into Canada?
A. When we came here with a view of establishing a factory there was something in the neighbourhood of 40,000,000 yards per annum of goods of the character and kind that fell within the range that we might hope to manufacture, were being imported into this country. Artificial yarns were being used here practically not at all in the weaving trade. Courtaulds had already a factory at Cornwall and were supplying

mixture of yarns of all kinds but they were not interwo
except in a very small petty way, would try a few po
and could not get them on in a major sense at all
and the silk trade would not look at it. They did
not believe that it was any good, that silk was much
better and they prepared to stay with silk, but the
silk industry at the time was not very large here,
probably around the neighbourhood of only about 3,0
looms in Canada.

Q. Well, with whom would these cotton yarn fabri
compete with at that time when you were trying?

A. The fabrics that we manufactured at that time
in the very beginning competed principally with silk.

Q. That is, real silk? A. Yes, the very
higher range of fabrics. When we produced a very
small quantity we went to the very higher ranges.
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Mr. Cameron, to find out what quantities of silk goods
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factory there was something in the neighbourhood of
M, [illegible]
and what that fell within the range that we might
hope to manufacture, were being imported into this
country. Artificial yarns were being used here
practically not at all in the weaving trade. Contra
had started a factory in Cornwall and was experimen

almost entirely the knitting trade, not the weaving trade. That offered the field on which we proposed to establish a factory here.

Q. And you have now reached a production of how many yards of fabric -- do you remember your last figure? A. In the neighborhood of 17,000,000 yards per annum.

Q. And in that do you use practically entirely yarns produced by yourselves? A. Almost entirely.

Q. Now, at the time that we were speaking about, in 1931 and 1932, more particularly at the time Canadian Cottons were writing these letters - the basis of your production at that time would it have been feasible for you to sell yarns at 1.03 a pound or less? A. If we sold our production at 1.03 we would have earned nothing on the capital we had to invest in the plant.

Q. And has there ever been to your knowledge, Mr. Cameron, the evidence of any substantial demand for acetate yarns in Canada? A. There has been no substantial demand for acetate yarn in Canada. It is, compared with the demand for viscose yarns, comparatively small. That is instanced in the amount that is coming into the country since the tariff on yarns was reduced to 5%.

MR. McRUER: Q. That is from England? A. From England, yes, but it brought the yarn in at a much lower price than before, and those are the prices that

almost entirely the knitting trade, not the weaving trade. They offered the field on which we proposed to establish a factory here.

Q. And you have had recorded a production of 800 yards of fabric -- do you remember your last figure? A. In the unfinished by [illegible] yards per annum.

Q. And in that do you use practically entirely [illegible]

Q. Now, at the time that we were speaking about, in 1921 and 1922, more particularly at the time [illegible] -- the basis of your production at that time would it have been feasible for you to sell yarns at 1.05 a pound or less? A. If we sold our production at 1.05 we would have [illegible] on the capital we had to invest in the plant.

Q. And has there ever been to your knowledge, [illegible] the evidence of any economical demand for mosaic yarns in Canada? A. There has been no substantial demand for the mosaic yarn in Canada. It is, [illegible] lively small. Now as mentioned in the amount that is coming into the country since the tariff on yarns was reduced to 30.

Qd. McFadden. What is your [illegible]? A. Yes, [illegible], yes, but it brought [illegible] in at a much

they were talking about in 1932 and 1933, etc. What is happening now?

Q. Probably you can just give me the information I want. The memo that is prepared shows your cost price per pound of yarn and per yard of fabric as you have reported it to the Commission. Is that the correct cost taken from your books? A. Well, I did not check them off the books but that was the only place that you could get it, I think.

Q. Well, do you know in regard to the yarn cost what proportion of the cost - the overhead and administration and all that - is included in the yarn cost? A. No, I cannot tell you.

Q. Would Mr. Palmer know that? A. No, I don't think so.

Q. I would like to have it.

THE COMMISSIONER: Pardon me, is that cost itemized?

MR. McRUER: It is not itemized, it is a total figure.

THE COMMISSIONER: Have not we been getting itemized costs?

MR. McRUER: You can give us the itemized costs to show how it is made up, divided. You will have cost sheets no doubt.

THE COMMISSIONER: You might put this in in the meantime.

EXHIBIT 753: Statement of cost prices, sales 1935 , Canadian Celanese.

THE WITNESS:

they were talking about in 1952 and 1953, eve. that is happening now?

Q. Possibly you can just give me the information I want. The memo that is prepared among your cost price per pound of yarn and per yard of fabric on you have reported it to the Commission. Is that the correct cost taken from your books?

A. Well, I did not check them off the books but that was the only place that you could get it, I think.

Q. Well, do you know in regard to the yarn cost what proportion of the cost - the overhead and administration and all that - is included in the yarn cost?

A. No, I cannot tell you.

Q. Would Mr. Palmer know that? A. No, I don't think so.

Q. I would like to have it.

THE COMMISSIONER: Take a no, is that cost itemized?

MR. McCANN: It is not itemized, it is a total figure.

THE COMMISSIONER: Have not we been getting itemized costs?

MR. McCANN: You can give us the itemized costs to show how it is made up, divided. You will have cost sheets no doubt.

THE COMMISSIONER: You might put this in in the meantime.

EXHIBIT 702: Statement of cost prices, value 1950, Canadian Celanese.

THE WITNESS: On the question of cost of course one could make a long lecture.

MR. McRUER: We quite agree with you in regard to that.

THE WITNESS: We are running the factory as a unit to-day. In any allocation of costs that you get, you might bear in mind that it is a bit of guessing in a factory that is run as a whole unit, which starts as a chemical factory, yarn producing factory, fabrication and dyeing and finishing and it is all in one unit and labour distribution, where it goes to, is very difficult---

Q. You are a new organization and I presume a very up-to-date one and having experienced gentlemen from all over the world more or less connected with it, I think you will no doubt be able to give us an itemized cost ? A. We have given you every figure that you have asked for that we could find and we would expect to go on giving you every figure that you ask for if we can get it .

Q. Will you please give them to us as of this date and as of 1932 and 1933, if you have them available.

MR. FORSYTH: I asked him about it to-day - 1932 and 1933 - and if I doubt if we can get it.

MR. McRUER: You have a costing system.

THE WITNESS: What are you speaking, when you

MR. ILSWORTH: On the question of cost of course could make a long lecture.

MR. MORGAN: We quite agree with you in regard that.

THE CHAIRMAN: We are running the factory as a unit to-day. In any allocation of costs that you get, you might bear in mind that it is a bit of guessing in a factory that is run as a whole unit, which starts as a chemical factory, yarn producing factory, fabrication and dyeing and finishing and it is all in one unit and labour distribution, where it goes to, is very difficult---

Q. You are a new organization and I presume a very up-to-date one and having experienced gentlemen from all over the world more or less connected with it, I think you will no doubt be able to give us an itemized cost ? A. We have given you every figure that you have asked for that we could find and we would expect to go on giving you every figure that you ask for if we can get it.

Q. Will you please give back to us as of this date and as of 1932 and 1933, if you have them available.

MR. MORTON: I based his about it to-day - 1932 and 1933 - and if I doubt if we can get it.

MR. MORTON: You have a costing system.

MR. ILSWORTH: Why, we are expected, some yr

speak of itemizing the cost, distribution.

MR. McRUER: Well, it is 100 denier yarn particularly, if you can give it to us.

MR. FORSYTH: I doubt very much. Might as well say right now, I do not think you can get costs as between 175, 200 and 300 denier yarn. I don't think you can do that.

MR. McRUER: You must charge it into the fabric at something in order to know what to sell the fabric at. You must charge the yarn into the fabric at certain prices.

MR. FORSYTH: Yes, but that does not necessarily mean that is the cost.

MR. McRUER: Well, give us that figure and we will say it is not the cost - the figure you charge it into your fabric at.

MR. FORSYTH: Well, we will give you what we can.

THE WITNESS: I have no doubt it all goes into the same cost.

MR. McRUER: Q. You have no doubt that it all goes into the fabric at the same cost. There is a tremendous spread, what you are offering to sell it at to these people. How could you suggest that those were bona fide quotations to the trade?

A. It is of no interest to us at the present time.

Q. And abroad the different quotations were 3 to 9 cents between the 100 denier and 150.

speak of lowering the cost, distribution.

MR. MORROW: Well, it is 100 denier yarn particularly, if you can give it to us.

MR. FORSYTH: I doubt very much. Might as well say right now, I do not think you can get costs as between 175, 300 and 500 denier yarn. I don't think you can do that.

MR. [illegible]: The most average is 150 denier at something in order to know what to sell the fabric at. You must charge the yarn into the fabric at certain prices.

MR. FORSYTH: Yes, but that does not necessarily mean that is the cost.

MR. [illegible]: Well, [illegible] have you [illegible] at.

MR. FORSYTH: Well, we will give you what we have.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: I have no doubt it all goes into the same cost.

MR. [illegible]: [illegible] goes into the fabric at the same cost. There is a tremendous spread. [illegible] at to these people. How could you suggest that [illegible]

MR. [illegible]: [illegible]

MR. [illegible]: [illegible]

MR. FORSYTH: Yes, but in the United States they were 30.

MR. McRUER: I know, but that maybe.

MR. FORSYTH: It is not only maybe but it is.

MR. McRUER: It may be a mutual arrengement with the United States.

--

GORDON HOOPER, recalled,

EXAMINED BY MR. McRUER:

Q. Have you been able to ascertain the ~~wpe~~ prices or quotations of British acetate yarns? A. Yes.

Q. And what have you got on British acetate? A. 75 denier, 22 filaments, 3s 11d.

Q. Now, 75 denier, are you converting this to laid-down cost? A. No, this is fair market value in Great Britain as reported in the trade papers, list prices in England.

Q. List prices in England? A. Yes.

Q. Less excise? A. Including the excise, without any deduction of excise tax.

Q. For exportation to Canada they do not---

A. We can arrive at laid-down cost later on but this here, first of all, is the fair market value in England. Duty is computed on this value.

Q. Quotations in Britain with excise ?

A. 75 denier, 22 filaments, 3s 11d. 100 denier, 28 filament and 48 filament, 3s 6½d. 150 denier,

MR. TORRYTE: Yes, but in the United States they were 30.

MR. McGUIRE: I know, but that maybe.

MR. TORRYTE: It is not only maybe but it i

MR. McGUIRE: It may be a mutual arrangement wit the United States.

--

[illegible] examined.

[illegible] by Mr. [illegible]:

Q. Have you been able to ascertain the use prior or importations of British aesthetic jewels? A. Yes.

Q. And what have you got in British aesthetic?

A. Ye denier, 42 filaments, 4a 11d.

Q. Now, Ye denier, are you carrying this to laid-down cost? A. No, this is fair market value in Great Britain as reported in the trade papers, list prices in England.

Q. List prices in England? A. Yes.

Q. Less excise? A. Including the excise, without any deduction of excise tax.

Q. For exportation to Canada they do not---

A. We can arrive at laid-down cost later on but th here, first of all, is the fair market value in England. Duty is computed on this value.

Q. Yesterday in British pice excise ?

A. Ye denier, 42 filaments, 4a 11d. [illegible]

Q. Fifteen per cent Canadian, 4a 9d. [illegible]

30 filament, 3s 2½d.

Q. How much is the excise duty? A. 150 denier, 78 filament, 3s 11d.

Q. What was the 100 denier - 3s 6½d? A. Yes.

Q. How much was the excise? A. The excise tax was 6d. To arrive at the invoice value you deduct 6d from those figures.

Q. Laid-down cost? A. The laid-down cost, Montreal, 75 denier, 92 cents. 100 denier 82½ cents. 150 denier, 30 filament, 73 cents, and 78 filament 92 cents.

THE COMMISSIONER: Q. The excise tax must come out of that? A. Yes.

Q. Not charged? A. Not charged to the importer here but that excise tax must be added when you compute the duty.

MR. McRUER: Q. It is charged for duty purposes? A. It is not charged, it is shown on the invoice.

Q. The duty is reckoned on the price with excise? A. Yes, sir.

Q. But the importer here does not pay the excise? A. No.

Q. It is deducted to arrive at his purchase price? A. Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Will you tell me again the laid-down price? A. 75 denier, 92 cents. 100 denier 82½ cents. 150 denier, 30 filament, 73 cents, and 150 denier, 78 filament, 92 cents.

filament, 3s 2½d.

Q. How much is the excise duty? A. 15c denier, 2c filament, 6d 11d.

Q. What was the 100 denier - 3s 2½d? A. Yes.

Q. How much was the excise? A. The excise tax was 6d. To arrive at the invoice value you deduct 6d from those figures.

Q. Laid-down cost? A. The laid-down cost Montreal, 75 denier, 32 cents. 100 denier 8½ c 150 denier, 30 filament, 75 cents, and 75 filament 32 cents.

THE COMMISSIONER: Q. The excise tax must come out of that? A. Yes.

Q. Not charged? A. Not charged to the importer here but the excise tax must be added when you compute the duty.

MR. McDONIN: Q. It is charged for duty purposes? A. It is not charged, it is shown on the invoice.

Q. The duty is reckoned on the price with excise? A. Yes, sir.

Q. But the importer here does not pay the excise? A. No.

Q. It is deducted to arrive at his purchase price? A. Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Will you tell me again the list-low yields? A. 75 denier, 32 cents. 150 denier 8½ cents. 100 denier, 3s filament, 75 cents and 150 denier, 30 [illegible]

That is C.I.F. Montreal and including duty.

Q. Including the duty? A. Yes, that is 5% duty.

BY MR. FORSYTH:

Q. If there is anything I am asking you that is confidential let me know because I do not want to bother you. Are these figures taken from trade journals the ones you have just quoted? A. No.

Q. They are not? A. No, they are not. I understand that they are the same.

Q. Well, I just want to know. You are satisfied that those represent the market prices in Great Britain? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And, of course, sometimes people do sell for export at under what they will sell at home? A. Not if the Department knows it.

Q. I don't know about that. You cannot stop them from selling.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is dumping.

MR. FORSYTH: Q. Of course, the only consequence of that is that they pay an increased rate of duty? A. And sometimes they pay penalties.

Q. Just leaving that out of the question altogether it means on 100 denier yarn you can lay British yarn down for 82½ cents a pound? A. Yes.

Q. All charges paid? A. Yes.

Q. And that is less than the French quottion ? A. No, we have not got the present-day ---

that is G.J.A. Montreal was levying duty.

Q. Levying the duty? A. Yes, that is the duty.

BY MR. TAYLOR:

Q. If there is anything I am asking you that is confidential let me know because I do not want to bother you. Are these figures taken from trade journals the ones you have just quoted? A. No.

Q. They are not? A. No, they are not. I understand that they are the same.

Q. Well, I just want to know. You are saying that these regulations have never been in force in Great Britain? A. Yes.

Q. And, of course, sometimes people do sell for export at under what they will sell at home?

A. Not if the Government knows it.

Q. I don't know about that. You cannot stop the free market.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is dumping.

MR. [illegible] Q. Do you, you said [illegible] or that is that they pay an increased rate of duty?

A. And sometimes they pay penalties.

Q. Just leaving that out of the question altogether it means on 100 cents a year you can lay nothing [illegible] — Yes.

Q. All charges paid? A. Yes.

Q. And that is less than the French quotation?

A. No, we have put not the necessary [illegible]

Q. No, I mean that is less than the French quotations to which you made reference when Mr. Tolmie was on the Witness stand? A. Yes. That is the franc at about 660 back in May and June.

--

ROCHFORT SPERLING, Sworn,

EXAMINED BY MR. McRUER:

Q. You are employed with Canadian Celanese Limited? A. Yes, sir.

Q. In what capacity? A. Factory Manager.

Q. How long have you been factory manager? A. About 10 years.

Q. And pursuant to a questionnaire from the Royal Commission you made a return of the pay roll for the last two weeks of February, 1936? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, this has been analysed, Mr. Sperling. You have a copy with you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Been analysed in the Department. I refer first to the distribution of mill employees by hourly earnings, male and female. Your employees work on a time basis or piece work or both? A. Both.

Q. What classifications work on piece work?

A. Oh, weavers - all skilled workers - weavers, textile employees.

Q. Spinners? A. No.

Q. They are time? A. Yes.

Q. Have you any method of keeping the time of the

Q. No, I mean that is less than the French quota-
tions to which you made reference when Mr. Tolmie
was on the witness stand? A. Yes. That is the
Franco at about 0.85 book in May and June.

EXAMINED BY MR. MONTGOMERY:

Q. You are employed with Canadian Celanese
Limited? A. Yes, sir.

Q. In what capacity? A. Factory manager.

Q. How long have you been factory manager? A. About
15 years.

Q. And pursuant to a questionnaire from the
Royal Commission you made a return of the pay roll for
the last two weeks of February, 1937? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, this has been analyzed, Mr. Spaulding.
You have a copy with you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Been analyzed in the department. I refer fir
to the distribution of mill employees by hourly
earnings, [illegible] employees
on a time basis or piece work or both? A. Both.

Q. What classification work on piece work?
A. Well, weavers - all skilled workers - weavers, loom
[illegible].

Q. Spinners? A. No.

Q. They are time? A. Yes.

Q. Have you any method of keeping the time of the

workers? A. Yes.

Q. How is that done? A. We keep the time on the clock cards,

Q. So that the time of piece workers'work is calculated according to the time they check in and the time they check out? A. No, Piece work is based on the piece cards but we keep a record of the time.

Q. Yes, but for the purpose of calculating hourly rate of earnings on the time clock card? A. Yes.

Q. And are there any extras- do they go in in the morning and start to work before the hour? A. No.

Q. How many hours do you consider a full week? A. 52½ hours for the day shift.

Q. And how long for the night shift? A. 57½ or 60.

Q. Do they work longer hours than these at times? A. Oh, on special occasions, yes.

Q. How much longer? A. Well, just depends- they might work 55 hours on the day shift.

Q. And are they paid over-time? A. they are paid overtime.

Q. At the same rate or anything extra? A. The same rate.

Q. Now, to give attention to this first exhibit---

THE COMMISSIONER: This will be Exhibit 754.

EXHIBIT 754: Statement of Canadian Celanese Ltd. distribution of mill employees by

rotheres? A. Yes.

Q. How is that done? A. We keep the time on the clock cards.

Q. So that the time of piece workers' work is calculated according to the time they check in and the time they check out? A. No, Piece work is based on the piece cards but we keep a record of the time.

Q. Yes, but for the purpose of calculating hourly rate of earnings on the time clock card? A. Yes.

Q. And are there any extras- do they go in a the morning and start to work before the hours? A. No.

Q. How many hours do you consider a full work? A. 8½ hours for the day shift.

Q. And how long for the night shift? A. 9½ or 10.

Q. Do they work longer hours than these at times? A. Oh, on special occasions, Yes.

Q. How much longer? A. Well, just depends they when work 8½ hours on the day shift.

Q. And are they paid over-time? A. They are paid overtime.

Q. At the same rate?

A. The same rate.

Q. Now, to give attention to this first exhibit--

THE COMMISSIONER: This will be Exhibit 74.

MR. McNIER: Q. Your largest group appears to be in the class between 25 cents to 30 cents an hour- 28.59% or 599 employees out of 2,095. 11.84 % of your employees received less than 25¢ an hour. The next largest group is between 30 to 35 cents an hour, 17.14%, and the next largest group is 35 to 40 cents per hour, and the next largest 40 to 45 cents per hour, being 9.75%. So that to put it a little conversely about 88% of your employees get over 25 cents an hour and 88 % are between 25¢ and hour and 60¢ an hour. That is the range of the larger groups. That is of the male employees. Now, the female employees the largest group is from 21 to 25 cents an hour, 161 or 30.90%. The next largest group is 17 to 25 cents an hour, 93 or 17.85%, and then they run along, they reach the 100% at 60¢ an hour. These are the mill workers only, does not include stenographers?

A. No, I understand mill workers only.

Q. Do you have any female employees that do the same work as male - for instance, weavers? A. Yes, we do.

Q. We will come to these when we deal with the occupations. The next, my lord, is the Distribution of employees according to earnings in pay-period, male and female."

EXHIBIT 755: Statement of Canadian Celanese Limited, distribution of employees according to earnings in pay-period.

Mr. Morlan: Q. Your largest group appears to be in the class between 45 cents to 50 cents an hour - 38.3% or 921 employees out of 2,408. 14.4% of your employees receive less than 40 an hour. The next largest group is between 50 to 55 cents an 17.14%, and the next largest group is 35 to 40 cents hour, and the next largest 55 to 60 cents per hour, being 9.75%. So that to put it a little conversely about 55% of your employees get over 50 cents an hour and 50% are between 25c and 50c and 40c an hour. That is the range of the largest group. That is of the male employees. Now, the female employees the largest group is from 21 to 30 cents an hour, 141 or 7.4%. [illegible] hour, 50 or 17.6%, and then they run along, they run the long at 60c an hour. These are the mill workers only, does not include stenographers?

A. No, I understand mill workers only.

Q. Do you have any female employees that do the same work as male - for instance, weavers? A. Yes, we do.

Q. We will come to those when we deal with the comparisons. The next, my lord, is the distribution of employees according to earnings in pay-period, male and female."

MILLER VS: Statement of Canadian Celanese Limited, distribution of employees according to earnings in pay-period

Q. Now, the largest group here is in the $14 to $16 class, 295. In the $16 to $18, the next largest group, 277. The No . 3 group is $22 to $25, 261. No. 4 group $18 to $20, 254, and No. 5 group, $20 to $21, 224 or 60% of the male employees above $13 and below $25. There are 200 in the $30 group, so that we have about 78% between $15 and $30. Now, there are roughly about 75 male employees below $10.00. Would those be casual workers that had not worked the full time or do you have ---

A. Below $10?

Q. Yes - what classification? A. They would be learners, youths.

Q. Then we come to the female employees. 20% of them are below $10 and 80% between $10 and $22. The largest group is in that class.

MR. FORSYTH: Am I wrong in this, that 54% would be above?

MR. McRUER: 54% are above $12 and there are 10% in round figures above $20. Then the next one, my lord, is the "average Hourly earnings," by occupations.

EXHIBIT 756: Statement of Canadian Celanese Co. Ltd. of average hourly earnings by occupations.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. I have gone over this list and I do not find many instances in which there have been reductions between 1932 and 1936. Can you tell me whether there were any reductions between 1930 and 1936? A. Reductions in the rate of pay?

5 Q. Now, the largest group here is in the $14 to $16 class, 295. In the $12 to $14, the next large group, 277. The No. 3 group is $8 to $9, 221. No. 4 group$18 to$20, 224, and No. 5 group, $20 to $21, 224 or 6% of the male employees above $13 and below $20. There are 800 in the 'Ge group, so that we have about 72% between $13 and $20. Now, there are roughly about 75 male employees below $12.00. Would those be casual workers that had not worked the full time or do you have ---

10

A. Data 1127

Q. Yes - what classification? A. They would be laborers, young.

15

Q. Then we come to the female employees. 20% of them are below $10 and 45% between $10 and $12. The largest group is in that class.

Q. FORSYTH: Am I wrong in this, that 54% now are below?

20

MR. MONDOU: 54% are above $12 and there are 10% in round figures above $20. Then the next one, my lord, is the "average hourly earnings," by occupation.

25

MR. MONDOU: Q. Average hourly earnings by occupation.

A. Yes. Q. I have gone over this list and I do not find many instances in which there have been reductions between 1929 and 1930. Can you tell me whether there was any reduction between 1929

30

Q. Yes? A. Yes, there was.

Q. When was the reduction made? A. We made some reductions in the year 1930.

Q. And at what time in the year, 1930? A. We never made any straight percentage cut in the factory but we dealt with each department separately.

Q. Then between 1930 and 1934 did you make any reduction? A. Yes, in 1932.

Q. To what extent? A. I could not say to what extent. There was no general cut made but the rates were revised downwards.

Q. There appears, in looking this over, with the exception of two or three cases, that there has been some movement upwards since 1934? A. Yes, there is, in practically every Department.

Q. Would you say that the rates now are back to what they were before the reduction between 1930 and 1934? A. No,not quite.

Q. Now, just in regard to some specific occupations, take the warpers, for instance. The male warpers are receiving now 40 cents an hour. The adult female warpers 32.5 cents per hour. Are the girls doing the same work as the men? A. Exactly.

Q. Now, we have the weavers ---

THE COMMISSIONER: Well then, while you are there - doing exactly the same work? They are being paid how, by the piece? A. Piece work.

Q. Are they paid the same rate for piece work?

Q. That [illegible], sir?

Q. When was the reduction made? A. We made some reductions in the year 1920.

Q. And at what time in the year, 1920? A. We never made any straight percentage cut in the factory but we dealt with each department separately.

Q. Then between 1920 and 1924 did you make any reductions? A. Yes, in 1922.

Q. To what extent? A. I could not say to what extent. There was no general cut made but the rates were revised downwards.

Q. There appears, in looking this over, with the exception of two or three cases, that there has been some increase since 1922? A. Yes, there has been in practically every department.

Q. Would you say that the rates now are back to what they were before the reduction between 1920 and 1922? A. Not quite yet.

Q. Now, just in regard to some specific comparisons take the warpers, for instance. The male warpers are receiving now 40 cents an hour. The result [illegible] doing the same work as the men? A. Exactly.

Q. Now, we have the weavers ---

[illegible] Well then, while you are [illegible] doing exactly the same work? They are [illegible] now, by the piece? A. Piece work.

A. Yes, they are.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. They are paid the same rate per piece? A. Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Q. They produce less? A. Apparently.

MR. McRUER: I suppose the male warpers are working at night? A. They are working 50 hours against the women 52½.

Q. The night shift is longer than the day? A. 60 hours and the day shift 52½.

Q. That would probably bring up the average earnings of the male workers? A. Yes.

Q. But with the weavers there is a different result. You know, figures can do funny things. In 1934 the girl weavers earned more on the average per hour than the men. In 1936 they earned about precisely the same. We do not get the discrepancy between the girls and the men that we do among the warpers? A. No, I cannot account for that without looking up our record.

Q. Weft quillers, are they paid by piece work or by hourly rate? A. Well, I do not know.

Q. Weft winders and quillers? A. We don't call them quillers. What would those quillers be, Mr. Duverty? Pirning. They are paid by piece work.

Q. There seems to be a difference there again between the rate earned by the male and the female? A. Where is that quillers, I cannot see it?

A. Yes, they are.

BY MR. MCADOO: Q. They are paid the same rate per piece? A. Yes.

MR. Commissioner: Q. They produce lines? A. Yes.

MR. MCADOO: I suppose the male weavers are working at night? A. They are working 50 hours weekly and women 48.

Q. The night shift is longer than the day?

A. 50 hours and the day shift 48.

Q. That would probably bring up the average earnings of the male workers? A. Yes.

Q. But with the weavers there is a different result. [illegible]

In 1924 the girl weavers earned more on the average per hour than the men. In 1925 they earned almost precisely the same. We do not get the discrepancy between the girls and the men that we do among the spinners? A. No, I cannot remember for that without looking up my records.

Q. Belt quillers, are they paid by piece work or by hourly rate? A. Well, I do not know.

Q. Belt [illegible] and quillers? Do [illegible] call them quillers. [illegible] Q. Do [illegible] so, Mr. Duverty? A. Fitting. They are paid by piece work.

Q. Your [illegible] between the rates earned by the male and the female? A. There is but quillers. I cannot see its

Q. Just about the fifth one down?

MR. FORSYTH: There is a difference of 5 and 5½ cents an hour.

THEWITNESS: Well, I can answer that.

THE COMMISSIONER: What are you talking about?

MR. McRUER: Quillers, about the fifth one down.

THE WITNESS: We ran a day shift of quillers, the women they worked 52½ hours and on the night shift- we have by law to work these men on the night shift, over the age of 18.

Q. It is a question again of longer hours? A. Yes, and again they got slightly higher pay for working continuous night shift.

Q. They are paid more for working on the night shift? A. Yes.

BY MR. FORSYTH:

Q. Just while you have this last document in your hands. I find in thefirst group, adult males, that is between 1934 and 1936, there are six groups who have had their average hourly earnings slightly reduced, 5 that have remained at the same level and 20 who have increased earnings? A. Yes.

Q. And the next group, youths and boys, 1934, there being 16 groups - two have had a slight decrease in their average hour earnings, one is the same as in 1934 and the remaining 13 have increased their

Q. Just about the fifth one down?

MR. NORSWORTHY: There is a difference of 5 ca
cents an hour.

[illegible]

THE CONSTABLE: What are you talking abou

Q. Madam: Q. Illegible, about the fifth one d

THE WITNESS: We run a day shift of quilters
the women they worked 8½ hours and on the night
we have by law to work three men on the night sh
over the age of 16.

Q. It is a question again of longer hours

A. Yes, and again they get slightly higher pay fo
[illegible]

Q. They are paid more for working on the nig
shift? A. Yes.

[illegible]

Q. Just while you have this last document in y
hands. I find in Exhibit group, audit notes,
time in between 1944 and 1946, there are six group
who have had their average hourly earnings slightl
reduced, 5 must have remained at the same level
and 30 who have increased earnings? A. Yes.

Q. And the last group, young and boys, la
there being 16 groups - two have had a slight dec
in their average hour earnings, one is the same a
in [illegible] the [illegible]

earnings over that period? A. Yes.

Q. And in the next group of adult females, being 21 categories, two of those categories have suffered slight reduction, two have remained at the same figure as in 1934 and the remaining 17 have increased earnings? A. Yes.

Q. And in the group of girls under 18, there being 11 categories, 6 of them have some small decrease and the others have all been increased? A. Yes.

Q. Now, those girls under 18 are they learners - what type of work do they work at? A. Well, we employ women at 12½¢ and we bring them up to 20¢ an hour in twelve months or eighteen months. It is a learner.

Q. Those are the people, girls under 18 are learners, generally speaking? A. Any girl receiving less than 20 cents an hour is a larner.

MR. McRUER: Now, I am through with Celanese. Send in that meterial we have asked for.

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WALTER STANLEY GRIMSHAW, Sworn,

EXAMINED BY MR. McRUER:

Q. Where are you employed? A. At Kingston.

Q. In what company? A. Messrs Hield Brothers Limited.

Q. What do you do there? A. Iam general manager.

Q. And Hield Brothers Limited are engaged in what

earnings over that period? A. Yes.

Q. And in the next group of adult females, being 21 categories, two of those categories have suffered slight recession, two have remained at the same figure as in 1934 and the remaining 17 have increased earnings? A. Yes.

Q. And in the group of girls under 18, there are 11 categories, 6 of them have some small decrease and the others have all been increased? A. Yes.

Q. Now, those girls under 18 are they learners what type of work do they work at? A. Well, we employ women at high and varying wages up to one dollar an hour in twelve months or eighteen months. It is a learner.

Q. Those are the people, girls under 18 are kept generally speaking? A. Any girl receiving less than 20 cents an hour is a learner.

MR. MORLEY: Now, I am through with Columbia, and in that material we have asked for.

Examination by Mr. Morley.

Q. Where are you employed? A. [illegible]

Q. In what capacity? A. [illegible]

Q. How do you be [illegible]

Q. And [illegible]

business? A. In the manufacture of worsted coatings, suitings.

Q. And how long have you been connected with the firm? A. Since May 1st, 1931.

Q. Did the firm start in business at that time? A. No, we started in Canada in June, 1931.

Q. It is an English firm? A. We are the branch of an English firm.

Q. Of course, it is an incorporated Company? A. No, we are trading under license.

Q. You are just operating here as a branch of the English Company? A. Yes.

Q. Did you buy out a plant here or start a new one? A. No, we sent machinery from one of our plants at home.

Q. And started in business here? A. In Kingston, yes.

Q. How many men will you employ there? A. Men?

Q. How many employees? A. We have roughly about 170 at present.

Q. Now, I asked you for some correspondence that you had in connection with the Wool Manufacturers Association, of which Mr. Hallam is the Secretary, and you were good enough to produce it to Mr. Walton, who visited your premises a few days ago, and I just want to run through some of it with you. There is a considerable amount of correspondence. We had some reference in Mr. Hallam's evidence to some

business? A. In the manufacture of wrought iron
siding.

Q. And how long have you been connected with
firm? A. Since May 1st, 1921.

Q. Did the firm start in business at that time

A. No, we started in Canada in June, 1921.

Q. It is an English firm? A. We are the b
of an English firm.

Q. Of course, it is a Incorporated Company

A. No, we are trading under license.

Q. You are just operating here as a branch of
English Company? A. Yes.

Q. Did you buy out a plant here or start a new

A. No, we sent machinery from one of our plants a
home.

Q. And started in business here? A. In King
Ont.

Q. How many men will you employ there? A. Ab
about 170 at present.

Q. Now, I asked you for some correspondence t
you had in connection with the Steel Manufacturers
Association, if memo Mr. Kelly in the Statutory
and you were good enough to produce it to Mr. Kelly
who visited your premises a few days ago, and I j
want to run through some of it with you. There
is a considerable amount of correspondence. So
some references in Mr. Kelly's evidence to some

correspondence that had passed in regard to the affairs of the Woollen Manufacturers Association. Now, there are some names in connection with this correspondence that I will want to identify. In the first place, a Mr. Dodds is referred to at different times - who would that be? A. Mr. Dodd is the sales manager for Peytons, I think that is his position.

Q. Peytons are manufacturers of Woollen piece goods similar to yours? A. Yes, partly.

Q. Their selling office is in Montreal and it is the same Mr. Dodd that is sales manager for the Dominion Textile Company? A. I could not say as to whether he has that position with the Dominion Textile Company or not.

Q MR. McRUER: Now, I want to deal with some of the correspondence, my lord, and it comes from some different files so that we may oscillate a little in regard to dates. The first appears to be a copy of a telegram from someone by the name of Evans to Dodds.

THE COMMISSIONER: Is that going in now?

MR. McRUER: Yes, my lord.

EXHIBIT 757: Copy of Telegram, Evans to Dodds, dated 21st June, 1933.

Q. Who would Evans be? A. I think he is an agent in Montreal trading as Evans and Evans. I am not quite sure about that. I don't know him very well.

correspondence that had passed in regard to the affairs of the woollen manufacturers Association. Now, there are some names in connection with this correspondence that I will read to identify. In the first place, a Mr. Dodds is referred to at different times - who would that be? A. Mr. Dodd is the sales manager for Peytons, I think that is the proper.

Q. Peytons are manufacturers of woollen goods similar to yours? A. Yes, partly.

Q. Their selling office is in Montreal and it is the case Mr. Dodd that is sales manager for the woollen Textile Company? A. I could not say as to exactly he has that position with the Dominion Textile Company or not.

Q. Mr. Meighen: Now, I want to deal with some of the correspondence, my lord, and it comes from some different files so that we may oscillate a little in regard to dates. The first appears to be a copy of a telegram from someone by the name of Evans to Dodds.

Mr. Chairman: Is that going in now?

Mr. Meighen: Yes, my lord.

EXHIBIT 727: Copy of Telegram, Evans to Dodds, dated 21st June, 1926.

Q. Who would Evans be? A. I think he is an agent in Montreal trading as Evans and Evans. I am not quite sure about that. I don't know him very well.

Q. I think I have heard him referred to as Colonel Evans at different times? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And do you know who he is agent for? A. I think he represents St. John's Textile.

Q. This reads as follows:

"Saw Mr. Hield this morning stop He sails Saturday Stop Could you arrange direct or through Hallam for a meeting in Montreal Thursday or Friday this week to make some definite arrangements Stop All mills should be represented and those attending should possess authority to agree to prices and other decisions arrived at Please wire reply as early as possible this afternoon. Evans."

And the answer:

"Yourmessage Hallam will not be back in Toronto until sometime tonight but unless Hield is willing to come to some definite understanding I would not like to ask all these men to journey to Montreal for a meeting stop if he is willing will wire it direct or through Hallam tomorrow morning. Dodds."

MR. KELLOCK: This is a copy of a copy. This is just a sheet with those three things on it.

MR. McRUER: Comes from Mr. Hield's file. They are all dated June 21st, 1933, on this copy.

MR. KELLOCK: I do not suppose the witness can prove this in any way.

Q. I think I have heard him referred to as Col

Q. And do you know who he is agent for? A. I

he represents St. John's textile.

Q. This reads as follows:

"Sam Mr. Field this morning stop He asks

stop Could you arrange direct or through Hallam

for a meeting in Montreal Thursday or Friday

this week to make some suitable arrangements

stop All mills should be represented and those

attending should possess authority to agree

to prices and other decisions arrived at

Please wire reply as early as possible this

afternoon. Sam."

and the answer:

"Yourmessage Hallam will not be back in Toronto

until sometime tonight but unless Field is

willing to come to some definite understanding

I would not like to ask all these men to journey

to Montreal for a meeting stop If he is willing

will wire it direct or through Hallam tomorrow

morning."

Q. This is a copy of a copy. This is

just a sheet with those three things on it.

MR. MOLOCK: Comes from Mr. Ford's file. They

are all dated June 21st, 1923, on this copy.

MR. MOLOCK: I do not suppose the witness can

MR. McRUER: I find it in the file of Mr. Hield and Mr. Dodds, I am going to take care of his being here before I am through and he will have ample opportunity to explain:

"Hield is willing to agree to minimum prices but not necessarily those prices as laid down in former memorandum no doubt a definite basis can be established at once as a foundation if all come together determined to accomplish something if possible National Textile and Leach should come in as well."

Can you tell me who the National Textile were?

A. I am not sure whether they are still in operation, but it was a firm operating I think in Toronto.

THE COMMISSIONER: Who signs that Telegram?

MR. McRUER: Evans, my lord.

Q. Who is Leach? A. Leach was an English firm who were operating at Huntingdon.

Q. Now, did you know anything about the negotiations that took place with Mr. Hield at that time? A. Nothing at all.

Q. You had nothing personally to do about it?

A. No, Mr. Hield dealt with this alone.

Q. And Mr. Hield is now, I understand? A. He is at home in England.

THE COMMISSIONER: Had he left Canada permanently?

A. Yes, sir, apart from the occasional trip.

MR. McRUER: Q. I have a copy of a letter - You can identify this as coming from your files, at any rate? A. Yes.

Q. It is dated the 21st of August, 1933, it is part of the same Exhibit.

THE COMMISSIONER: Letter from whom?

MR. McRUER: It is not signed. It is a copy of a letter but it has "Director" and the initials are "RHH" - that would be R.H.Hield, would it? A. Yes,sir.

Q. And is this "KH" a stenographer? A. Yes.

Q. What is her name? A. Miss Howie.

Q. And it is addressed to "Crosshills,"-- is that where your parent plant is? A. Head Office.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is in England?

MR. McRuer: Yes, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: What is the date of it?

MR. McRUER: August 21st, 1933.

Q. So apparently when Mr. Hield wrote the head office he just addressed it "Crosshills"? A. Quite.

-- Copy of letter dated August 21st, 1933, Kingston, attached to Exhibit 757, part 2.

Q. It reads:

"Replying to your letters of August 9th with reference to the Manufacturers Association- I quite agree with you and I do feel it is vitally important that this price combination is maintained, but a point that I cannot get the other manufacturers to see is that our

MR. MONTGOMERY: Q. I have a copy of a letter - You can identify this as coming from your files, at any rate? A. Yes.

Q. It is dated the 21st of August, 1956, it is part of this same exhibit.

MR. MONTGOMERY: It is not signed. It is a copy of letter but it has "Mr. Stone" and the initials are "MGH" - that would be Mr. Hatfield, would it? A. Yes.

Q. And is this "MH" a stenographer? A. Yes.

Q. What is her name? A. Miss Howie.

Q. And it is addressed to "Grosmilla,"-- is that where your present plant is? A. Head Office.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is in England?

A. Yes, sir, Sir.

THE COMMISSIONER: What is the date of it?

MR. MONTGOMERY: August 21st, 1956.

Q. So apparently when Mr. Hatfield wrote the head office he just mentioned it -- A. Yes, it was in a letter dated August 21st, 1956. Exhibit attached to Exhibit 727, part 2.

Q. It reads:

"Replying to your letters of August 20th with reference to the Manufacturers Association I quite agree with you and I do feel it is vitally important that this bad co-operation is maintained, but a point that I cannot get the other manufacturers to see is that our

minimum price must be fixed by the English Landed Price.

You very rightly remark that if I went out with $1.79 price I would be merely forcing our customers to buy English cloths and that is one of the reasons I have not deemed it advisable to quote, apart from the fact that, as mentioned in my letter oflast week, there is no serious placing for Spring at the moment.

We are having a meeting of the Association in about ten days time, when we are going to discuss a lower price basis.

I note your remarks with regard to avoiding giving my minimum in such a manner that it becomes an ultimatum, and I will deal with this matter as tactfully as I can, but unless the Association agrees to a reasonable price basis at our next meeting, and a basis that will permit competing with English mills, I shall have to tell them that I cannot concede to their requests because there is no doubt that in about ten days time there will be a definite placing of Spring business, or if not actual placing, there will definitely be serious consideration, and it is no use quoting prices 5 and 10¢ a yard above English landed costs.

However, before I take any drastic step

minimum price must be fixed by the English lande
price.

You very rightly remark that if I went out
with firm price I would be merely forcing
our customers to buy English cloths and
that is one of the reasons I have not secured
it objection to entry, which you not say
that, as mentioned in my letter other week,
there is no serious pleasing for opening at the
moment.

We are having a meeting of the association
in about ten days time, when we are going to
discuss a lower price basis.

I note your remarks with regard to avoid-
giving my minimum in such a manner that it
becomes an ultimatum, and I will deal with the
matter as tactfully as I can, but unless the
association agrees to a reasonable price basis
at our next meeting, and a basis that will per-
mit competing with English mills, I shall have
tell them that I cannot concede to their wishes
because there is no doubt that in about ten
days time [illegible]
as [illegible], or if not [illegible],
will definitely be serious consideration, and
it is no use quoting prices 6 and 10 a yard
above English landed costs.

with the Association I shall cable you beforehand but we have got to be ready to quote a price for orders somewhere during the first fortnight in September as I see the situation today, so I trust you will give this cable your immediate attention when you receive same.

On the grey mixtures I think we can possibly maintain a much higher rate of price, as we have never been seriously troubled with English competition on mixtures, but whether we can maintain the existing price which the Association has fixed I do not know because in my mind this price will merely kill the sale of the cloth.

However, I am prepared to concede a point on these mixtures, but I shall have to be very careful on the Blues.

We have just got out some very interesting costings based on a 28d top, exchange at par and commission spinning by Bonnerworth.

This gives us a price today of Blend 33 of 89⅛¢."

This I think is more or less confidential in respect to your costings there. It is not pertinent to the matter that I am dealing with at the moment. Then the next is a copy--would that be a copy of a letter or cable. Rather seems to me to be cable, although it is a long one? A. It is a letter.

Q. Then the next one is a letter from DH, Managing-

with the association I small cable you between
but we have got to be ready to quote a price
for orders concerning during the first fortnight
in September as I see the situation today, so I
trust you will give this cable your immediate
attention when you receive same.

On the grey alpaca I think we can possibly
maintain a much higher rate of price, as we
have never been seriously troubled with English
competition on alpacas, but however we can
maintain the existing price which the association
has fixed I do not know because in my mind this
price will merely kill the sale of the cloth.

However, I am prepared to concede a point
on these alpacas, but I want you to be very
careful on the cloth.

We have just got out some very interesting
coatings based on a bad year, enclosing at par
and samples - please be interested.

This gives us a price today of blind 33 of
style.

This I think is more or less so essential in regard
to your coatings there. It is not permanent
to the matter that I am dealing with on the moment.
What the next is a copy--would that be a copy of
a letter or cable. Either means of communication,
because it is a long cable. It is a letter.

Director from Cross Hills to Kingston - that will be a different Hield? A. That is the head of our concern.

Q. What is his first name? A. David Hield.

Q. He is from England? A. Yes, sir.

Q. It is addressed to England. It is to the Kingston branch really. Dated August 22, 1933. Who is Peterson? A. He is our selling agent in Canada.

"We have a letter from Peterson to-day----

--

--

Director from Cross Hills to Kingston - that will be a different field? A. That is the head of our concern.

Q. What is his Christ name? A. David Hiel.

Q. He is from England? A. Yes, sir.

Q. It is addressed to England. It is to the King Tom branch really. Dated August 28, 1913. Who is Peterson? A. He is our selling agent in Canada.

"We have a letter from Peterson to-day----

" -- dated August 11th and one of the points he makes is that the prices quoted by the other manufacturers for their piece dye and yarn dyes are so low that it makes the plain serges look dear, therefore the presumption is they are taking all the orders they want on an attractive basis of price and are quite indifferent whether they book the serge trade or not.

"You will of course, watch this point and take care that you are not left out in the cold, but you are stillup against the fact that you will be obliged to sell at least on a basis of 28d and that you whave to get a price which is different from the price prevailing in March/April.

"The C.M.A. is not just an issue of the price of the plain serge but also the price of the yarn dye and piece dye fancies. As I have said before hang on to the Association and test it out to the limit, but I realize very fully the nebulous facts which surround you and how difficult it must be for you to come to a straight final decision.

"I can see that Peterson is utterly antagonistic to the scheme but all through his letters he deliberately blinds himself to the fact that our prices have been uneconomic, and the sooner he realizes that we are not going to sell at under cost price the better. His letters annoy me intensely as he does not show the slightest spirit of co-operation or make any attempt to

Dear Sir:

In the Journal dated 11th and one of the points to be noted is that the prices quoted by the other manufacturers for their piece dye and yarn dyes are so low that it makes the plain serges look dear. Therefore the assumption is they are taking all the orders they work on an attractive basis of price and care quite indifferent what they book the serge trade or not.

I am will be honest. Make this plain:

We care that you are not left out in the cold but you are willing instead the fact that you will be obliged to sell at least on a basis of cost and that you have to get a price which is different from the price prevailing in Bradford.

This d.M., is not just an issue of the price of the plain serge but also the price of the yarn dye and piece dye fundies. As I have said before bring on to the Association and test it out to the limit, but I realize very fully the perplexing facts which surround you and how difficult it must be for you to come to a straight forward decision.

It can see that Petersen is unduly anxious to the scheme but all through his letter he deliberately blinds himself to the fact that our prices have been uneconomic, and the assumption that we are not going to sell at any cost price the better. His letters annoy me intensely as he does not show the slightest spirit of co-operation or make any attempt

enter into the difficulties of the situation."

Now, the next letter is dated the 31st of August, 1933 from Kingston to Hield Bros. at Cross Hills.

"Your letter of Aug. 17th, to hand which is principally in reference to the price association."

I do not seem to have that letter of Aug. 17th.

THE COMMISSIONER: What is the one you are reading?

MR. McRUER: August 31st, my lord, from Kingston to Hield Bros., Cross Hills. The fourth paragraph of the letter reads as follows:

"I told you that I had seen Mr. Dodds about a fortnight ago, and told him that the prices were impossible, and we agreed to all collect information and call a meeting around the first or second week in September. Up to yesterday nothing was done about this meeting, and I 'phoned Dodds and Hallam and insisted upon a meeting being called for Friday or Saturday, and I must say that they were not particularly keen to have this meeting. However, I told them that unless this meeting was called I should have no option but to withdraw from the price combine, so the meeting is now arranged for 10 o'clock tomorrow, and I am going up to Toronto tonight and a proper basis has got to be arrived at, and the minimum must be based on a landed cost of English serges. Unless this is agreed to I feel that in the interest of the firm we must withdraw from this combine, as I can see that unless we do have a more free hand we are going to be the losers."

order into the difficulties of the situation.
Now, the next letter is dated the 21st of August,
1893 from Kingston to Field Ross, at Cross Hill.
Your letter of Aug. 17th, to hand which
principally is reference to the price associ
I do not seem to have that letter of Aug. 17th.
THE CHAIRMAN: What is the one you are r
MR. BORDEN: August 21st, my lord, from King
to Field Ross, Cross Hills. The fourth paragra
the letter reads as follows:

"I told on that I had seen Mr. Dodds th
fortnight ago, and told him that the offices
impossible, and we agreed to all collect inf
ation and call a meeting around the first or
second week in September. Up to yesterday n
was done about this meeting, and I 'phoned t
and Allen and treasured upon a meeting being
called for Friday or Saturday, and I must a
that they were not particularly keen to have
meeting. Second, I did the only [illegible]
something was called I also I have no option b
withdraw from the price combine, so the meet
is now arranged for 10 o'clock tomorrow, and
we going up to Toronto tonight and a propo
has got to be drawn at, and the minimum mu
be based on a London cost of English agreem
less time is opposed to 2 feet that in the in
of the film we must withdraw from this combi
as I can see that unless we do have a more f

MR. KELLOCK: Would you mind reading the preceding paragraph.

MR. McRUER: Yes, I will read anything at all.

"English competition is bad, and they are quoting amazing prices. How they can continue to do so I don't know, but the fact remains that they are quoting these prices which make the minimum price laid down by the Association look absolutely ridiculous, and were I to quote these Association prices I know absolutely that we would not get a single piece, and we would find that the Englishman would clear up two or three thousand pieces inside of a week, and we should be left high and dry without an order on our books."

It looks as though the Association were not modest, to say the least. Then the next is dated January 29th, 1934, my lord, from Kingston to Cross Hills.

"We beg to confirm herewith our cable of Saturday with reference to the new orders booked last week as under:-

"HAVE BOOKED APPROX 750 PIECES NEW ORDERS OVER RANGE BASE 1.99 FOR 2082 QUALITY. STOP. TOPS 37 EXCHANGE 5.20 WITH INTEREST THREE,"

and so on. The terms are set out. Then it goes on:

"This basic price $1.99 was fixed November 16th and we enclose herewith our costing of this date for your interest.

"We wish to acknowledge also your cable received to-day",

and it goes on with some more details and on the last

[illegible] - [illegible]

[illegible] have been making for [illegible]
[illegible] of [illegible]

Mr. [illegible]: Yes, I will read anything [illegible].

"Regular competition is bad, and they are
quoting amazing prices. How they can continue
to do so I don't know, but the fact remains that
they are quoting these prices which make the
minimum price laid down by the association look
absolutely ridiculous, and were I to [illegible]
[illegible] prices [illegible]
we would not get a single piece, and we would
find that the association would clear up two or
three thousand pieces inside of a week, and we
should be left high and dry without an order
on our books."

It looks as though the association were not aware,
to say the least. Then the next is dated January 2
1924, my lord, from Mr. [illegible] to [illegible] Mills.

"We beg to confirm herewith our letter of
yesterday with reference to the new [illegible] [illegible]
last week as follows:-

[illegible]

[illegible] as on. The terms are net cash. Then it goes on
"It is [illegible] 1.00 [illegible] 1.00 was fixed [illegible]
and we [illegible] herewith our [illegible] of this date
for your [illegible].

"We wish to [illegible] your [illegible]

and it goes on with some more details and on the last page :

"With reference to the new prices fixed at the Association meeting held on Friday last, January 26th, which I understand Mr.Tim has already given you, I enclose herewith costing in connection with these prices based on a 41d top, exchange $5.10, and actual Canadian Costing, for your comparison."

Mr. Tim was one of the Mr.Hields, was he ? A. He is the same one.

Q. That is the gentleman here in Canada ? Then, a letter from David Hield, which is just initialled " DH" to Kingston dated February 14th, 1934.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is from Cross Hills to Kingston ?

MR. McRUER: Yes, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER : What is the date.

MR. McRUER: February 14th, 1934.

"Re yours of Jan.29th,and the Association Meeting.

"You send us a list of their prices which is dated January 26th, but all the prices that you send us are merely placed under certain weights and we are not clear over here which cloths are indicated.

"Will you please send us your selling price-list of all your regular numbers, and we can then examine the costings sent to us by Mr.Grimshaw.

"The prices all look very comfortable but we should like to go more closely into them and

and it goes on with some more details and on the last page :

"With reference to the new prices fixed at this association meeting held on Friday last, January 26th, which I understand Mr. Tim has in connection with these prices based on a did [illegible] ?

Your comment."

Mr. Tim was one of the Mr. Hoids, was he ? ... he is the same one.

. That is the gentleman here in [illegible] ?

Then, a letter from David Hoid, [illegible] dated " DH " to Kingston dated February 14th, 1[illegible]

MR. COMMISSIONER: Mr. [illegible] is from Cross Mills to Kingston ?

MR. MORGAN: Yes, my lord.

MR. COMMISSIONER : What is the date.

MR. MORGAN: January [illegible] 1[illegible]

"We goods of [illegible] and the assortment [illegible] very good we [illegible] list of [illegible] prices which is dated January 26th, but all the prices th[illegible] you send us are nearly [illegible] under overcoats weights and we are not clear over here which [illegible] clothes are included.

"Will you please send us your selling p[illegible] list of all your regular numbers, and we can examine the consignment to us by Mr. Grimsh[illegible]

"The prices all look very comfortable b[illegible]

await your price-list."

Then, there is a letter, a copy of a letter, from Kingston to Cross Hills dated January 29th, 1934.

THE COMMISSIONER: You gave us one of that date; is this another one.

MR. McRUER: This is another, my lord. The other was from Cross Hills to Kingston.

THE COMMISSIONER: No, you gave us one from Kingston to Cross Hills, January 29th, 1934.

MR. McRUER: Well, this is another one.

THE COMMISSIONER: The same date ?

MR. McRUER: Yes.

"Re: Association Meeting which took place on Friday in Toronto.

"Gentlemen:-

"I feel that the Association is really getting organized and I can assure you that we are all working in much closer harmony and sympathy for one another than we were some six months ago and there is nothing like the amount of bickering which used to take place at the previous meetings.

"Downs has now returned from America" -- By the way, Downs would be Downs Coulter at Trenton ? A. Quite.

Q. "Downs has now returned from America but was unable to attend the meeting as he had to be in Ottawa on Friday. He has not as yet joined but Mr. Dodds saw him the day before the meeting in Montreal and he said that he was quite in

sympathy with our Association but that he did not yet know really where he stood with regard to manufacturing costs in Canada, and further stated, or gave the impression, that although he was quite favourable to joining us his people in England did not wish him to enter into any price combine at all, but he told Mr. Dodd that he was not out for any cut-throat competition and that he was out to make money, and that he would, as far as possible, stick to the minimum prices; and further stated that he had only booked 100 pieces at less than the Association minimum prices in the last six or eight weeks.

"Of course, all this means something or nothing and as long as Downs does not commit himself to stick to our Association prices he is at liberty to take as many orders as he can manufacture, and I am sure that it will be only a question of a very short time before he brings out more machinery and is in a position to take further quantities of business.

"None of the manufacturers at the meeting seemed to be very much afraid of the prices Downs has put up and they all agreed that were they in Downs' place they would do the same thing and they are quite hopeful that in the course of a comparatively short time Downs will be persuaded to join us.

sympathy with our association but that he d
not yet know really where he stood with reg
manufacturing costs in Canada, and further
stated, or gave the impression, that al-
though he was quite favourable to joining
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can manufacture, and I am sure that it will
be only a question of a very short time be
fore he brings out more machinery and is i
a position to take further quantities of
business.

"Some of the manufacturers at the meet
ing seemed to be very much afraid of the
prices Downs has set up and they all agree
that were they in Downs' place they would
do the same thing and they are glad to hear
that in the course of a comparatively shor
time Downs will be persuaded to join us.

"Now that he is back from the States I have written him asking him to come down and spend the night with me in Kingston, and if this is not convenient that I would meet him in either Montreal or Toronto, and I will endeavour to sound him out and see what his idea is.

"It is quite certain that Downs cannot take all the business that is at present going in Canada and I do not think that he will continue selling on the crazy basis that he started on - in fact I am sure that he won't, and I think it quite likely that Downs will eventually join us; just as we were hesitant at first so, no doubt, is he, but he will no doubt eventually see the advantages that are to be gained by coming into the Assocition with the rest of themanufacturers in this country.

"I enclose you a list showing the minimum prices agreed upon at the meeting for your future reference.

"I brought up the question of having a common order sheet which would be the same wording for every mill in Canada. This had been brought up before I left for England but no action taken. However, the sub-committee responsible for the forming up of this order sheet have promised to get to work on it immediately and this should be round in the course of the next week or so.

"Apart from this there was no other business transacted."

Have you knowledge of tenders that were called for from time to time by firms such as -- or by institutions such as the Canadian National Railways, the C.P.R. and institutions of that sort? A. No, sir, we do not get any tenders whatever.

Q. You do not tender ? A. No, they do not issue tenders so far as I am aware, the Canadian National or the C.P.R. , they do not issue tenders.

THE COMMISSIONER: Tenders for what ?

MR. McRUER: For cloth for uniforms. At any rate, you have not bid on any of those ? A. Well, we have made them but not through the railway companies themselves. They did not buy the cloth for the uniforms.

Q. Well, who makes them? A. Well, I really could not say, but in Montreal there would be plenty of people making for them.

Q. But do the Canadian National not pass on the price of the cloth? A. I don't know, sir, I could not say.

Q. Well, if you don't know, it is all right. A. But I do know we make some cloth which is used for uniforms both on the C.P. and the C.N.

Q. Well, to whom do you quote on those ? A. To jobbers or clothiers.

Q. Do you know when you are quoting that you are quoting for cloth for the Canadian National ? A. Not in every instance.

Q. Do you in some instances ? A. Oh, yes, in some instances.

called for from time to time by firms such as
-- or by institutions such as the Canadian National
Railways, the C.P.R. and institutions of that sort
A. No, sir, we do not get any tenders whatever.
Q. You do not tender? A. No, they do not
leave tenders at the office. We receive the Canadian
National or the C.P.R. , they do not leave tenders
THE COMMISSIONER: Tenders for what?
Mr. MARTIN: The point for consideration, anyway
rate, you have not bid on any of those? A. Well
we have made them but not through the railway com-
panies themselves. They did not buy the cloth for
the uniforms.
Q. Well, you have bid, I mean, I
could not say, but in Montreal there would be plenty
of people making for them.
Q. But do the Canadian National not pass on the
price of the cloth? A. I don't know, sir
I could not say.
Q. Well, if you don't know, it is all right.
A. But I do know we make some cloth which is used
for uniforms both on the C.P. and the C.N.
Q. Well, to whom do you sell those?
A. To jobbers or clothiers.
Q. Do you know when you are selling that you
are selling for cloth for the Canadian National?
A. Not in every instance.
Q. Do you in some instances? A. Oh, yes, in
some instances.

Q. Now, did you , when you were quoting on cloth for the Canadian National have knowledge of the prices that other firms were quoting ? A.No, sir, I didn't, no.

Q. Well, I mean did your firm have knowledge of the prices that other firms were quoting at the same time? A. No, definitely , no.

Q. They were not communicated to you ? A. No, but at that time we were not making cloth which was being used for uniforms.

Q. Now, when you had these fixed prices of course you would be quoting the same price for the same cloth ? A. Well, the same cloth, it is a very difficult matter --

Q. But didn't you have an arrangement whereby your cloth No. so and so is the same as our cloth number so and so and the price of each group so and so? A. No.

Q. Are you sure about that ? What did these Association prices mean if they were not uniform prices ? A. Presumably they were just relating to cloths of a certain weight.

Q. There would be cloths of a certain weight that would be made at certain prices ? A. Quite.

Q. That was the Association price ? A. Quite.

Q. Those would be unifform? A. Presumably.

THE COMMISSIONER: Now, Mr. McRuer, it is after five.

MR. McRUER: Yes, all right.

. Now, did you , when you were quoting on cl
for the Canadian National have knowledge of the p
that other firms were quoting ? A. No, sir. I
didn't, no.

. Well, I mean did your firm have knowledge
of the prices that other firms were quoting at the
same time? A. No, sir, not.

. Only your own knowledge of your ? A. No
but at that time, it was the same cloth which was
being used for uniforms.

Now, when you had these fixed prices of
course you would be quoting the same price for the
same cloth ? A. Well, the same cloth, it is a
fact I think we that —

. You haven't any knowledge of
your cloth No. we did so is the same as our cloth
number, we can go and find the price of each group on a
sor? A. No.

. Are you sure about that ? Did these
Association prices mean if they were not uniform
prices ? A. Somebody may have just thought
to change a few cents, I don't.

. There would be clothing of a superior quality
but would be made to certain prices ? A. Quite
. Then was the Association price A. Yes
. Prices would be uniform A. Somebody.
Q. Mr. Chairman: Now Mr. Hooper, it is not
fair.

THE COMMISSIONER: We will adjourn until 10 o'clock.

-- The Commission adjourned at 5:00 P.M. to resume at 10 A.M. Wednesday, October the 28th, 1936.

THE COMMISSIONER: We will adjourn until 10 o'clock.

-- The Commission adjourned at 5:00 P.M. to resume at 10 A.M. Wednesday, October the 28th, 1950.
